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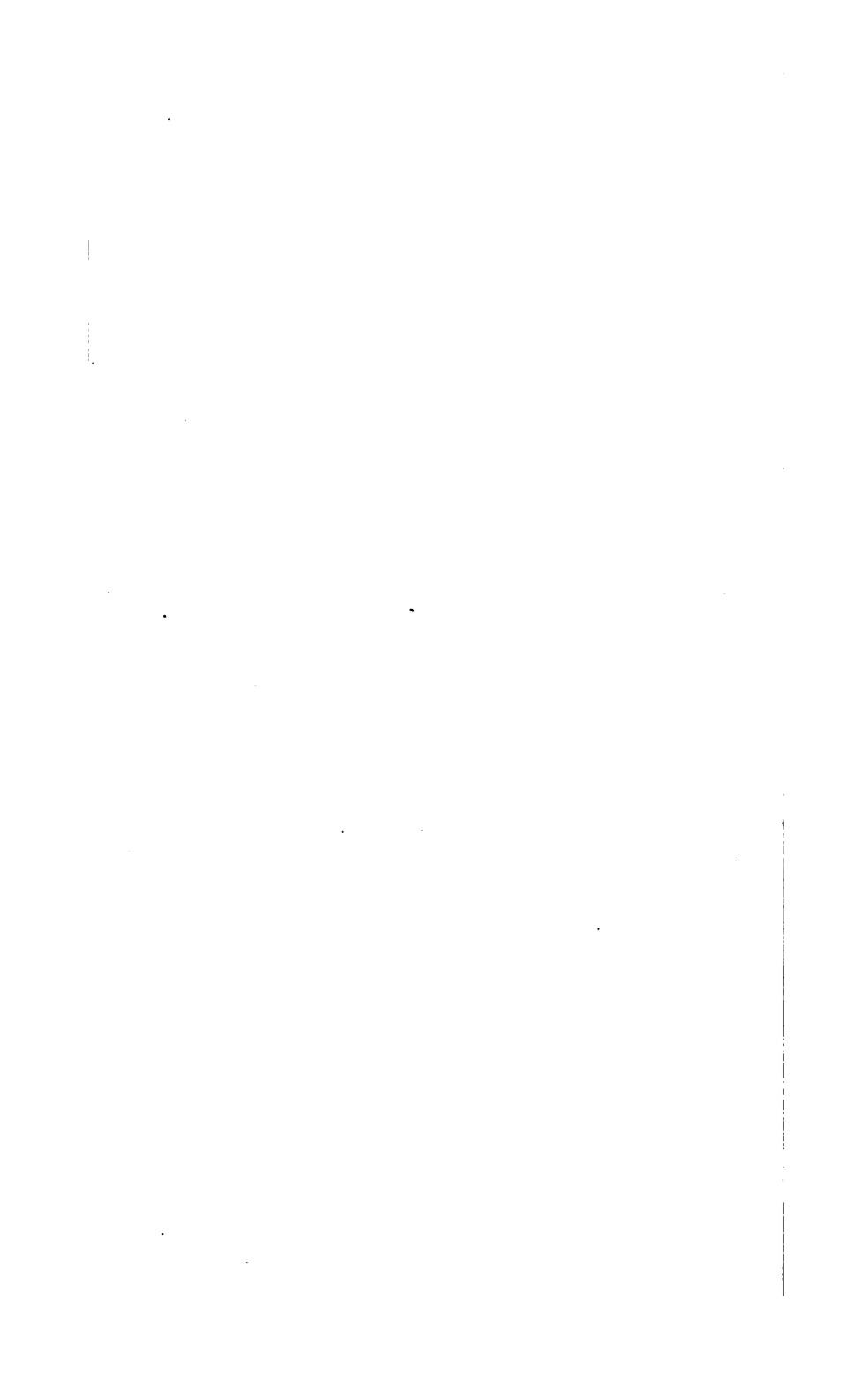
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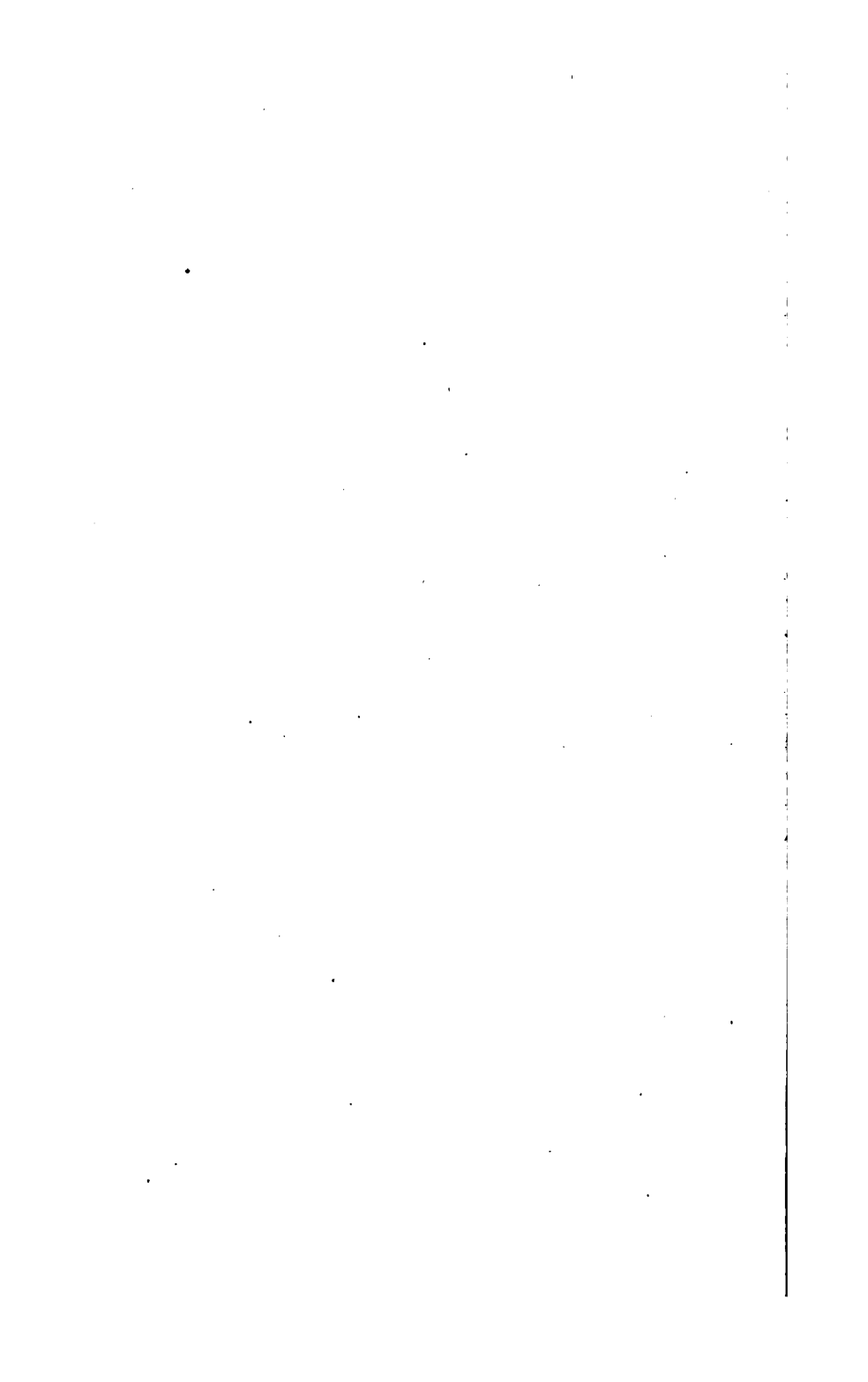
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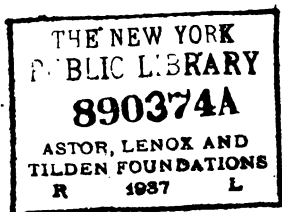
FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY E. A. SOPHOCLES. A. M.

A NEW EDITION.

19
HARTFORD:
WILLIAM J. HAMERSLEY.
1854.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1947, by
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MASSACHUSETTS
JUL 1947
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THIS new edition has been *enlarged* and considerably altered. Every example in nouns and verbs has been fully expanded.

The *arrangement* of the different heads is more natural in the new than in the old edition.

In accordance with the practice of recent grammarians, the simple and regular *βουλεύω* has taken the place of the complicated and irregular *τίπτω*. The uncontracted form of contract verbs is not given, because it does not differ from the regular paradigm, and because *-άω* is rare and Epic, and *-έω* chiefly Ionic. As to verbs in *-όω*, their uncontracted form is never used. (See §119, ns.)

The portions which should be read first, and which, in reality, constitute a Greek accidence, are printed in the largest type. The rules, however, contained in §178, though belonging to the elementary portion of the grammar, are, for typographical reasons, printed in smaller type. The *notes* are intended for the advanced scholar.

INTRODUCTION.

THE classical Greeks were divided into three principal tribes, the *Æolic*, *Doric*, and *Ionic*. The *Æolians* occupied Thessaly, Bœotia, *Æolis*, Lesbos, and some other places. The *Dorians* occupied Peloponnesus, Megaris, Doris, Sicily, Southern Italy, and many other places. The *Ionians* inhabited Attica, Ionia, and some of the islands in the *Ægean Sea*.

The principal dialects of Greece were the *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, *Bœotic*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Attic*.

The *Æolic* dialect, properly so called, was spoken in Lesbos and *Æolis*.

The *Bœotic* was the dialect of Bœotia; and although a branch of the *Æolic*, it differs essentially from its Asiatic sister.

The *Thessalian* dialect was used in Thessaly; it differed considerably from the Bœotic and *Æolic*.

The *Doric* consisted of many branches, as the *Laconian*, *Cretan*, *Argive*, *Sicilian*, *Tarentine*.

The *Ionic* is divided into *old* and *new*; the *old Ionic*, called also the *Epic*, or *Homeric*, was spoken in Attica and Ionia; it is the basis of the language of Homer and Hesiod. The *new Ionic* was spoken in Ionia.

The *Attic* was the language of Attica, or rather of Athens, the capital of Attica. It was the most cultivated of all the dialects of Greece, and, on that account, is made the basis of Greek grammar.

With respect to *purity*, the Greek, like any other dead language, may be said to have seen four different ages; the *golden*,

silver, brazen, and iron ages. The writers of the silver and brazen ages are often called the *later Greek* writers, and their language the *later Greek*.

In the following list of Greek authors, *Æ.* stands for *Æolic* B., for *Bæotic*, D., for *Doric*, E., for *Epic*, and I., for *Ionic*.

Golden Age. — From Homer to Aristotle.

<i>Æneas</i>	<i>Demosthenes</i>	<i>Panyasis (E.)</i>
<i>Æschines, a philosopher</i>	<i>Empedocles</i>	<i>Parmenides</i>
<i>Æschines, an orator</i>	<i>Ephorus</i>	<i>Pherecrates</i>
<i>Æschylus</i>	<i>Epicharmus (D.)</i>	<i>Philistus</i>
<i>Alcæus (Æ.)</i>	<i>Erinna (Æ.)</i>	<i>Pindarus (D.)</i>
<i>Alcidamas</i>	<i>Eupolis</i>	<i>Plato, a poet</i>
<i>Alcman (D.)</i>	<i>Euripides</i>	<i>Plato, a philosopher</i>
<i>Anacreon (I.)</i>	<i>Gorgias</i>	<i>Praxilla (D.)</i>
<i>Andocides</i>	<i>Hanno</i>	<i>Pythagoras (E.)</i>
<i>Antimachus (E.)</i>	<i>Heraclitus</i>	<i>Sappho (Æ.)</i>
<i>Antiphanes</i>	<i>Herodotus (I.)</i>	<i>Scylax</i>
<i>Antiphon</i>	<i>Hesiodus (E.)</i>	<i>Simonides of Amorgos</i>
<i>Antisthenes</i>	<i>Hippocrates (I.)</i>	<i>Simonides of Ceos (D.)</i>
<i>Archilochus (I.)</i>	<i>Hipponax</i>	<i>Solon (E.)</i>
<i>Archytas (D.)</i>	<i>Homerus (E.)</i>	<i>Sophocles</i>
<i>Aristophanes</i>	<i>Hyperides</i>	<i>Sophon (D.)</i>
<i>Asclepiades</i>	<i>Ibycus (D.)</i>	<i>Stasinus (E.)</i>
<i>Bacchylides (D.)</i>	<i>Ion</i>	<i>Stesichorus (D.)</i>
<i>Callinus (E.)</i>	<i>Isæus</i>	<i>Thucydides</i>
<i>Callistratus</i>	<i>Isocrates</i>	<i>Timæus the Locrian</i>
<i>Cebes</i>	<i>Lesches (E.)</i>	<i>(D.)</i>
<i>Charon</i>	<i>Lycurgus</i>	<i>Tyrtæus (E.)</i>
<i>Corinna (B.)</i>	<i>Lysias</i>	<i>Xanthus</i>
<i>Cratinus</i>	<i>Melissus</i>	<i>Xenophanes</i>
<i>Ctesias</i>	<i>Mimernus</i>	<i>Xenophon</i>
<i>Demades</i>	<i>Ocellus</i>	

Silver Age. — From Aristotle to about A. D. 1.

<i>Agatharchides</i>	<i>Callimachus (E. & D.)</i>	<i>Lesbonax</i>
<i>Alexis</i>	<i>Cleanthes</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>
<i>Antigonus</i>	<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i>	<i>Manetho</i>
<i>Apollodorus</i>	<i>Dicaearchus</i>	<i>Matron</i>
<i>Apollonius of Rhodes</i>	<i>Dinarchus</i>	<i>Meleager</i>
<i>(E.)</i>	<i>Diodorus</i>	<i>Menander</i>
<i>Apollonius of Perga</i>	<i>Dionysius of Halicarnas-</i>	<i>Moschus (D.)</i>
<i>Apollonius Sophista</i>	<i>sus</i>	<i>Nicander (E.)</i>
<i>Aratus (E.)</i>	<i>Dionysius Thrax</i>	<i>Nicolaus of Damascus</i>
<i>Archimedes (D.)</i>	<i>Dionysius Periegetes</i>	<i>Palaephatus</i>
<i>Aristarchus of Samos</i>	<i>Epicurus</i>	<i>Parthenius</i>
<i>Aristoteles</i>	<i>Euclides</i>	<i>Phanocles</i>
<i>Aristoxenus</i>	<i>Geminus</i>	<i>Philemon</i>
<i>Babrius</i>	<i>Heraclides Ponticus</i>	<i>Philetas</i>
<i>Berosus</i>	<i>Hermesianax</i>	<i>Philo of Byzantium</i>
<i>Bion (D.)</i>	<i>Hipparchus</i>	<i>Philochorus</i>

Philodemus	Scymnus	<i>Theocritus</i>
<i>Polybius</i>	Septuaginta Interpretes	<i>Theophrastus</i>
Posidonius	Simmius	Timon
Rhianus	<i>Strabo</i>	

Brazen Age. — From A. D. 1 to about A. D. 300.

Achilles Tattus	Diogenianus	Onesander
<i>Ælianus</i> of Praeneste	Dioscorides	<i>Oppianus</i> (E.)
<i>Ælianus</i> the Tactician	Dositheus	Origenes
Alcinous	Draco	<i>Pausanias</i>
Alciphron	Epictetus	Philo the Jew
Alexander Aphrodisieus	Erotianus	Philostratus the elder
Annaeus	<i>Galenus</i>	Philostratus the younger
Antoninus	Hephaestion	Phlegon
Antonius Liberalis	Hermogenes	Phrynichus
Apollonius, a grammarian	Herodes	Plotinus
Appianus	Herodianus, a historian	<i>Plutarchus</i>
Apion	Herodianus, a grammarian	Polemo
Arcadius	Iamblichus	Polyaenus
Aretaeus (I.)	Josephus	Polydeuces
Aristides	Justinus	Porphyrius
<i>Arrianus</i>	<i>Longinus</i>	Ptolemaeus
Artemidorus	<i>Lucianus</i>	<i>Sextus</i>
Athanaeus	Marcellus	Sibylline Oracles
Athenagoras	Maximus of Tyre	Tatianus
Clemens of Alexandria	Memnon	Theon of Smyrna
Cleomedes	Moeris	Tiberius
Dio Cassius	Musonius Ruphus	Timaeus, a Sophist
Dio Chrysostomus	Nichomachus	Trypho
Diogenes Laertius	Novum Testamentum	Ulpianus

Iron Age. — From A. D. 300 to A. D. 1453.

Aëtius	Etymologicum Magnum	Hierocles
Agathias	Eudocia	Himerius
Æsopic Fables	Eunapius	Johannes of Damascus
Ammonius	<i>Eusebius</i>	Johannes Laurentius Ly
Anna Comnena	Eustathius, the commentator	dus
Aphthonius	Eustathius of Egypt	<i>Johannes Chrysostomus</i>
Armenopolus	Gazes, a grammarian	<i>Julianus</i>
Aristaenetus	Glycys	Lascaris
Athanasius	Gregorius of Nazianzus	Leo the Deacon
<i>Basilius</i>	Gregorius, bishop of Nyssa	<i>Libanius</i>
Cantacuzenus	Gregorius, bishop of Constantinople	<i>Longus</i>
Cedrénus	Gregorius, bishop of Constantinople	Marinus
Cephalas	Gregorius, bishop of Constantinople	Moschopolus
Chalcondyles	Harpocracion	Musaeus
Chariton	<i>Heliodorus</i>	Nemesius
Chrysoloras	Heraclitus	Nicephorus
Coluthus	Hesychius, a lexicographer	Nicephorus Gregoras
Damascius	Hesychius, a historian	Nicetas
Diophantus		<i>Nonnus</i>
Epiphanius		Oribasius

Orphica	Quintus	Theodosius Metochites
Pappus	Sallustius	Theon
Paulus of Ægina	Simplicius	Theophilus
Paulus of Alexandria	Sozomenus	Theophylactus Simocata
Philemon, a grammarian	Stephanus of Byzantium	Theophylactus, bishop of Bulgaria
Photius	Stobaeus	Thomas Magister
Phrantzes	Suidas	Tryphiodorus
Planudes	Symeon Sethus	Xenophon of Ephesus
Porphyrogennétus	<i>Synesius</i>	Zonaras
Proclus	Syrianus	Zosimus
Procopius	Tzetzes	And many others.
Psellus	<i>Themistius</i>	
Ptochoprodromus	Theodorétus	

Spurious Works.

Chion	Phocylides	Themistocles
Phalaris	Theano	

It may be remarked here, once for all, that, in this edition, the remarks on the Æolic, Bæotic, Thessalian, Arcadian, and Doric dialects are based on *Ahrens's* work on the *Greek Dialects*. *Struve's* dissertation on the dialect of Herodotus also has been used.

The Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs is taken from a revised copy of the author's *Catalogue of Greek Verbs*.

The chapter on versification is based on *Munk's Greek and Roman Metres*.

In the Appendix, the remarks on the Alphabet are based on *Franz's Elementa Epigraphices Graecae*, *Boeckh's Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, the *Heracleian Tables*, and *Gesenius's Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae Monumenta*.

The remarks on the Digamma are based on the above-mentioned works of *Boeckh*, *Franz*, and *Ahrens*, and on the *Heracleian Tables*.

The short chapter on Numerals is based on *Franz's* above-mentioned work.

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PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters :

Figure.	Representative.	Name.
A α	a	* Αλφα Alpha
B β ε	b	Βῆτα Beta
Γ γ	g	Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	Δέλτα Delta
E ε	ě	* Ε ψιλόν Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Ζῆτα Zeta
H η	ē	* Ητα Eta
Θ θ θ	th	Θῆτα Theta
I ι	i	Ιῶτα Iota
K κ	k or c hard	Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	Λάμβδα Lambda
M μ	m	Μῦ Mu or My
N ν	n	Νῦ Nu or Ny
Ξ ξ	x	Ξι Xi
O ο	ō	* Ο μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	Πι Pi
P ρ	r	Ρῶ Rho
Σ σ s final	s	Σίγμα Sigma
T τ	t	Ταῦ Tau
Υ υ	u or y	* Υ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Φι Phi
X χ	ch	Χι Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Ψι Psi
Ω ω	ō	* Ω μέγα Omega

The character *s* is used at the end of a word ; as *σεσωσμένος*. Many editors put it also at the end of a word compounded with *αισθη* or ; as *εἰς-έρχομαι*, *δυσ-τυχής*, *δς-τις*. In manuscripts only *σ* is usual.

2. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The consonants are β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

NOTE. For the obsolete letters Βαυ or Δίγαμμα, Κόππα, and Ζάν, see Appendix.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are ᾱ, ε, ι, ο, υ; the long, ᾱ, η, ι, ω, ῡ.

The mark (˘) is placed over a short vowel, and (ˉ) over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of α, ι, and υ, since the characters η and ω represent long E and O respectively.

NOTE 1. The vowels ε and ο are often called *the short vowels*, η and ω, *the long vowels*, and α, ι, υ, *the doubtful vowels*.

By the term *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of α, ι, υ is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. υ in the words θυμός, πῦρός, *wheat*, is always long; in the words πύλη, ὑπό, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is *variable*, as α in ἄρης, ι in μυρική, and υ in κοῦνη; but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, variable, as ξηρός ξερός, ἴωμεν ἴομεν.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, Α, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ. The long differ from the short in *quantity*, but not in *power*.

§ 3. There are thirteen diphthongs, of which seven, ᾱι, ᾱυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου, and υι, begin with a *short* vowel, and six, ᾱ̄, ᾱ̄υ, η, ηυ, φ, and ωυ, with a *long* one. The former are generally called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper*.

The ι is written *under* the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter; as ΘΗ ἁΓΙΑΙ τῇ ἀγία, ΤΩΙ ΣΟΦΩΙ τῷ σοφῷ. So when only the first letter is capital; ἁἰδω, ἡδεῖν ἡδεῖν, ὠχετο ὦχετο.

NOTE 1. During the most flourishing period of the Greek language, the *iota subscript*, so called, was pronounced like any other *iota*;

and in inscriptions cut before the Roman period (say before the year 100 B. C.) it is never omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΙ *γερουσιαι*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῆ*, ΔΗΜΟΙ *δήμοι*.

In process of time it became a silent letter, and consequently it was omitted in writing; hence in inscriptions belonging to the Roman period (say from B. C. 100 to the commencement of the fourth century of our era) it is almost always omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ *γερουσιαι*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῆ*, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩ *γυμνασίω*.

The orthography *q, η, φ*, as also the expression *improper diphthongs* (*δίφθογγοι καταχρηστικαί*), generally used in grammars, was introduced long after this iota ceased to be pronounced.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, the diphthong *ui* cannot stand before a consonant. The *Æolic* dialect, however, has *τυῖδε*, *here*.

NOTE 3. The diphthong *ui* (with long *u*) is found nowhere; it may be supposed, however, to have once existed in the perfect passive optative of verbs in *ύω*; thus, *λελύτο* was perhaps originally *λελύιτο*, after the analogy of *κεκλήιτο*, *κεκτῆιτο*, *μεμνήιτο*.

NOTE 4. In the old *Bæotic* dialect, *AI, OI* were sometimes written *AE, OE*, as in Latin; as *AEΣXPONΔΑΣ* *Αισχρώνδας*, *ΠΑΑΥΧΑΕ* *Πλαύχαι*, *Πλαύχα*, *ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΕ* *Διονύσοι*, *Διονύσφ*, found in inscriptions.

NOTE 5. *ΟΥ* owes its existence entirely to *crasis*; as *αὐτός*, *τῷ-τοῦ*, *τῷ-τό*, *ὠρυπιδή*, for *ὁ αὐτός*, *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *τὸ αὐτό*, *ὃ Εὐρυπιδῆ*.

As to *ου* in the *Ionian* words *εμεωντου*, *σεωντου*, *εωντου*, *ῥωυμα*, and *τρωυμα*, they, according to the ancient grammarians, constitute two syllables, *ωῦ*; thus, *εμεωῦτου*, *σεωῦτου*, *εωῦτου*, *ῥώῦμα*, *τρώῦμα*.

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel has either the *rough breathing* (´), corresponding to *h*, or the *smooth breathing* (˘), over that vowel; as *Ἄρπυια*, *Hurpy*; *ἄήρ*, *air*.

The breathing, as also the accent, is, in all recent editions, placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as *Αἴμων*, *Hæmon*; *Αἰνείας*, *Æneas*.

But in the diphthongs *α, η, φ*, these marks are placed over the first letter; as *ἄδω*, *ἄιδω*, *ἥδον*, *ἥιδον*, *φῆδη*, *φῆδη*.

When a word is written in *capitals*, both the breathing and the accent may be omitted; as *ΑΠΙΥΙΑ*, *AHP*, *ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ*.

2. The rough breathing is placed also over *ρ* at the beginning of a word. When *ρ* is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the

smooth breathing, and the other the rough. E. g. *ῥόδον*, *rose*; *ἄρρην*, *male*; *ἄρρητος*, *unspeakable*.

NOTE 1. It must be learned from observation what words take the rough breathing, and what the smooth. It is only added here, that derivatives generally take the breathing of their primitives; and that *v*, at the beginning of a word, generally takes the rough breathing; as *ὑπνος*, *sleep*; *ὑπέρ*, *over*.

NOTE 2. Many words which now appear without the rough breathing were once pronounced with it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Ἀβδηρίται*, *ἀγαλμα*, *Ἀγρυλῆθει*, *Ἀγρυλῆσι*, *ἀγω*, *Αἰσωπος*, *ἀκούσια*, *ἀνάλωμα*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἀρησις*, *ἐκ*, *ἐναντός*, *ἐπί*, *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίζω*, *ἐτος*, *ἴδιος*, *ἴσος*, *οἶκος*, *οἶσω* (from *φέρω*), *ὀκτώ*, *ὀπισθοφανής*.

On the other hand, words beginning with the rough breathing were often pronounced and written without it. Thus, in Doric and Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, we find *ΠΟΜΕΔΟΝ* *Ἱππομέδων*, *Ο* *ὁ*, *ΟΙ* *οἱ*, *Ε* *ή*, *Α* *ἄ*, *ΑΙΣ* *αἱς*, *ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ* *ἐκάστω*, *ΟΞΙΟΝ* *ὄσιον*, *ΕΜΕΠΑΙ* *ἡμέρα*, *ΕΤΕΡΟΝ* *ἕτερον*.

NOTE 3. The rough breathing was also used in the middle of a word. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ* *τρι-ἡμιποδίου*, *τρι-ἡμιποδίου*, from *τρίς* *ἡμῖς* *πούς*; *ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ* *ἐν-ὀδία*, from *ἐν* *ὀδός*; *τρι-ἡμίγυον*, *παρ-ἔξοντι*, *πεντα-ἑτηρίς*, *ἀν-έώσα-σθαι*, *ἀν-έλομενος*. Compare *ἐνυδρίς*, *enhydria*, *ἐνυδρος*, *enhydrus*, *πολύιστωρ*, *polyhistor*, *Πολύμνια*, *Polyhymnia*; also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim*, *συνέδριον*, from *σύν* *ἔδρα*.

NOTE 4. The Æolic dialect did not make much use of the rough breathing; as *ἄμμες*, *ἄμμιν*, *ἄμμε*, *ἄμμες*, *ἔμμιν*, *ἔμμε*, for *ἀμές*, *ἀμῖν*, *ἀμέ*, *ἑμές*, *ἑμῖν*, *ἑμέ*.

NOTE 5. The character (') was employed by the ancient grammarians to denote the effort with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the reader pronounce first the word *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act* requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact*.

As, however, no vowel at the beginning of a word can be uttered without a slight effort or breathing, it is evident that this character is about as important as the dot over the Roman *i*; thus, *ἔχω*, *εἶμι*, *Αἴας* are nothing more than *έχω*, *είμι*, *Αίας*.

NOTE 6. The rough breathing is never found in connection with *ρ* or *ρρ* in ancient inscriptions. Thus, *Ρηγίνοις*, *ἀρράβδωτους*, *Πύρρος*, *ἀπορραίνοντας* are, in inscriptions in which *H* represents the rough breathing, written *ΡΕΓΙΝΟΙΣ*, *ΑΡΡΑΒΔΩΤΟΣ*, *ΠΥΡΡΟΣ*, *ΑΠΟΡΡΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ*. Further, *οἶκ* never becomes *οῦκ* before *ρ*; as *οὐ* *ῥητός*, never *οῦχ* *ῥητός*. It is inferred therefore that the orthography *ρ*, *ῥρ* was employed by the grammarians to indicate the rolling sound of *ρ* at the beginning of a word, and of the second *ρ* in the middle of a word.

It may be remarked here that some of the most learned editors now employ *pp* instead of *ῥῥ*; as *ἄρρην, ἄρρητος, Πύρρος*.

NOTE 7. The ancient grammarians placed the rough breathing also over *p* after a rough mute (*θ, φ, χ*); and the smooth breathing over *p* after a smooth mute (*τ, π, κ*); as *ῤρόνος, ἀφρός, χρόνος, Ἀτρεύς, κάπρος*.

CONSONANTS.

§ 5. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

labials π, β, φ, μ,

linguals τ, δ, θ, ζ, σ, λ, ν, ρ,

palatals κ, γ, χ.

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips*; the *linguals*, with the *tongue*; and the *palatals*, with the *palate*.

§ 6. 1. The consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.

2. The consonants ξ, ψ are called *double consonants*; because ξ stands for κσ, and ψ for πσ.

3. The consonants π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, τ, δ, θ are called *mutes*. They are divided into

smooth mutes π, κ, τ,

middle mutes β, γ, δ,

rough mutes φ, χ, θ.

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction; thus, φ is the corresponding rough of π.

4. The letter σ, on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

5. The consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except κ in the preposition *ἐκ*, *from*, *out of*, and in the adverb *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, *not*.

NOTE. According to Dionysius and the ancient grammarians, ζ

stands for ΣΔ. This however does not mean that Z is a mere abbreviation for ΣΔ, but that, in pronunciation, it has the power of a double consonant, and that the Æolians and Dorians, in the middle of a word, very often used ΣΔ, where the Ionians and Athenians employed Z (§ 10). We add further that the Boeotians and Megarians used ΔΔ, and the Tarentines ΣΣ for Z, but only in the middle of a word, from which it cannot certainly be inferred that Z was a mere abbreviation for ΔΔ or ΣΣ.

Had Z been sounded like ΣΔ, Dionysius and Quintilian would not have admired its beautiful sound ("ἡ συχῇ τῇ πνεύματι δασύνεται," it is gently aspirated, and "jucundissima littera"), and the Roman grammarians would not have asserted that the Latin had no sound corresponding to it.

It is evident therefore that Z is not a double consonant, in the usual acceptance of the term *double*. (See also § 25, n. 3.)

Doubling of Consonants.

§ 7. 1. All the single consonants, except the rough mutes and ζ, admit of being doubled; the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ are very often doubled, and next to them, τ; as ἄλλος, *other*; ἄμμος, *sand*; γεννάω, *to beget*; θάρρος, *daring, courage*; πρᾶσσω or πράττω, *to do*.

2. At the beginning of a word ρ is doubled when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels; as ῥίπτω ῥρίψα ῥριμμαι, *to throw*; ἀναρρίπτω, *to throw up*.

Except when the first component part is εῖ, *well*; as εὔρωστος, *vigorous*.

3. A rough consonant (φ, χ, ψ) is not doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) is placed before it; as Σαφφῶ, Βάχχος, Πιτθεύς, for Σαφφῶ, Βάχχος, Πιτθεύς.

NOTE 1. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double a consonant for the sake of the metre; as ποσσί, νέκυσσι, τελέσσαι, ἔλλαβον, τόσσοι, ὀπίσσω, ὅττι, ὅπως.

On the other hand, the same Poets sometimes employ one consonant where that consonant is commonly doubled; as Ἀχιλεῦς, Ὀδυσσεύς, ἔραπτον.

NOTE 2. The doubling of ν in Πελοπόννησος, Προκόννησος, is an accidental peculiarity; also the doubling of ρ in βορρᾶς (contracted from βορέας), *the north wind*.

NOTE 3. Some words, which originally were written with one σ, were in later times written with σσ; as Κνωσός Κνωσσός, *Cnossus*; Παρνησσός Παρνησσός, *Parnassus*; Κηφίσός Κηφισσός, *Cephissus*; Κρίσα Κρίσσα, *Orissa*.

NOTE 4. In some of the most ancient inscriptions, not unfrequently a word is written with a single consonant, where commonly that consonant is doubled; as 'Ἱπομέδων, ἀλλάοις, ἀλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρανά, for Ἱπομέδων, ἀλλάλοις, ἀλλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρράνά.

NOTE 5. Σ was often doubled before a consonant, especially before τ; thus, in inscriptions we find Ἀριστοτύδαμος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Τελέστας, Ἀσκληπιόδωρος.

We find also ἐξσατραπεύω (ἐκσατραπεύω), for σατραπεύω, in an Ionic inscription.

NOTE 6. A rough mute was sometimes doubled in the middle of a word; as κάθθεσαν, Κλεοθής, Αφφίανός, Αφφίον, Οφφίανός, Βαχχίδας, Σάφφου, for κάτθεσαν, Κλεοθής, Αππιανός, Αππιον, Οππιανός, Βακχίδας, Σάφφου, found in inscriptions. — Σαφφώ for Σαπφώ is found in an inscription.

CHANGE, TRANSPOSITION, ADDITION, AND OMISSION, OF LETTERS.

§ 8. Commutation of Vowels.

ἄ, ε : μέγεθος, ἄρσην, μνάα, τέσσαρες, δράω, Ionic μέγαθος, ἔρσην, μνέα, τέσσερες, δρέω; Ἄρτεμις, ἔτερος, γέ, ιέρως, πιέζω, Doric Ἄρταμις, ἄτερος, γά, ιάρως, πιάζω.

ἄ, ε, ο : τρέπω τράπω ἔτραπον τέτροφα τρόπος.

ἄ, ο : ἀνά, στρατός, ἐφθάρθαι, Æolic ὀν-τέθην (ἀνατεθῆναι), στρότος, ἐφθορθαι; γράφω, τέτταρες, Doric γρόφω, τέτορες.

α, ω : ζάω ζώω, κρίζω κρώζω; ΑΓΑΓΩ ἀγωγή, ΑΚΑΚΩ ἀκακή.

ἄω, εω : λαός λεώς, νῆος νεώς, ἱλαός ἱλεως : so in the genitive of the first declension; Bæotic Τυδεῖδᾱ, Ionic Τυδεΐδεω.

ε, ι : ἔζομαι ἶζω, ἔχω ἶσχω; χρύσεος, χαλκεος, ὄψέ, Æolic χρύσιος, χαλκίος, ὄψι; θεός, σικέα, Doric θιός, σικία. The Bæotic regularly changes ε before a vowel into ι; as χρίος, φέτια, Δαμοτέλιος.

ε, ο : λέγω λόγος, πένομαι πόνος; Απόλλων, Doric Απέλλων.

ε, ω : ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω, λέπω λώπη, στρέφω στρωφάω.

η, ω : ῥήγνυμι ἔρρηγα ἔρρωγα ῥώξ, πτήσσω πτώσσω πτώξ, ἀρήγω ἄρω-γή ἄρωγός, Μαῖητις Μαῖωτις.

η, ι : ἡδέ ιδέ; rare.

ι, υ : ὕψος, ὑψηλός, ὑπαρ, ὑπέρ, Æolic ὕψος, ὕψηλος, ὑπαρ, ὑπέρ.

ο, υ : ὄνομα, ὄξος, Οδυσεύς, ἀπό, πρύτανις, ΤΥΧΩ, Æolic ὄνυμα, ὕσδος, Υδύσσευς, ἀπύ, πρότανις, τύσσαι (τύξαι).

§ 9. Commutation of Diphthongs.

ᾱ, αι : the Æolic uses αι for ᾱ, when it arises from αὐτο, αὖτο.

αι, ει : ει, Doric αι : the Bæotic sometimes changes αι into ει; as Ἀθανεῖος, Ταναγρεῖος, Θειβεῖος.

αι, η : the Bæotic regularly changes αι into η; εὐεργέτης, κεκόμισθη, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταναγρῆος, for εὐεργέταις, κεκόμισται, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταναγραῖος.

αι, ου. ΑΥΡΩ ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος

ει, η: the Bæotic changes η into ει; Θεΐβαθεν, Θεΐβητος, ἐπέεισε: the Doric often uses η for ει; κήρυλος, Νῆλος, ἐπιτάδης, ἀσαμήωτος.

ει, ι: the Bæotic regularly changes ει into ι; ἀρχι, ἀσφάλια, Φελάτια, Φιδίας.

During the silver and brazen ages of the language, ε was often prefixed to ι merely to show that it was long; that is, ε, in this case, was an orthographical mark; as τείσαι, κρείνω, τειμήσαι, found in inscriptions. During the latter part of the brazen age, this ε was prefixed even to ι; as Τείτος, Πείος, γυμνασειάρχης, in inscriptions. (See Appendix.)

ει, οι: δίδω δέδοικα, αἶδω αἰδός αἰοδή, λείπω λοιπός.

ευ, ου: σπεύδω σπουδή, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ εὐλήλουθα.

οι, υ: the Bæotic regularly changes οι into υ; as τύδε, τὺς ἄλλους προσέειπεν, φυκία, for τοῖδε, τοῖς ἄλλοις προσέειπεν, οἰκία.

οι, ου: the Æolic uses οι for ου, when it arises from οντο, οντο.

ου, υ: the Bæotians and Laconians changed υ into ου, and pronounced ου long or short according as the original υ was long or short; thus, in οὐδωρ, σοῦν, σοῦγγραφος, ἀργούριον, ου was short; in οὐλη, ἄσουλία, long.

ου, ω: the Doric uses ω for ου, but only when it arises from ο, οντο, οο, οε: the Thessalian uses ου for ω; as ἀνάουμα, κοινάουον, Φεΐδουνα.

υι, ει: in the feminine perfect participle, the Doric sometimes uses ει for υι; as ἐρρηγεία, ἐπιτετελεκεία, ἐστακεία, συναγαγοχεία.

υι, υ: δυν, φύν, λελυτο, δαυνυτο, πηγνυτο, for the analogical δυνη, φυνη, λελυτο, δαυνυτο, πηγνυτο.

In inscriptions we find υός, παρειληφύα, for υίος, παρειληφύα.

§ 10. Commutation of Consonants.

π, β, φ, μ, of the same organ: ἀσφάραγος ἀσπάραγος; πατεῖν βατεῖν, πικρός βικρός, Ἀμπρακία Ἀμβρακία; ἀπαξ ἄμακας, ὕπνος sompnus; ἄβαξ ἄμάκιον, κυβερνήτης κυμερήτης, μέλλειν βέλλειν, μέγα βάγιον magis, μάρψαι βράψαι, σέβομαι σεμνός, ἐρέφω ἐρεμνός, στίλβω στίλπνός, στρέφω στρεβλός, ροφάω σοτβεο.

κ, γ, χ, of the same organ: δέχομαι δέκομαι; γραφεύς κναφεύς, γνάμπτω κνάμπτω, Κνωσός Γνωσός; ἄγχω ἀγγο.

τ, θ, θ, σ, of the same organ: τίριος θέρεος; δίδωσι, πλούσιος, ἐνιαύσιος, εἰκοσι, Doric δίδωσι, πλούτιος, ἐνιαύτιος, φέικασι; παρθένος, θεός, ελθεῖν, Laconian παρθένος, σιός, ἐλσῆν.

π, κ, τ, of the same power: ποῖος κοῖος, ποῦ κοῦ, ὁποῖος ὁκοῖος, ΟΠΩ ὀπιλλος ὀπιλλος ὀκταλος oculus; πέμπε πέντε quinque; πίσυρες πέτταρες quatuor; ἐνέπω inquā; κῆνος τῆνος, κῆλον telum, πότε πόκα; στέλλω σπέλλω σπολάς; λύκος lupus.

β, γ, δ, of the same power: βλήρ δέλεαρ, Δελφοί Βελφοί, ὀβελός ὀδελός; γυνή βανή, γλήχων βλήχων; δνόφος γνώφος, γλυκύς dulcis.

φ, χ, θ, of the same power: θῆρ φῆρ fera, θῆριον φῆριον, θάρσος fortis, θύρα fores, door; αὔχην αὔφην or ἀμφήν, πληθω πλήχω, ἄρμιθες ὄρμιθες.

β, ζ : βάραθρον, ἐπιβαρέω, βάλλω, Arcadian ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω, ζέλλω ; so NIBΩ νίζω, ΔΑΒΩ λάζομαι.

δ, δδ, ζ, σδ : The Doric and Æolic generally use σδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as φράσδω, συρίσδω, for φράζω, συρίζω. The Doric and Bæotic often use δ for ζ at the *beginning* of a word ; as Δεύς, Δάν, θυγόν, δάλον, for Ζεύς, Ζάν, ζυγόν, ζήλον. The Bæotic and some of the branches of the Doric use δδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as γυμνάδδομαι, ιερείάδδοντος, for γυμνάζομαι, ιερειάζοντος.

δε, ζ : διαβάλλειν, καρδία, Διώνυσος, Æolic ζαβάλλειν, κάρζα, Ζόννυξος.

δ, λ : δάκρυν lacryma, Οδυσσεύς Ολυσσεύς Ulysses, δαπύς λάσιος δα-λα-.

ζ, σσ : σαλπίζω, ἀνάσσω, Tarentine σαλπίσσω, ἀνάζω.

σμ, μμ, ππ : ὄμμα, ἄλειμμα, Æolic ὄππα, ἄλειππα : ὄθμα, στέθμα, γράθμα, for ὄμμα, στέμμα, γράμμα, in Hesychius.

λ, ν : βέλτιον βέλτιστος, φίλτατος, ἤλθον, κέλτο, Doric βέντιον βέντιστος, φίντατος, ἦνθον, κέντο.

λ, ν : αἰκάν ἀλκάν, αἰκύνα ἀλκυόνα, αἶμα ἄλμη, αὔσος ἄλσος, Ζεύγεσθαι Ζέλγεσθαι, αὐγείν ἀλγείν, εὐθεῖν ἐλθεῖν, in Hesychius.

λ, ρ : κλίβανος κρίβανος, ῥάκη λάκη λακίς.

ν, σ : as λέγομεν, ἦν, Doric λέγομες, ἦς.

ρρ, ρσ : ἄρσην ἄρρην, ῥάρσος ῥάρρος.

ρ, σ : the Laconian dialect very often changes σ into ρ ; as πίθος πίσορ, θεός σιόρ, πούς πόρ, ἄώς (ἥως) ἄβώρ.

σσ, ττ : the Doric and Ionic use σσ, the Bæotic and Attic, ττ ; as πράσσω πράττω, πλάσσω πλάττω, ῥάλασσα ῥάλαττα.

στ, ττ : ἴστω, ἐπιχαρίστω, Bæotic ἴττω, ἐπιχαρίττω ; ἀνάσθηθι, Laconian ἄττασι, that is ἄν-σταθι.

σ, ἥ : ἄλς, ἄλας, ἄλμη, sal, salum, salt ; ἕξ, sex, six ; ἐπτά, septem, seven ; ἥμις, ἥμ-, semis, semi- ; ὕλη, sylva ; ὑπέρ, super ; ὑπό, sub ; ὕπνος, somnus.

According to the ancient grammarians, in some of the branches of the Doric dialect (as the Laconian), σ was often changed into ἥ (') in the *middle* of a word ; as ποιῆσαι ποῆῃ (ποιῆσαι), μῶσα μῶᾶ (μῶῃ), βουσόα βουῶα (βουῆῃ), πᾶσα πᾶᾶ (πᾶῃ).

Lengthening, Shortening, Protraction, and Resolution of Vowel-sounds.

§ 11. 1. When from any cause a short vowel is to be *lengthened*, the following changes take place :

ᾱ is lengthened into ᾱ̄ ; as πᾶγμα, σοφῖᾱ, τιμᾱ, ἄλιος, ἀμέρᾱ. The Ionic dialect lengthens it into η, and this is its chief peculiarity ; as πῆρῆγμα, σοφῆή, τιμή, ἥλιος, ἡμέρη. The Attic follows the Ionic, except when the α is preceded by a vowel or ρ ; as τιμή, ἥλιος, σεμνότης ; σοφῖᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, πᾶγμα. The exceptions to this rule are very trifling.

When η arises from ε, it cannot be changed into ᾱ̄ ; thus, the classical Æolians and Dorians never said θεοσεβᾱς ἐλέχθᾱν, because the roots are θεοσεβε-, λεχθε-.

Not unfrequently α is lengthened into $\alpha\iota$; as ἀγάζομαι, φαίνω, διαί, from ἀγάζομαι, ΦΑΝΩ, διαί.

ε — η, or ει; λιμήν λιμένος, μέλω μέμηλα, ΣΠΕΡΩ σπείρω. In general, in the Æolic and old Doric, it is lengthened into η; in the Ionic and Attic, into ει; as Æolic συμφέρην, συνέχην, χήρ, Ionic and Attic συμφέρειν, συνέχειν, χεῖρ; Doric παραγγήλωντι, Ionic and Attic παραγγείλωσι.

ι — ι, or ει; ΚΑΙΝΩ κλῖνω, ΛΙΠΩ λείπω.

ο — ω, or ου, rarely οι; δηλόω δηλώσω, ΑΚΩ ακούω, ποέω ποιέω. The Æolians and Dorians commonly lengthen it into ω; the Ionians and Attics, into ου; as Æolic ὄρανος ὄρανος, Doric ὠρανός, Ionic and Attic οὐρανός; Doric βῶς, Ionic and Attic βούς.

υ — υ, or ευ; ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ αἰσχύνω, ΦΥΓΩ φεύγω.

2. A long vowel or diphthong is *shortened* by simply reversing the preceding rule.

3. *Protraction* is the repetition of the same vowel-sound; it is confined to the Epic dialect; as ποδοῖν ποδοῖιν, ὅμοιος ὁμοίος, Ἀχαιῆς Ἀχαιῆς, περᾶν περᾶαν, ἦν ἦην, κραίνω κραϊνάω, ἦ ἦέρ' ἔέ, οὐ δοῦ.

4. When a diphthong does not arise from the lengthening of a short vowel (§ 11, 1), it originally consisted of two distinct syllables; as πᾶις παῖς, Μαίων Μαίων, αὐώ αὐω, αὐτός αὐτός, εἶδον εἶδον, Ἀτρεΐδας Ἀτρεΐδας, Ἀργεῖος Ἀργεῖος, εὐ εὐ, οἶγω οἶγω, οἶομαι οἶομαι. Except ει, ευ, when they arise from εε, εο, respectively; as εδεε εδει, καλέονται καλεῦνται.

5. The Ionic dialect lengthens the first vowel of the original form of a diphthong as follows:

(a) It changes ει (originally εῖ) into ηῖ; as βασιλεία βασιληῖη, σημεῖον σημηῖον, κλείς κληῖς, κλείω κληῖω, λεία ληῖω.

(b) It changes αυ (αῦ) into ωῦ in the following words: ἐμαντοῦ ἐμωῦτοῦ, σεαντοῦ σεωῦτοῦ, ἐαντοῦ ἐωῦτοῦ, θαῦμα θωῦμα, τραῦμα τρωῦμα. (See also § 3, n. 5.)

(c) Other changes; εὔς ἡῦς, εὖ ἡῦ, εὔτε ἡῦτε, γραῦς γρηῦς, Μαίων Μηίων Μηών.

NOTE 1. When a short vowel is followed by a liquid, the Æolic dialect usually lengthens the syllable by simply doubling that liquid; as ἔστέλλα, γάλλος, πέδιλλον, βόλλα, βόλλομαι, ἔμμι, γέμμα, κρίμμα, ἄμμες, ὕμμες, κτέννω, κρίννω, κλίννω, ἐγέννατο, ἰμέρρω, φθέρρω, ἀέρρω, δλοφύρρω.

Sometimes it doubles the liquid even after the vowel has been lengthened; as μῆννος, κάλημμι, προαγρημμένω.

NOTE 2. In an Ionic inscription, φεογειν, φεογετω are found for φεύγειν, φευγέτω.

NOTE 3. In an inscription, ευ is shortened into ε; ἐπισκευάζειν επιτκαζειν, σκευοθήκη σκεοθήκη.

Transposition, Addition, and Omission.

§ 12. 1. *Metathesis* is an interchange of place between two letters in the same word: one of the letters thus transposed is commonly a liquid; as καρδία κραδίη, κάρτος κράτος.

2. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as ἐλδομαι ἐέλδομαι, μικρός σμικρός.

So στάχυς ἀσταχυς, σταφίς ἀσταφίς, στεροπή ἀστεροπή: ἐέλδωρ, ἐέλδομαι, ἐέλπω, ἐέλπω, ἐορτάζω, ἐχθές.

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as λείβω εἴβω, φημί ἡμί, σκεδάννυμι κεδάννυμι, ΓΝΟΩΣ νόος, mind.

4. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as ΜΑΘΩ μανθάνω, ἔπομαι ἔσπομαι.

So θάνατος (ΘΑΝΩ), κάματος (ΚΑΜΩ), κónαβος (ΚΟΠΩ), στεγανός στεγνός, τίμενος (τίμω), ἐνέπω (ΕΝΠΩ), θράσσω τaráσσω, ἀριθμός ἀριθμός. So ὁμφή (ΕΠΩ), κόμβος κόπος, ρίμφα (ΡΙΦΩ), βένθος βάθος, κιγχάνω κιχάνω, πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), καγγλάζω (ΧΑΛΖΩ), κιγκράω (ΚΡΑΩ). So δαρδάπτω δάπτω, ἀκροάομαι ἀκούω, ἀγρυπνός ἀγρυπνός.

5. *Syncope* is an omission of the vowel-sound of a syllable from the middle of a word; as πατέρος πατρός, μμμένα μμνω, ἡλνθον ἡλθον.

This term is used also when one or more consonants are omitted from the middle of a word; as ἐκπλαγλος ἔκπαγλος, λελίλημαι λελίμαι, πλύελος πύελος.

6. *Paragoge* is the adding of one or more letters to the end of a word; as ἐκεῖνος ἐκεινοσί, ἔφης ἔφησθα.

7. *Apocope* is the cutting off of one or more letters from the end of a word; as ἄρα ἄρ, παρεχόντων παρεχόντω, μισθούσθων μισθούσθω.

NOTE 1. When μλ, μρ arise from a syncope or metathesis, the labial β (kindred to μ) is inserted between them; thus ΜΟΛΩ μέμβλωκα, μέλω μέμβλεται, μέσος ἡμέρα μεσημβρία, γαμερός γαμβρός, ἀμορτός ἀμβροτος, ἡμαρτον ἡμβροτον, εἰμαρμαι εἰμβραμαι.

At the beginning of a word, μβλ, μβρ drop μ; thus βλώσκω, βροτός, for μβλώσκω, μβροτός.

As to βλάξ, βλίσσω, from μαλακός, μελι, they might have come from μβλάξ, μβλίσσω; or from μλάξ, μλίσσω, by changing μ into β, according to another analogy.

NOTE 2. Not unfrequently, the same word undergoes aphæresis or syncope; as ξύν (κύν) ξυνός, σύν, κοινός, cum, con-, communis communis.

So κτείνω, καίνω, ζείνω, θανείν, caedo, cudo, cut; κρήνυμι, ῥήνυμι, φάγνυμι, ἀγνυμι, frango.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 13. 1. When two mutes come together, the first is changed into its corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the second is smooth, middle, or rough: when both are of the same power, no change takes place. E. g. τέτριβται τέτριπται, ἦγται ἦκται, ἐλέγθην ἐλέχθην.

So γέγραφται γέγραπται, τέτευχται τέτευκται, ἐτρίβθην ἐτρίφθην, ἐτύπθην ἐτύφθην, ἐπλέκθην ἐπλέχθην, κύβδα κύβδα, ἐπιγράφθην ἐπιγράβδην, ἔπδομος ἔβδομος, ὄκδοος ὄγδοος.

It is observed here that a lingual (τ, δ, ζ) is never found before a labial or palatal (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ).

2. A palatal (κ, χ) before μ is commonly changed into γ; γ, of course, undergoes no change before μ; as πέπλεκμαι πέπλεγμαι, τέτευχμαι τέτευγμαι.

Sometimes κ before μ becomes χ; as ἰωκμός ἰωχμός, ἀκακμένος ἀκαχμένος, αἰκμή αἰχμή.

3. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ, in which case κσ is written ξ; κ, of course, undergoes no change before σ; as λέγσω λέξω (λέκσω), τεύχσω τεύξω (τεύκσω).

4. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ; as λείπμαι λείμμαι, τέτριβμαι τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι γέγραμμαι.

5. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π, in which case πσ is written ψ; π, of course, undergoes no change before σ, as τρίβσω τρίψω (τρίπσω), γράφσω γράψω (γράφσω).

7. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before μ is commonly changed into σ; as ἦδμαι ἦσμαι, πέπειθμαι πέπεισμαι, φρόντιζμα φρόντισμα.

8. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before σ, or before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), is always dropped; as ἔπεισα ἔπεσα, ἄδσω ἄσω, πλάθσω πλάσω, φροντίζω φροντίσω: ἦδκα ἦκα, πέπειθκα πέπεικα, πεφρόντιζκα πεφρόντικα.

9. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before another lingual is, in verbs and verbal nouns, changed into σ; as ἦδται ἦσται, ἴδτε ἴστε, πέπλασθαι πέπλασται, φροντίζτης φροντιστής.

10. A mute consonant before σ is, in certain cases, changed, by assimilation, into σ; as φρίκσω φρίσσω, πέπσω πέσσω, βλίτσω βλίσσω.

So πράγσω πράσσω, τύχσαι τύσσαι (for τύσσαι), φάβσα φάσσα. ὄψα ὄσσα, πλάβσω πλάσσω, γάβσα γάσσα, πίκσα πίσσα.

11. When *κατά* loses its final vowel before a consonant, the *τ* is by assimilation changed into that consonant. But when that consonant is *φ*, *χ*, the *τ* becomes *π*, *κ*, respectively. Before *σ* or another *τ*, it of course remains unchanged. (§ 7, 3.) E. g. *κατάβαλε κάββαλε, καταθανεῖν κατθανεῖν, κατακείοντες κακκείοντες*.

So *κατέλιπον κάλλιπον, καταμένω καμμένω, κατανεύσας καννεύσας, κατέπεισε κάππεισε, καταρίζω καρρίζω, κατατανύσας καττανύσας*. So in elision, *κατὰ γόνυ, καγγόνυ* (pronounced *kag-gōny*); *κατὰ δύναμιν, καδδύναμιν*; *κατὰ θάλασσαν, κατθάλασσαν*; *κατὰ κεφαλὴν, κακκεφαλὴν*; *κατὰ μὲν, καμμέν*; *κατὰ τό, καττό*; *κατὰ φάλαρα, κατφάλαρα*.

Before two consonants, *κατ-* becomes *κα-*; as *κατέκτανε κάκτανε, κατέσχεθε κάσχεθε, κατάβλημα κάβλημα*. The Doric dialect, however, sometimes drops the *τ*, even before a single consonant; as *κατάβηθι κάβασι, κατέπετον κάπετον*.

12. *σ* between two consonants is dropped; as *ἔψαλθε ἔψαλθε, πεφάνσθαι πεφάνθαι, ἐσπάρσθαι ἐσπάρθαι*.

NOTE 1. The preposition *ἐκ* before a consonant remains unaltered; as *ἐκσκορπίζω, ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρόσκω, ἐκμαίνω*.

(a) In ancient inscriptions, *ἐκ* before *β*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, or *ρ*, is often changed into *ἐγ*; as *ἐγ Βενιδειών, ἐγδόσεις, ἐγ λιμένος, ἐγ Μυρίνης, ἐγφηληθίωντι*.

(b) Before *σ*, *ἐκ* in Attic inscriptions is sometimes written *ἐχ*; thus, *ἐχ Σάμου*.

(c) Frequently, the *κ* of *ἐκ* and the initial *σ* of the noun following were represented by *ξ*; as *ἐξουνιέων, ἐξύρου*, for *ἐκ Σουνιέων, ἐκ Σύρου*, found in inscriptions.

(d) We find also, *ἐλλυσιν, ἐττων, ἐχθειάσας, ὑπέχθηται, ὑπεχθείσμος*, for *ἐκλυσιν, ἐκ τών, ἐκθειάσας, ὑπέκθηται, ὑπεχθείσμος*.

NOTE 2. In one of the most ancient inscriptions, *ἄπιτιον* is found for *ἄφθιτον*.

NOTE 3. During the most flourishing period of the Attic dialect, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *χ*, and a labial, into *φ*; as *ἔδοξεν, χσυνελέχσαμεν ξυνελέξαμεν, παραδεχσάσθων παραδεξάσθων; γρύψς γρύψ, ἀνέγραψαν ἀνέγραψαν*, found in inscriptions.

In the other dialects, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *κ*, and a labial, into *π*. In process of time this rule became general; that is, *ξ, ψ* were, by the later Greeks, sounded like *κσ, πσ*, respectively.

NOTE 4. Words beginning with *σ* followed by a consonant do not lose their *σ* in composition with *πρός*; as *προσσπένδω, προσσχών*.

NOTE 7. The Doric and Thessalian dialects often changed the endings -ανς, -ενς, -ονς, into -ᾶς, -ες, -ος; as τέχωνς τέχῃς, πάνς πᾶς, τάλανς τάλᾶς, μέλανς μέλᾶς, Αἰανς Αἴας, πράξανς πράξις, χαρίενς χαρίεις; εὐεργετῆνς εὐεργετής, Thessalian.

NOTE 8. (a) Ἄγαν drops ν in ἀγακλυτός, ἀγασθενής, ἀγαστονος.

(b) The Æolic δν-, for αν-, and that for ἀνά, drops ν in δ-μνάσθην, for ἀναμνησθῆναι, found in an inscription.

NOTE 9. Ἐππασις or ἔπασις, Bæotic for ἔγκτησις, *possession, property*, compounded of ἐν and πᾶσις from ΠΑΟΜΑΙ.

§ 15. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (π, κ, τ) comes in contact with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough consonant (φ, χ, θ), and the rough breathing disappears; as ἀφ-ίημι, for ἀπ-ίημι, from ἀπό ιημι; ξέ-χήμερος, for δεκ-ήμερος, from δέκα ἡμέρα; καθ-αίρέω, for κατ-αίρέω, from κατὰ αἰρέω.

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough; as ἀφ' οὐδ, for ἀπ' οὐδ; οὐχ ὑμεῖς, for οὐκ ὑμεῖς; μεθ' ἡμῶν, for μετ' ἡμῶν.

So ἔσθ' ὅπως, for ἔστιν ὅπως; νύχθ' ὄλην, for νύκτ' ὄλην; τίφθ' οὕτως, for τίπτ' οὕτως; (§ 13, 1.)

3. In *reduplications*, when two successive syllables would each have a rough consonant, the first rough consonant is changed into its corresponding smooth; as πέφηνα, κέχηναι, τέθηλα, for φέφηναι, χέχηναι, θέθηλα.

So φροντίζω πεφρόντικα, χράω κέχηκα, βλάω τέβλακα, βέω τίβημι, ΑΦΩ ἀπαφίσκω, ΑΧΩ ἀκαχίζω, ΦΛΑΖΩ παφλάζω.

(a) Also, in the aorist passive of βύω and τίθημι; thus, ἐτύθην, ἐτίεθην, for ἐβύθην, ἐθέθην.

(b) Also, in the following words: ΘΑΦΩ, θάπτω, ἐτάφην; ΘΑΧΥΣ ταχύς, θάσσων; ΘΡΕΦΩ, τρέφω, θρέψω; ΘΡΑΧΩ, θράσσω, τέτρηχα; ΘΡΕΧΩ, τρέχω, θρέξομαι; ΘΡΥΦΩ, θρύπτω, ἐτρύφην; θρίξ, τριχός.

4. The personal ending θι of the aorist passive imperative becomes τι when the preceding syllable has a rough consonant; as βουλεύεθι for βουλεύεθι.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the rough breathing affects the smooth mute without coming in immediate contact with it; thus, τέτταρες (τέτταρες ἵππος), φρούδος (πρό ὁδός), βοιμάτιον (τὸ ἱμάτιον), βήμετέ

ρου (τοῦ ἡμετέρου), ποδῶτος (τοῦ ὕδατος), δατέρου (τοῦ ἀτέρου), χῶ (καὶ ὁ), χψ (καὶ οἱ), φροίμων (πρὸ οἴμῃ or οἴμῃ, § 4, n. 2).

NOTE 2. ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, has περιεν τέρσαφα, τέρσηπα. Ἐχω, *to have*, has perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, for συν-οκωώς.

NOTE 3. The Ionic dialect deviates from the first two rules; as ἀπικέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀπ' οὐ, οὐκ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν, for ἀφικέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀφ' οὐ, οὐχ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν.

This seems to show that the Ionians did not pronounce the rough breathing; for the sake of uniformity, however, this breathing is, in our editions of the Ionic writers, suffered to retain its place.

NOTE 4. In strictness, the second rule ought to read thus: When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough, and the rough breathing disappears. Thus, in inscriptions, in which H stands for the rough breathing, we find ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ, κατ' ἑκαστον; ΚΑΘΟΤΙ, κατ' ὅτι. In order however not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word the rough breathing is, in our editions, suffered to retain its place.

Movable N, Σ, Κ.

§ 16. 1. The *dative plural* in ι is written with a final ν when the next word begins with a vowel; as θηρσὶ κακοῖς, θηρσὶν ἀγρίοις.

This rule applies also to the *adverbial datives* in σι; as Αθήνησιν, Θήβησιν, Πλαταιῶσιν, Ολυμπιῶσιν.

2. Also, the Epic ending φι; as θύρηφιν, ἀγέληφιν, θεόφιν, ὄχεσφιν.

3. Also, the *demonstrative* ending ι, but rarely, and then always after σ; as ἐκευσίν, οὗτοςίν, τουτουσίν, οὕτωςίν,

4. Also, all *third persons* in σι and ε; as φησὶ Σωκράτης, φησὶν οὗτος; τύπτουσι τούτους, τύπτουσιν αὐτούς; ἔλεγε τούτους, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς.

5. Also, the numeral ἑικοσι, which however can stand before a vowel without ν movable; as ἑικοσι ἔτη.

6. Also, the adverbs πέρυσσι, νόσφι, νύ, κέ.

NOTE 1. The Poets may for the sake of the metre use this ν before a consonant; as ἔσπερξιν μέγα.

NOTE 2. The Poets may drop ν in the adverbial ending σεν; as ἀλλοσε for ἀλλοσεν.

NOTE 3. The Ionians most commonly omit this *ν* before a vowel : as προσέλασε ὁ ἱππεύς.

NOTE 4. *N* movable may be used also at the end of complete sentences, sections, books, and most kinds of verse.

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions, this *ν* is often used before a consonant, and as often omitted before a vowel ; as ἐγραμμάτενε Εὐπειῖης εἶπε ἀποδοῦναι, ταμίαι οἷς, ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ, ἔδωκεν Συκκιεῦσιν.

§ 17. 1. *Εκ* before a vowel, or at the end of a verse, becomes ἐξ (*éks*, *éxs*) ; as ἐκ τούτου, ἐξ ἐκείνου, ἐκτὶνῶ ἐξέτινον ; κακῶν ἔξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

Οὕτως, *thus*, commonly drops *s* before a consonant ; as οὕτως εἶπεν, οὕτω φησί.

Ἀχρῖς and μέχρῖς drop *s* before a consonant, and often even before a vowel ; as μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο ; ἄχρι ἀν ζῶ ; μέχρι ἐνταῦθα.

Ἀτρέμα, μεσηγύ, ἄφνω, before a vowel ἀτρέμας, μεσηγύς, ἄφνω.

Ιθύ or ἰθύς, *straight to*, Ionic.

2. Adverbs in ἀκῖς may, in the Ionic dialect, drop *s* ; as πολλάκις, Ionic πολλάκι.

3. Οὐ, before a vowel οὐκ, before a vowel with the rough breathing οὐχ ; but only when it is immediately connected with the following word ; as οὐ σοφός, οὐκ ἐγώ, οὐχ ἡμεῖς.

At the end of a clause, it is always pronounced and written οὐ, *no*, *not*.

Μή follows the analogy of οὐ only in the compound μηκέτι, formed after the analogy of οὐκέτι.

NOTE. Sometimes the addition or omission of *s* slightly modifies the meaning of the word ; thus, ἀμφὶ ἀμφίς, ἐν εἰς (*éns*), ἀντικρὺ ἀντικρυς, εὐθύ εὐθύς, πῶς πῶ.

CONTRACTION AND SYNIZESIS.

§ 18. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be contracted into one long syllable.

1. Two syllables may be contracted by simply removing the mark of diæresis (¨) ; as τείχεϊ τείχει, δόμαι οἶμαι, πληθύι πληθύι, αἴσω ξίσω, ἦα ἦα, λῶϊστος λῶστος.

2. *E* before or after *ε*, *η*, *η*, *οι*, *ου*, *ω*, *αν*, is dropped ; as φιλέεις

φιλέις, φιλέητε φιλήτε, φιλέῃ φιλήῃ, φιλέοι φιλοῖ, φιλέουσι φιλοῦσι.
φιλέω φιλῶ, ἑαυτοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. O before or after αι, οι, ω, φ, ου, also after ει, is dropped ; as διπλόαι διπλαῖ, δηλόοις δηλοῖς, δηλόω δηλῶ, πλόφ πλῶ, δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι, πλείον πλείν.

4. A before α, αι, and after ου, is dropped ; as μνάα. μνᾶ, μνά-αι μναί, οὔας οὐς.

5. The remaining cases are exhibited in the following table.

αα — ā ; as μνάα μνᾶ.

αε — ā, Doric and Bæotic η ; νικάετε νικᾶτε D. νικήτε, ἐνίκαε ἐνίκα D. ἐνίκη, ὄραε ὄρα D. ὄρη.

αη — ā, Doric η ; τιμάητε τιμᾶτε, ὀράη ὀρᾶ D. ὀρή.

αο — ω, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric ā ; τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν, ἀσάομε-νοι ἀσώμενοι Æ. B. D. ἀσάμενοι, πεινάοντι D. πεινάντι, ἦραο ἦρω ἦρα, Ἀτρεΐδαο Ἀτρεΐδᾶ, Μενέλαος Μενέλας.

αω — ω, Æolic and Doric ā ; μουσάων μουσῶν Æ. μοισᾶν D. μω-σᾶν, Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν Æ. Ποσειδαν D. Ποσειδαν, φάωντι φᾶντι. ἰσάωντι ἰσᾶντι.

εα — η ; συκία συκῆ, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, κρέας Doric κρῆς. In neuters of the second declension, and in the accusative plural of the first, εα becomes ā ; as ὁστιά ὁστᾶ, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, συκέας συ-κάς ; also when it is preceded by a vowel or ρ ; as ὑγία ὑγιᾶ, χοεία χοᾶ, Πειραιέα Πειραιᾶ, κλέεα κλέα, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ.

But in the third declension -ρεα becomes -ρη ; as τριήρεα τρι-ήρη. In the same declension, εα sometimes becomes η even after a vowel ; as διφυέα διφυῆ.

εε — ει, Æolic and Doric η ; as φιλέετω φιλείτω Æ. D. φιλήτω, φιλέετε φιλείτε Æ. D. φιλήτε. The Attic sometimes follows the analogy of the Doric ; as βασιλέες βασιλεῖς or βασιλῆς, περικαλλέε περικαλλῆ.

εο — ου, Doric and Ionic ευ ; as Ξέρεος Ξέρευς, Ξάμβεος Ξάμβευς, φιλέομεν φιλεῶμεν, στεφανέονται στεφανοῦνται στεφανέννται. The verbal ending εῦσι for οὔσι is contracted from εἶονσι ; as οἰχνε-ουσι οἰχνεῦσι (οἰχνέονσι).

ιε — ῖ ; as ἱερός ἱρός, ἱέραξ ἱρηξ, Æolic, Bæotic, and Ionic.

ιι — ῖ ; as πόλιι πόλι, διός διος, Χίος Χίος.

οα — ā or ω ; ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οε — ου, old Doric ω ; δηλόετε δηλοῦτε, προεγγυεύω προγγυεύω Doric προγγυεύω. So in the Doric infinitives μαστιγῶν μαστιγῶν, ῥιγῶν ῥιγῶν, στεφανῶν στεφανῶν.

οη — ω ; δηλόητε δηλῶτε, διδόητε διδῶτε. In nouns of the first de-
clension, ο is dropped ; as ἀπλόη ἀπλῆ.

oo — ου, Æolic, Boeotic, and old Doric ω; δηλόμεν δηλοῦμεν, πλόον πλοῦν, μισθόοντι μισθῶντι.
 ue — ū; ἰχθύες ἰχθύς, δρύες δρῦς.

6. When the second syllable is a *diphthong*, its first vowel is contracted with the preceding syllable according to the preceding paragraph (except the cases mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs); as τιμάεις or τιμάης τιμᾶς, Doric τιμῆς, τιμάοιμεν τιμῶμεν, χρυσέα χρυσῇ, τιμήεις τιμῆς, διδόης διδῶς.

-αου, in verbs, contracts αο into ω and then drops υ; as χράουσιν χρώ, τιμάουσιν τιμῶ.

-εαι, in nouns, merely drops ε; as χρύσεται χρυσᾶί, συκείας συκαίς; in verbs it becomes -η, Attic -ει; as βουλεύεται βουλεύῃ βουλεύει.

-ηαι in the subjunctive passive becomes -η; as βουλεύηται βουλεύῃ, οἷται οἷη.

-οει, -οη, in verbs in οω, become -οι; as δηλόεις δηλοῖς, δηλόης δηλοῖς, δηλόη δηλοῖ. As to such contractions as δηλοῦν, Οποῦς, from δηλόειν, Οπόεις, they came from the original -όεν, -όενς; thus δηλόεν δηλοῦν, Οπόενς Οποῦς.

In verbs in οω, the Doric contracts οει, οη into φ; as στεφανόει, πριόη, Doric στεφανῶ, πριῶ, found in inscriptions.

§ 19. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be so rapidly uttered as to form but one syllable. This is called *synizēsis* or *synecphonēsis*.

The first of the vowels thus contracted is most commonly ε, and sometimes ι; as στήθεα, ἡμέας, κρέα, θεοί, θεοῦ, πόλιος, Ἰστιάαν, ἱερέουσα, χρυσέφ. So ἔγδοον (*Od.* 7, 261), δακρύοισι, δηΐοιο, δηΐων, δηΐοισι, ῥῖα.

NOTE. In such cases ε and ι were probably sounded not unlike y in *yet, yes, you, your*; thus πόλιος πόλγος; ἱερέουσα, γερέουσα; χρυσέφ ἀνά (originally χρυσεοῖ ἀνά), χρῦσγο ἀνά. It must not be supposed however that ε and ι, thus hardened, had the power of ordinary consonants, for they never make position with a preceding consonant; thus πόλγος is a pyrrhic, not a trochee.

CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ 20. Two successive words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the former ends in, and the next begins with, a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (') is generally placed over the syllable thus contracted.

1. The words, of which the final syllable may be contracted with the next word, are chiefly the *article*, the *relative pro noun*, and the conjunction *καί*, and; as *ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἀνὴρ; ἡ ἑταίρα, ἑταίρα* το, ἀδανείσατο; ἡ δὲ, δὲ.

So *ὁ ἐκ, οὐκ; ὁ ἐπὶ, οὐπί; ἡ ἐπαρή, ἡπαρή; τὸ ἀληθές, τᾶληθές; τῇ ἐναντίον, τοῦναντίον; τὸ δοῖμα, τοῦνομα; τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τᾶγαθὰ; ὁ ἐφόρου, οὐφόρου; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; ποῦ ἐστιν, ποῦ ὅστιν.*

2. When the preceding word ends in a *diphthong*, the second vowel (ι, υ) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are contracted into one; as *οἱ ἀδελφοί, ἀδελφοί; τῷ ἀσύνῳ, τῷσύνῳ; καὶ εἶτα, κῆτα.*

So *τῇ ἐπαρῇ, τῇπαρῇ; τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τᾶργεῖοι; καὶ ἐγὼ, κᾶγῶ; καὶ ἐπίστατον, κᾶπίστατον; καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους, κᾶφ' ὕψους; καὶ ἐν, κᾶν; τοῦ ἡμετέρου, θῆμετέρου; τοὶ ἄν, τᾶν; τοὶ ἄρα, τᾶρα; μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν.*

NOTE 1. In many editions, the ι of *καί* is subscribed; as *κᾶγῶ, κᾶν*. But this orthography is incorrect, first, because no contraction can take place as long as ι retains its place; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is omitted.

The Elean inscription however has *TOINTAYT*, which is commonly supposed to stand for *τῷ νταῦτ'*, that is *τῷ ἐνταῦθα*. In another inscription we find also *KAIMON*, that is *καὶ μόν, κᾶμόν*; but this seems to be an error of the stone-cutter, for in the same inscription we find *ΚΑΦΥΨΟΥΣ*, that is *κᾶφ' ὕψους, καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*.

NOTE 2. The forms *ἄτερος, θατέρου, θατέρῳ, θάτερον* come from *ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸ, ἄτερος* for the usual *ἐτερος*.

NOTE 3. *Καί* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι, ει, ευ, ου*; as *καὶ αἵτις, καίτις; καὶ εἴκοσι, κείκοσι; καὶ εὐσεβέων, κεῦσεβέων; καὶ οὐκέτι, κούκέτι.*

NOTE 4. In crasis, the Ionic dialect contracts *οα* into *ω*; as *τὸ ἀγαλμα τῷγαλμα; ὁ ἄριστος, ὦριστος; οἱ ἄλλοι, ὦλλοι; ὁ αὐτός, ὠτός; τοῦ ἀγῶνος, τῷγῶνος.*

NOTE 5. When the first word apparently remains unaltered, the coronis may be placed over the space separating the two words; as *ἡ ἑταίρα, ἡεταίρα*.

So *ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὠνθρωπος οἱ ὁ ἄνθρωπος; ὁ ἀγαθός, ὠγαθός οἱ ὁ ἀγαθός; καὶ ἐστὶ, καὶεστὶ οἱ καὶ ἐστὶ; καὶ ἐθιγες, καὶεθιγες οἱ καὶ ἐθιγες; ἡ ἐπαρή, ἡεπαρή οἱ ἡ ἐπαρή.*

NOTE 6. Crasis was very often left to pronunciation. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *τοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀρετῆς, τὸ ἀντρον, καὶ εὐσεβέων*, where the metre requires *τωντοῦ, κἀρετῆς, τᾶντρον, κεῦσεβέων*.

Even in our editions crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation; as *ἐπεὶ οὐ, καὶ οὐ, καὶ οὐ, καὶ εἰσέκεν, Εὐναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφόντῃ, καὶ ἀφνειότατος, καὶ ἄλλος, εἰλαπίνῃ καὶ, ἀσβέτω οὐδ'.*

- § 21. When of two successive words the former ends with

a short vowel (except *υ*), and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops, by *elision*, its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (') is put over the vacant space; as *διὰ ἐμοῦ*, *δι' ἐμοῦ*; *ἀλλὰ ἐγώ*, *ἀλλ' ἐγώ*; *ὄδε ἀνὴρ*, *ὄδ' ἀνὴρ*.

So *κατὰ αὐτῆς*, *κατ' αὐτῆς*; *ἀντὶ ἐκείνης*, *ἀντ' ἐκείνης*; *λέγομι ἄν*, *λέγοιμι ἄν*; *ἐπὶ ἡμῖν*, *ἐφ' ἡμῖν*; *ἀντὶ ὧν*, *ἀνθ' ὧν*; *νύκτα ὄλην*, *νύχθ' ὄλην*.

(a) *Περί* and *πρό* never lose their final vowels in the Attic dialect; as *περὶ αὐτόν*, *πρὸ ἐμοῦ*.

(b) The *dative* of the third declension, and the conjunction *ὅτι* never lose *ι* in the Attic dialect.

NOTE 1. The diphthong *-αι* at the end of a word is sometimes elided by the Poets, but only in the verbal endings *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*, and in the nominative plural of the first declension; as *βούλομαι ἐγώ*, *βούλομαι ἐγώ*; *ῥσαι ὀλιγηπελέων*, *ῥσ' ὀλιγηπελέων*; *ὀξεῖαι ὀδύνας*, *ὀξεῖ' ὀδύνας*.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Bæotians, Dorians, and the Poets, sometimes reject the final vowel even when the next word begins with a consonant. This takes place in the prepositions *ἀνά*, *παρά*, *κατά* (§ 13, 11), and the adverb *ἄρα*; as *ἀν νέκρας*, *ἀν δέ*, *ἄμ μέγα*, *ἄμ πέλαγος*, *ἄμ φόνον*; *πὰρ Ζηνί*, *πὰρ ποσὶ*; *καδδύναιμι*; *ἄρ φρένας*.

Strictly speaking, the preposition, in this case, and the next word should be written as one word; thus *ἀννέκρας*, *ἀνδέ*, *ἄμμέγα*, *ἄμπέλαιος*, *ἄμφόνον*, *παρΖηνί*, *παρποσὶ*.

Ποτί drops *ι* before the article; as *ποττό*, *ποττοῖς*, *ποττούτοις*, *ποττά*.

NOTE 3. Elision was often left to pronunciation; thus, in ancient metrical inscriptions we find *εἰμὶ ἀνδριάς*, *ἔδρασε ἀγαθά*, *τοιῶνδε ἀνδρῶν*, *γένους τε ἑκάτι*, *δὲ Ἀριστοκλῆς*, *σε ἄχρι*.

SYLLABICATION.

§ 22. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowel-sounds in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables*; of two, *dissyllables*; and of more than two, *polysyllables*.

3. The last syllable but one is called the *penult*; the last but two, the *antepenult*; thus, in *ὄφθαλμός*, *eye*, *μός* is the last syllable, *φθαλ*, the penult, and *ο*, the antepenult.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel-sound is immediately preceded by the vowel-sound of the preceding syllable ; as *a* in *Θεά*, *goddess* ; *os* in *Θεός*, *god*, *ἥλιος*, *sun*.

§ 23. 1. Any single consonant can commence a Greek word.

2. The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable : βδ, βλ, βρ, γλ, γν, γρ, δμ, δν, δρ, θλ, θν, θρ, κλ, κμ, κν, κρ, κτ, μν, πλ, πν, πρ, πτ, σβ, σθ, σκ, σκλ, σκν, σμ, σπ, σπλ, στ, στλ, στρ, σφ, σχ, τλ, τμ, τρ, φθ, φλ, φρ, χθ, χλ, χν, χρ.

The following combinations also may commence a syllable : γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.

§ 24. With respect to dividing a Greek word into syllables, the following rules are observed in the best editions :

1. A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable, is placed at the beginning of the syllable ; as *φν-γή*, *flight* ; *ἐ-σπεί-ρα*, *evening* ; *ἐ-ρυθρός*, *red* ; *νέ-κταρ*, *nectar*.

2. When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable ; as *ἵπ-πος*, *horse* ; *ἀν-τρον*, *grotto* ; *-σκῆπ-τρον*, *sceptre* ; *τύρ-σις*, *tower* ; *ἀγ-χω*, *to choke*, *strangle*.

3. A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off. E. g. *ἐν-άγω*, *ἐξ-άγω*, *ἐκ-φέ-ω*, *προσ-έρχομαι*, *ἀν-άξιος*, *πα-ρουσία*, *ἀν-θίστημι*.

4. When elision takes place, the preceding word is, in pronunciation, regarded as a part of the following ; as *ἀλ-λ' οὐ-δέεν*, *πα-ρ' ἐ-μοῦ*, *ἐ-φ' ᾧ*, *σέ-μν' ἐ-πη*.

NOTE. Syllabication is not based on any linguistic principle. According to Sextus, it is foolish talk (*μωρολογία*). In ancient inscriptions, a word is divided where the line ends ; as *α-χρις*, *αχ-ρις*, *αχρ-ις*, *αχρι-ς*.

QUANTITY.

§ 25. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong; as, the penult of *οἶκος*, *house*, *ἄνθρωπος*, *man*, *καῶ*, *to burn*, *τιμή*, *honor*.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position* when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by ζ, ξ, ψ; as, the penult of *πίστις*, *confidence*, *ὅρκος*, *oath*, *φράζω*, *to say*, *ἔψω*, *to cook*.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute and a liquid*, the syllable is short in the Attic dialect; in the other dialects it is generally long; as, the penult of *τέκνον*, *child*, *ὕπνος*, *sleep*, *ὑβρις*, *haughtiness*.

But the syllable is almost always long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν; as in *ἄγνως*, *unknown*.

4. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

This rule has reference only to α, ι, υ. As to ε, ο, η, ω, they present no difficulty whatever.

NOTE 1. A syllable may be long both by nature and by position at the same time; as in *μᾶλλον*, *ἑώραξ*, *πράσσω*, *πράγμα*, *πρήσσω*, *πρήγμα*, *διωγμός*.

NOTE 2. It must not be supposed that, when a syllable was long by position, its vowel was prolonged in pronunciation; for, had this been the case, the Greek would have used η for ε, and ω for ο, and such words as *τάγμα*, *ἴσμεν*, *σκύμνος* would have been accented *τᾶγμα*, *ἴσμεν*, *σκύμνος*; further, the Ionians would have used η for α.

It is observed also that, when the Greeks wrote Latin words in Greek characters, they employed ε, ο when the Latin e, o were short by nature, and η, ω when they were long by nature, without reference to position; as *centurio* *κεντυρίων*, *Tertius* *Τέρτιος*, *Sextus* *Σέξτος*, *Cornelius* *Κορνήλιος*, *census* *κῆνσος*, *Festus* *Φῆστος*, *Constantinus* *Κων-*

σταντίνος. So *Marcus Μάρκος*, *Flaccus Φλάκκος*, *Felix Φήλιξ*, where the accent shows that, in these words, *a, i* are short by nature.

NOTE 3. *Ξ* and *Ψ* make position because they are double consonants (§ 6, 2). As to *Ζ*, its making position was owing to its *strong vocal hissing*; for it has already been shown that it is not a double consonant. (§ 6, n.)

§ 26. The quantity of *a, ι, υ*, in radical syllables, must be learned by observation. As a general rule, these vowels are short. Further,

1. Every *a, ι, υ*, arising from contraction is long by nature; as *ἀέκων ἄκων*, *ἱέρηξ ἱρηξ*, *βότρυνες βότρυς*.

2. Every *ασ, ωσ, υσ*, arising from *αυτο* or *ανσ*, *ωσ*, *υισσ* or *υισ*, is long by nature; as *μέλαινς μέλαις*, *φθίνσα φθίσα*, *ζευγύντης ζευγύνυς*.

3. Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives; as *τιμή ἄτιμος πολυτίμητος τιμάω*.

4. The accent very often indicates the quantity of the last two syllables of a word. (See below.)

5. *A* is long by nature when the Ionic dialect changes it into *η*; as *Πριάπος*, **Ἀγυς*, Ionic *Πρίηπος*, **Ἡγυς*.

§ 27. Quantity of the Endings of the Declensions.

1. First Declension.

-*a* of the *nominative* singular is always short when the genitive ends in -*ης*; as *δόξα δόξης*.

All proparoxytones and properispomena of course have the *a* short; as *ἀλήθεια*, *μοῖρα*, *δια*.

Oxytones and paroxytones which have -*ας* in the genitive have -*a* long in the nominative; as *χαρά χαράς*, *πέτρα πέτρας*. Except *μῦα*, *Κίρρα*, *Πύρρα*.

-*a* of the *vocative* singular from nouns in -*ας* is always long; from nouns in -*ης* it is always short; as *ταμίας ταμιά*, *πολίτης πολίτῃ*.

-*a* of the *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative dual* is always long; as *μούσᾱ*, *ταμιά*, *τελώνᾱ*.

-*αν* of the *accusative* singular always follows the quantity of its *nominative*; as *δόξαν*, *μούσαν*, *πέτρᾱν*.

-*ας* is always long; as *ταμίας*, *μούσας*. The Doric dialect however may make it short in the *accusative plural*; as *πάσας*, *τέχνας*.

-*αο*, -*άων*, always *a* long; as *Αρτεῖδαο*, *τῶων*, *ἁλλᾶων*.

-*οι*, always short; as *ποιμναιοῖ*, *μούσηοῖ*.

2. Second Declension.

-α, always short; as ὅστέᾱ, ξύλα, σῦκά, χρύσεᾱ.

-σι, always short; as λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, τοῖσι.

3. Third Declension.

-ι, -σι, -α, -ας, short; as κόρακι, κόραξι, κόρακα, κόρακας, τείχεα.

Nouns in εὖς however may have -ᾱ, -ᾱς; as βασιλιᾱ, βασιλέᾱς.

The quantity of the last syllable of the root of nouns of the third declension must be learned by observation. It is only added here, that,

(a) Monosyllabic words are long; as πᾶν, ρίς, δρῦς. Except the pronouns τίς, τίς, τί, τί.

(b) The vowels α, ι, υ, when they stand at the end of the root, are short; as γῆρας γῆραος, πόλις πόλιος, δάκρυ δάκρυος. Except γραῦς γράδος, and ναῦς νᾱός.

(c) In *substantives*, αν, ιν, υν, at the end of the root, are long; as Τιτάν Τιτάνος, Σαλαμῖς Σαλαμίνος, Φόρκυς Φόρκυνος.

§ 28. Quantity of the Verbal Endings.

-μι, -σι, -τι, -νσι, -ντι, always short; as ἴστημι, ἴστησι, δίδωμι, βουλευόυσι, μοχθίζοντι.

The connecting vowel α is always short; as ἐβουλεύσᾱμεν, ἐβούλευσᾱς, ἐβουλεύσᾱτο.

ACCENT.

§ 29. 1. There are three accents; the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (˘ or ˘̄).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. Further, the circumflex can be placed only on a syllable *long by nature*.

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable; as βραχύς, *short*; μηχανή, *machine*.

Paroxytone, when it has the acute on the penult; as κόραξ, *crow*; δόμος, *house*.

Proparoxytone, when it has the acute on the antepenult; as ἀσπάραγος, *asparagus*; φάσηλος, *bean*.

Perispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable ; as τιμῶ, *to honor* ; μετρῶ, *to measure*.

Properispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the penult ; as σῦκον, *fig* ; οἶνος, *wine*.

Barytone, when its last syllable has no accent at all ; as πλέως, *full* ; γάλα, *milk* ; τρίαῖνα, *trident* ; αἶθαρ, *udder*.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the *grave* accent is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθρωποκτόνος, τύπτω, are ἀνθρώποκτόνός, τύπτῶ. The *grave* accent then is *no* accent at all.

NOTE 2. The circumflex, according to ancient authorities, is composed of the acute and the grave ; thus, $\acute{\alpha}$, or $\grave{\alpha}$, $\hat{\alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}$.

NOTE 3. The *place* of the accent in any particular word must be learned from the lexicon. As soon however as the place is known, the kind of accent is generally determined by the following rules.

§ 30. 1. If the *last* syllable is long either by nature or by position, no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. If the *antepenult* is accented, it always takes the acute ; as σμάραγδος, *emerald* ; πέπερι, *pepper* ; πέλεκυς, *axe*.

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when its vowel is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature ; as λόγος, *word* ; πίσσα, *pitch* ; σελήνη, *moon*.

4. When the vowel-sound of the *penult* is long by nature, and at the same time the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature, the penult can take only the circumflex ; as μῆλον, *apple* ; καταῖτις, a kind of *helmet*.

5. When a word which has the acute on the last syllable stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave ($\grave{\alpha}$) ;

as τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους, not τούς πονηρούς καὶ τούς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

The interrogative pronoun τίς, τί, *who? what? which?* always retains its acute accent.

NOTE 1. The Æolic dialect throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as θῦμος, βόλλα, ἄμμιν, δύνατος, ἄεισι, for the common θυμός, βουλή, ἡμῖν, δυνατός, αἰεσι. Prepositions are excepted, as πεδά, the same as μετά.

NOTE 2. It will be perceived that, in Greek, the accent of the penult and antepenult is regulated by the quantity of the *last syllable*; in Latin, the accent of the antepenult is determined by the *penult*.

§ 31. 1. The endings -αι and -οι are, with respect to accent, short; as λέγονται, ἄνθρωποι, μούσαι, λύπαι, οἴκοι, ὧμοι.

(a) Except the third person singular of the *optative active*; as τιμήσαι, τιμήσοι.

(b) Except also the adverb οἴκοι, *at home*, which in reality is the original form of the dative οἴκῳ.

2. In nouns in ως of the second declension, in the genitive of some nouns of the third declension, and in the Ionic genitive in εω of the first declension, the final syllable permits the accent to stand on the antepenult; as εὐγεως εὐγεω εὐγεῶ εὐγεως, εὐρύκερως εὐρύκερω; πόλεως πόλεων; Τυδείδεω, Πηληϊάδεω. Also, in the Ionic ὄτρεω for ὄτων.

NOTE 1. The first of these apparent anomalies is explained in the following manner; the ι in the diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, had ordinarily an *obscure* or *weak* sound. But when it was an *essential* letter, as in the dative and optative, its sound was *clear* or *strong*; as in μοί, σοί, τοί, οἴκοι.

The second anomaly is explained as follows; εω was, by *synizesis*, ordinarily pronounced as *one* syllable, not unlike -yoh. As to the compounds of γέλως and κέρας, as φιλόγελως, εὐκερως, they ordinarily suffered a kind of *syncope*; thus φιλόγ'λωσ, εὐκ'ρως.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, barytone nominatives in -οι, and barytone verbal forms in -εῖται, in the Doric dialect, take the acute on the penult, according to the general rule (§ 30, 3); as ἀγγέλοι, ἀνθρώποι, φιλοσόφοι, παλουμένοι; φορεῖται, ἐσσεῖται; from

which it may be inferred that the Doric did not recognize the rules exhibited in this section.

Accent as affected by Contraction, Elision, Anastrophe, and Crasis.

§ 32. 1. If the first of the syllables to be contracted has the acute or circumflex, and the second the grave, that is, no accent (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2), the contracted syllable takes the circumflex; as *πλέετε πλείτε, τιμάω τιμῶ, οὐδας οὐδς*.

But when the first has the grave, that is, when it is unaccented, and the second the acute, the contracted syllable has the acute; as *φιλούμεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλέοντων φιλούντων, ἔαν ἦν, ἔων ὦν*.

2. If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place; as *πόλλεις, βουλευέαι βουλευή*.

NOTE 1. Exceptions to the first rule: (a) The contracted nominative dual of the second declension; as *πλώω πλώ*.

(b) The contracted genitive, dative, and accusative plural of polysyllabic compounds in *οος*; as *ἀντίπνοος ἀντίπνοους, ἀντιπνέου ἀντίπνου; ἀντιπνέω ἀντίπνῃ; εὐνούος εὐνούους, προπλόους πρόπλους*; that is, they take the accent of the contracted nominative.

(c) The adjective *ἄθροος ἄθρους, ἄθרון ἄθρων, crowded*.

(d) The contracted subjunctive passive and middle of verbs in *μι* most commonly deviates from the first rule; as *δυνέωμαι δύνωμαι, ιστέωμαι ιστώμαι, ξυμβλέηται ξύμβληται*.

(e) The genitive plural of adjectives in *ήθης* (from *ήθος*), and of *τρίηρης, αὐτάρκης*; as *συνήθων συνήθων, τριηρέων τριήρων, αὐταρκέων αὐτάρκων*.

(f) The contracted genitive plural of *barytones* of the second declension; as *λογών λόγων, ἀνθρωπών ἀνθρώπων*.

(g) The genitive singular of masculines in *ώς* of the second declension; as *νεῶς νεῶ, Πετεῶς Πετεῶ, λαγῶς λαγῶ*.

NOTE 2. Exceptions to the second rule: (a) The contracted forms of adjectives in *εος*; as *χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρύστεα χρυσᾶ*. So *τὸ κάμεον κανοῦν*.

(b) The contracted genitive and dative singular of *δαίς, δέλεαρ, Θρήϊξ, οἷς, οὐδας, στέαρ, φάος, φρέαρ, φωίς*. (See below.)

(c) The contracted second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as *λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐβάλεο ἐβαλοῦ*.

(d) The imperfect *ἔχρην*, from *ἔχραεν*, from the impersonal *χρή*.

§ 33. 1. In *prepositions and conjunctions*, if the *elided*

vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel; as ἀμφὶ αὐτῷ, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ; ἀλλὰ εἰπέ, ἀλλ' εἰπέ.

In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable; as σεμνὰ ἔπη, σέμν' ἔπη; γαλήνῃ ὄρω, γαλήν' ὄρω; φημί ἐγώ, φήμ' ἐγώ.

2. When a dissyllabic preposition is, by *anastrophe*, put after its substantive, or after the verb with which it is compounded, its accent is placed on the penult; as ἀπὸ θεῶν, θεῶν ἀπο; ἀπολέσας, ὀλέσας ἀπο.

The prepositions ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, διαί, ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, παραί are never subject to *anastrophe*.

3. When the dissyllabic prepositions stand for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with themselves, or rather when εἰμί is understood, they take the accent on the penult; as ἔνι, πάρα, πέρι, ἔπι, sc. ἔστί.

4. In *crasis*, the contracted syllable can take the circumflex only when one of the original syllables had it; or when the acute is immediately followed by the grave, that is, by an unaccented syllable (§ 29, ns. 1. 2); as καὶ οἶνον, κῶνον; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; καὶ εἶτα, κᾶτα.

But if the acute is followed by another acute, or if the grave is followed by the acute, the contracted syllable can have only the acute; as καὶ ἄν, κᾶν; μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν; τὰ ἄλλα, τᾶλλα; τὰ ὅπλα, τῶπλα; τὸ ἔργον, τοῦργον.

Accent of Nouns.

§ 34. 1. The place of the accent remains the same as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it; if not, it is removed to the next syllable, towards the end; as θάλασσα θαλάσσης θαλάσσαι, ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπων, νῆσος νήσων, κόραξ κόρακος κοράκειν, πρᾶγμα πράγματος, ὀδούς ὀδόντος.

The kind of accent is of course to be determined by the general rules; thus, νῆσος becomes νήσων (§ 30, 3); πρᾶγμα πράγματος (§ 30, 2), ὀδούς ὀδόντος ὀδοῦσι (§ 30, 3. 4).

2. The genitive and dative of oxytones of the first two declensions take the circumflex according to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as τιμὴ τιμῆς from τιμῆος, τιμῇ from τιμῆϊ, τιμῶν from τιμάων or τιμέων, θεός θεοῦ from θεοῦ, θεῷ from θεοῖ θεῶϊ.

The dative plural and dual of these declensions always takes the accent of the dative singular; as τιμαῖσι τιμαῖς τιμαῖν, θεοῖσι θεοῖς θεοῖν.

NOTE 1. Exceptions in the *first declension*: (a) The contracted genitive plural of the feminine of barytone adjectives and participles in *ος* takes the accent on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); that is, the genitive of the feminine is the same as that of the masculine; as λεγόμενος, λεγομένων λεγομένων; ἄξιος, ἀξίων ἀξίων.

(b) Also, the genitive plural of ἡ ἀφύη, οἱ ἐτησίαι, ὁ χρήστης, ὁ χλούνης; thus ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χρηστών, χλούνων.

(c) Μία, from εἷς, *one*, has μᾶς, μᾶ, with the accent on the last syllable.

(d) Δεσπότης, *master*, has vocative δέσποτα, proparoxytone.

NOTE 2. Exceptions in the *second declension*: (a) The genitive singular of masculines in ὤς takes the acute, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as νεώς, νεώ (from νεώο), Πετεώς, Πετεώ (from Πετεώο).

(b) The Epic ending -όφι or -όφιν is always paroxytone; as τέκνον τεκνόφι, ἐσχάρα ἐσχάροφιν.

NOTE 3. Exceptions in the *third declension*: (a) Monosyllabic substantives and adjectives throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable: here the genitive plural and dual takes the circumflex; as κῆς κῆς κί κίων κίον, εἰς ἐνός ἐνί.

(b) The following monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive singular, and dative singular and plural, upon the last syllable; in the genitive plural and dual they follow the general rule (1):

ὁ δμῶς, δμῶς δμῶι δμῶσι, *slave*
 ὁ ῥῶς, ῥῶς ῥῶι ῥῶσι, *jackal*
 τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός κρατί κρασί, *head*
 ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός παιδί παισί, *child*
 ὁ σῆς, σεός σῆι σῆσι, *moth*
 ὁ Τρῶς, Τρῶς Τρῶι Τρῶσι, *Tros, Trojans*.

The Doric dialect however places the accent on the last syllable even in the genitive and dative plural; as παιδῶν, Τρωῶν.

(c) Πᾶς, *all*, throws the accent in the genitive and dative singular on the last syllable; the plural is regular; thus, παντός παντί πάντων πᾶσι.

The Dorians throw the accent on the last syllable of the genitive plural also; thus, παντῶν for πάντων.

(d) Τίς; *who?* follows the general rule throughout; as τίνος, τίνι. τίνων.

(e) The contracted form of the following nouns is accented after the analogy of monosyllables (a, b):

δαῖς δάς δαδός δαδί δάδων δάδων δασί, *torch*
 Θρήξῃς Θρήξῃ Θράξῃ Θρακός Θρακί Θρακῶν Θραξί, *a Thracian*
 οἷς οἷς οἷος οἷοι οἷων, *sheep*
 οὖας οὖς ὠτός ὠτί ὠτων ὠτων ὠσί, *ear*
 στέαρ στήρ στήρως, *tallow*

φρίψ φρητός φρητών, *a well*

φάος φῶς φωτός φωτί φώτων, *light*

φωίς φῶς φωδός φωδί φώδων φώδων φωσί, *blister*

(f) Δέλεαρ, *baît*, in the contracted forms, takes the accent on the first syllable; as δέλεατος δέλητος.

(g) The following nouns are more or less irregular in their accent :

άνήρ, *man*, άνέρος, regular; but άνδρός άνδρί άνδρα άνερ άνδρες άνδρών άνδρας.

γαστήρ, *belly*, γαστέρος, regular; but γαστρός γαστρί.

γυνή, *woman*, γυναικός, -κί, -αίκα, ὡ γυναι, -αίκες, -κων, -ξί, -αίκας.

δαήρ, *husband & brother*, regular; but ὡ δαερ.

Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, Δημήτερος, regular; but Δήμητρος Δήμητρι Δήμητρα Δήμητερ.

θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, θυγατέρος, paroxytone; but θυγατρός θυγατρί θύγατρα θύγατερ θύγατρος.

μήτηρ, *mother*, μητέρος, paroxytone; but μητρός μητρί μήτερ.

πάτηρ, *father*, πατέρος, regular; but πατρός πατρί πάτερ.

σωτήρ, *preserver*, σωτήρος, regular; but ὡ σώτερ.

(h) The vocative and neuter singular of adjectives in ων G. ονος, take the accent on the antepenult; as εὐδαίμων, ὡ εὐδαιμον, τὸ εὐδαιμον; καλλίων, τὸ κάλλιον.

(i) The vocative of the following nouns in ων takes the accent on the antepenult: Απόλλων Ἀπολλον, Ποσειδῶν Πόσειδον, Αγαμέμνων Αγάμεμνον, Αμφίων Ἀμφίον.

(k) The vocative and neuter singular of some compounds in ης G. εος, take the accent on the antepenult; as Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, κακότης κακότης, φιλαλήτης φιλάλητες.

(l) In the Doric dialect, the nominative and accusative plural of the third declension take the acute on the penult; as χεῖρες, παῖδες, ὀρνίθες, γυναῖκες, πῶκας.

(m) The Æolic dative plural in εσσι always takes the accent on the antepenult; as πάντεσσι, πολίεσσι.

Accent of Verbs.

§ 35. 1. In verbs, both simple and compound, the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as βουλεύω βουλευέτε βεβούλευμαι, ἵστημι ἕστησαν ἕστατον, ἀνάγω ἀνήγαγον, παρέχω πάρασχε, παρατίθημι παρέθηκαν, ἀποδίδωμι ἀπόδοτε, κατατίθημι κατάθεσθε.

2. The aorist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, the second aorist middle infinitive, and the infinitive in ναι and μεν take the accent on the penult; as βουλεύ-

σαι, βεβουλευῆσθαι βεβουλευμένος, λιπέσθαι θέσθαι περιθέσθαι ἀποδέσθαι, βεβουλευκέναι δίδοναι δόμεν.

But the Epic infinitive in *μεναι* follows the first rule ; as *ἔμμεναι, ἔδμεναι, τιθήμεναι*.

3. The second aorist active participle, participles in *εις, ους, υς, ως*, and participles in *ας* from verbs in *μι* take the acute on the last syllable ; as *λιπών, βουλευθείς τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, βεβουλευκώς ἐπιπλώς, ιστάς*.

4 The second aorist active infinitive takes the circumflex on the last syllable ; as *λιπεῖν, πειεῖν, φαγεῖν*.

5. The contracted form of the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable (§ 32, n. 2, c) ; as *λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ, πίθεο πιθοῦ*.

6. In compound verbs in *μι* the second person of the second aorist middle imperative takes the circumflex when the preposition with which it is compounded consists of one syllable ; but if it consists of two syllables, this person follows the first rule ; as *προδοῦ ἐνθοῦ ἀφοῦ, ἀπόδου ἀπόθου κατάθου*.

7. When the connecting vowel is omitted, the third person plural in *νσι* takes the accent on the penult ; as *ιστάσι, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνύσι, βεβᾶσι, ἐστᾶσι, τεθνᾶσι, τετλᾶσι*.

NOTE. Exceptions to the preceding rules : (a) The imperatives *ιδέ, εἰπέ* or *ἔπών, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, λαβέ*, from *ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔρχομαι, εὐρίσκω, λαμβάνω*, take the acute on the last syllable, contrary to the general rule. In composition, however, they are regular ; as *εἰσίδε, ἀπελάθε, μετᾶλαβε*.

(b) The compounds of *δός, ἔς, ἕς, σχές*, are always paroxytone ; as *ἀπόδος, πρόες, παράθες, πρόσχες*.

(c) The dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of *εἰμί* and *φημί* deviate from the rule ; as *ἐστί, ἐσμέν ; φατέ, φασί*. In composition, they are regular ; as *σύνειμι, παράφημι*.

The second person singular *φῆς* retains its accent even in composition ; as *συμφῆς, ἀντιφῆς*. The imperative of *φημί* is *φάθι* or *φαθί*.

(d) The following participles deviate from the first rule ; *ῥών ὦν, κίων, ἰών, κίων, κίων, εἰμί*.

(e) The Æolic accentuation is employed in the following infinitives and participles : *ἀκάχησθαι ἀκαχήμενος ἀκαχέμενος, ἀλάλησθαι ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος, ἀρηρέμενος, ἐληλάμενος ; ἡμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἐγγήγορσαι, τετύπων, πέφνων, οἰσειν, ἔγρεσθαι, πρίασθαι, ὄνασθαι, ἔρεσθαι*.

Also in the indicative, imperative, and participle of the compound

κάθημαι, as κάθῃσαι, κάθησο, καθήμενος; the accent of καθῆσθαι is regular (§ 36).

(f) The accent of the contracted subjunctive passive of polysyllabic verbs in *μι* most commonly follows the first rule; as δύνωμαι δύνῃθι δύνῃται, ἀφίστηται, κερώνται, πίμπρησι, ἐρᾶται.

(g) The optative passive of verbs in *μι* takes the accent on the penult even when the last syllable is short; as ἰσταῖο ἰσταίντο.

But the optative of ἀγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, πρίαμαι, and a few others, always throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as δύναιο δύνασθε, ἐπίστατο, πρίατο πρίατο, κρέμαιο, ὄναιο, ὄνοιτο.

(h) The Doric dialect retains the original accent of the third person plural of the imperfect and aorist active; as ἐτρέχον, ἐλέγον, ἐλάβον, ἐλύσαν, ἐστάσαν, from the original ἐτρέχουσιν, ἐλέγουσιν, ἐλάβουσιν, ἐλύσασιν, ἐστάσασιν.

So in the third person plural of the aorist passive, and of the imperfect and second aorist active of verbs in *μι*; as ἔκοσμήθεν, ἀνέθεν, for ἔκοσμήθησαν, ἀνέθεσαν.

§ 36. 1. In compound dissyllabic verbs, the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment*; as προσείχον, ἀνέσταν, ἀνέσχον, ἐπῆδον, κατείδον.

So when the compound verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong; as ἐξεῦρον.

2. But when the augment is omitted, the accent is placed on the preposition; as ἐμφαινον, πάρθεσαν, ὑπείρεχον, ἀπέερσε, σὺναγεν.

3. When the syllabic augment upon which the accent would have been placed is omitted, the accent is, in dissyllabic verbs, put on the penult; as πίπτε, βαῖνε, δαῖε, for ἔπιπτε, ἔβαινε, ἔδαε.

4. Long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex when the syllabic augment is omitted; as βῆ, φῆ, γνῶ, for ἔβη, ἔφη, ἔγνω.

ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS.

§ 37. 1. An *enclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word. The enclitics are

(a) The personal pronouns μοῦ μοί μέ, σοῦ σοί σέ, οὗ οἱ ἐ μιν νιν, and the oblique cases of those beginning with σφ, as σφίσι σφίν σφωῖν.

(b) The indefinite pronoun τις, τι, through all the cases, as also the words τοῦ, τῷ, for τινός, τινι.

(c) The present indicative of *εἰμί*, *to be*, and *φημί*, *to say*; except the monosyllabic second person singular *εἶ*, and *φῆς*.

(d) The particles *ποθέν*, *ποθί*, *ποί*, *πῇ*, *πού*, *πῶς*, *ποτέ*, *γέ*, *θῆν*, *κέ* or *κέν*, *νύ* or *νύν*, *πέρ*, *πῶ*, *τέ*, *τοί*, *ρά*, and the inseparable particles *-δε*, *-θε*, *-χι*.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the accent of the enclitic is dropped, and the acute is placed on the last syllable of the preceding word; as *ἀνθρωπός τις*, *δείξόν μοι*, *οὗτός ἐστιν*.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is simply dropped; and if the accent on the last syllable of that word be the acute, it remains so; as *ἐγώ φημι*, *πολλοῖς τισιν*, *σοφός τις*.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *τοῦτου γε*, *πόσος τις*.

4. A dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent, (a) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *ἄνθρωπος τινός*.

(b) When the syllable, upon which its accent would have been thrown back, has been elided; as *πολλῶς ἐστι*, *πόλλ' ἐστὶ*; *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσι*, *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσὶ*.

5. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following according to the last three rules; as *οὐδέποτε ἐστὶ σφίσιν*, for *οὐδέποτε ἐστὶ σφίσιν*.

NOTE 1. (a) Enclitics, which can stand at the beginning of a clause or sentence, retain their accent; as *Σοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον*, *For thy power is greatest*; *Φησὶν οὗτος*.

(b) *Εἰμί*, after *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *ὥς*, retains its accent; as *εἰ ἐσμέν*, *οὐκ ἐσμέν*, *ὥς ἐσμέν*.

Εστὶ, at the beginning of a sentence, or after *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *πού*, is accented on the penult; as *ἔστι ταῦτα*, *ἔστιν ἐντυχεῖν*; *ἀλλ' ἔστι*, *εἰ ἔστι*, *οὐκ ἔστι*: also, after *το οὗτ'* for *τοῦτο*; as *τοῦτ' ἐστι*.

(c) The personal pronouns *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ* retain their accent when they depend upon a preposition; as *μετὰ σοῦ*, *ἐπὶ σοί*, *κατὰ σέ*.

They retain it also in antithesis, and after *καί*; as *ἐμοί, οὐ σοί*; *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*.

The forms *μου*, *μοί*, *μέ* are very seldom found after prepositions; except *μέ* in the expression *πρὸς μέ*.

(d) *Ἐγώ γε*, for *ἐγώ γε*, is an Æolicism

(e) The pronouns *οἱ*, *οἱ*, *ἑ* retain their accent when they are reflexive.

NOTE 2. (a) The inseparable *-δε* is found in the demonstrative pronouns *οὗδε*, *ταύσδε*, *τηλικόσδε*, and in pronominal adverbs; as *ἐνθάδε*. Also, in adverbs answering to the question *whither?* as *οἰκόνδε*, *ἔνδε* *δύμονδε*. Also, in *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*.

The accent of demonstrative pronouns strengthened by *-δε* is always on the penult; as *ταύσδε*, *ταῖσδε* *τοῖσδε*. But *τοῖσδε* *οἰσσι*, in Homer, for *τοῖσδε*, is irregular.

(b) The particles *-δε*, *-χι* are found in *εἴθε*, *ναίχι*, *ἤχι*.

NOTE 3. Of the above-mentioned words, the following are always enclitic; *μοῦ μοι μέ*, *τοῦ τῷ*, *ποθέν ποθί ποί πῇ πού πῶς ποτέ*, *γέ ἕην κέ νύ πέρ πῶ τέ τοι πά*.

NOTE 4. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and several of the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word; as *οἷς*, *εἰς*, *οὗς*, *μήτις*, *ὅσπερ*, *ὥσπερ*, *ὥστε*.

Sometimes *ὅ τι*, *whatever*, *ὅ τε*, *and the*, *τό τε*, *and the*, are written *ὅ, τι*, *ὅ, τε*, *τό, τε*, to prevent their being confounded with *ὅτι*, *that*, *ὅτε*, *when*, *τότε*, *then*.

§ 38. A *proclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were part of the word before which it stands.

The proclitics (commonly called *atōna*, that is, *unaccented words*) are *εἰς* *οἷς*, *to*, *ἐν* or *ἐν*, *in*, *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *from*, *οὐ* or *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, *not*, *ὥς*, *as*, *to*, and the articles *ὁ*, *οἱ*, *ἡ*, *αἱ*, also *εἰ*, *if*.

NOTE. (a) *Εξ* at the end of a verse takes the acute; thus, *ἔξ*; as *κακῶν ἔξ*, for *ἐκ κακῶν*.

(b) *Οὐ* at the end of a clause is always written *οὐ*, *no*, *not*; as *οὐχ ὁ μὲν ὁ δ' οὐ*.

(c) *Ὅς*, when it is equivalent to the demonstrative adverb *τῶς*, *thus*, is written *ὥς*; as *ὥς εἰπὼν*, *thus having said*.

(d) The article *ὁ* takes the acute when it stands for the relative *ὅς*. (*Il.* 16, 835; *Od.* 2, 262.)

According to the ancient grammarians, when *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *οἱ*, *αἱ* are *demonstrative*, they should be read as if they were accented; thus, *ὁ* in *Ὁ γὰρ βασιλεὺς* *χολωθείς*, is to be read *ὁ*.

§ 39. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Comma	.	[,]
Colon	. . .	[:]
Period	.	[.]
Interrogation	.	[;]
Apostrophe	[']
Coronis	[']
Diæresis	[-]
Marks of quantity	.	[-], [~]
Marks of parenthesis	.	[()]
Mark of admiration, little used		[!]

The mark of *diæresis* is placed over *ι* or *υ* to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. γήραῑ, αὐτή̄, χρη̄ιζω are trissyllables; but γήραι γήρα, αὐτή, χρη̄ιζω χρή̄ζω are dissyllables.

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 40. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of, but not necessarily.

NOUN.

§ 41. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective.

Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three *genders*; the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The genders are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, respectively; as δ *ἀνὴρ*, *the man*, η *γυνή*, *the woman*, $\tau\acute{o}$ *σῦκον*, *the fig*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles *ὁ, ἡ*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος*, a human being, man or woman.

3. The noun has three *declensions*; the first, second, and third.

4. The *cases* are five; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

5. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike; the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *a*.

6. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

NOTE 1. In nouns of the *common gender*, the masculine is commonly employed to denote the *species*; as *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, man, mankind, the human race; but *ἡ ἄνθρωπος*, the woman.

NOTE 2. Many names of animals have but a single gender (*γένος ἐπικούον*) which is used without reference to sex; as *ὁ ἀετός*, eagle, *ὁ γυνή*, vulture, *ὁ λαγός*, hare, *ἡ χελιδών*, swallow, *ἡ ἀηδών*, nightingale, *ἡ ἀλώπηξ*, fox.

§ 42. 1. The *root* of a noun consists of those letters which are found in every part of that noun.

The first declension comprises nouns of which the root ends in *a*; as *τιμή*, root *τιμα-*; the second, those of which the root ends in *o*; as *λόγος*, root *λογο-*; the third, all the rest.

2. The *case-endings*, that is, those parts of a noun which denote the different cases, are exhibited in the following table:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nominative	-s	-es	-e
Genitive	-os, -ws	-ων	-ω
Dative	-i	-σι, -s	-ι
Accusative	-ν, -α	-νς, -ας	-ε
Vocative	-s	-es	-e

-s is dropped in feminines and Æolic masculines of the first declension; as *μούσα*, *τιμά τιμή*, *ἱππότα*; also, in a few feminines of the second declension; as *ἡχώ*, *πειθῶ*; also, in many nouns of the third declension; as *λέων*, *πράγμα*. In neuters of the second declension it is softened into *ν*; as *σύκον*, *μήλον*.

When the *vocative* is not like the nominative, it is the same as the root. (For particulars, see below.)

-οs, in most nouns of the second declension, and in masculines of the first, drops the *s* and is then contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ος λογο-ο λόγου*, *Πετεῶs Πετεῶ-ο Πετεῶ*; *τελώνᾱ-ο τελῶνᾱ τελώνου*. Further, in the second declension, -οο may become -οιο, -οι. (both Thessalian;) as *θεός θεο-ο θεοί-ο*, *ἑαυτο-ο ἑαυτοίῳ ἑαυτοί*. (Compare the Latin *illius*, *huius*, *ejus*, *istius*, *ipsius*, *cujus*, *alius*, *nullius*, *soli*, *totius*, *ulius*, *unius*, *alterius*, *utrius*, *neutrius*.) It drops *s* also in the pronouns *ἐμέο*, *σέο*, *ἐο*, *τεοίῳ*, *τέο*, *ὄτεο*. In feminines of the first declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *οικία-ος οἰκίας*, *τιμα-ος τιμᾱs τιμῆs*. In some nouns of the third declension, it may become -ωs; as *πόλε-ος πόλε-ωs*.

The common ending -ου, in the first declension, presupposes a change of -αο into -εο, contracted -ου.

-ι in the first and second declensions is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ι μουσαι* *μούσα μούση*, *λογο-ι λογοι* *λόγωι λόγῳ*, *πειθο-ι πειθοί*, *νεω-ι νεῶ*.

The dative singular of the first two declensions was originally formed by annexing *ι* to the root without any further change; as *τιμα-ι τιμαι*, *λογο-ι λογοι*. In the course of time the radical vowels (*α*, *ο*) were lengthened (*ᾱ*, *η*, *ω*); as *τιμα-ι τιμᾱ*, *τιμη-ι τιμῆ*, *λογω-ι λόγῳ*. *Πάλα*, *anciently*, and *χαμαί*, *humi*, *on the ground*, seem to be relics of the original form of the dative of the first declension. The original dative of the second declension is found in the adverbial datives in *οι*; as *οἴκοι*, *domi*, *at home*, *ποῖ*, *Φαληροῖ*. Also in feminines in *ω* and *ωs*; as *ἡχοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*. It is found also in inscriptions cut after the introduction of *ω*; as *τῶι Ολυμπίῳ*, *τοῖ δάμοι*, *βωμοῖ*, *Σωσίνῳ*. Further, the Boeotic endings -η and -υ do not come from *α*, *η*, *φ*, but from the original -αι, -οι. (§ 9.)

-υ is always used in the first two declensions, and sometimes in the third. In the third declension it was generally preceded by *α*, that is, it was -αυ, which, by dropping the *υ*, became *α*. (Compare Latin -em, as in *patr-em*, *matr-em*, *mulier-em*.)

-εs in the first two declensions drops *s*, and changes *ε* into *ι* which is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-εs μουσα-ε μούσαι*, *λογο-εs λογο-ε λόγοι*. In the third declension it was originally -ηs; hence, in the Doric dialect, the nominative plural of this declension is never proparoxytone. (§ 34, n. 3, 1; compare also the Latin -ēs.)

-ων is formed from -ωs by changing *s* into *ν*. In the second declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ων λόγων*.

-σι, -s, in the first and second declensions is generally appended to the dative singular; as *μούσα* (originally *μούσαι*) *μούσαισι μούσαιs*, *λόγῳ* (originally *λόγοι*) *λόγοισι λόγοιs*. In the third declension -σι is appended to the root; as *κόρακ-σι κόραξι*, *ἐλπίδ-σι ἐλπίσι*.

-us, -as, formed by annexing *s* to the accusative singular; as *μοῦσαν* *μούσαν*, *λόγον* *λόγους*, *κόρακα* *κόρακας*. In the third declension *-ās* was originally *-ās* (arising from *-aus*); hence, in the Doric dialect, the accusative plural of this declension can never be paraproxytone (§ 34, n. 3, 1).

-ε is a modification of *-εs*; in the first two declensions it is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ε* *μούσα*, *λογο-ε* *λόγω*.

-ιν, a modification of the dative plural *-is*, is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *τιμα-ιν* *τιμαῖν*, *λογυ-ιν* *λόγουν*. As to *-ων* of the third declension, it is borrowed from the second.

NOTE 1. The Greek has four other cases, three of which however are commonly regarded as adverbs; the *locative*, *ablative*, *terminal*, and *instrumental*.

Locative -*θι*, *where?* as *ἄλλοθι*, *τόθι*, *οὐρανόθι*. Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive. Relics of its original force are *ἡῶθι* *πρό*, *Διόθι* *πρό*, *οὐρανόθι* *πρό*, in Homer.

Ablative -*θεν*, *whence?* as *πόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*. In process of time it became confounded with the genitive. (Compare *ἐμίνην*, *σθένην*, *ἔθεν*.) Its functions are performed by the genitive. The Homeric expressions *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*, *ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν*, *ἐξ Αἰσύμηθεν* are relics of its original character.

Terminal -*δε*, -*σε*, -*ζε*, *whither?* as *ἄλαδε*, *οἶκαδε*, *οἰκόνδε*, *πόσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *θύραζε*. Its functions are performed by the accusative.

Instrumental -*φι* or -*φιν*, *with what?* In the progress of the language it became confounded with the genitive and dative. (Compare the latin *-bi*, *-bis*, in *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *nobis*, *vobis*.) Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive.

NOTE 2. The Epic ending -*φι* or -*φιν* denotes the *dative* and *genitive* of all the numbers; it is appended to the root according to the following analogies:

κεφαλή *κεφαλῇφι*, *βίη* *βίηφι*, first declension.

θεός *θεόφιν*, *ὄστέον* *ὄστέφιν*, second declension.

στήθος *στήθεσφι*, *ὄχος* *ὄχεσφι*, third declension.

In the third declension, it becomes -*σφι* when it is appended to the root of neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*. It is observed further, that, in this declension, with the exception of *ναῦφι* from *ναῦς*, and the adverbial dative *ἴφι* from *ἴς*, and perhaps a few others, it is confined to neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*.

Ερέβευσφι, from *Ἐρεβος*, annexes *φι* to the contracted genitive *Ερέβευς*.

Κράτισφι from *ΚΡΑΣ*, *κρατός*, prefixes an *ε* to -*σφι*, as if the nominative were *ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*.

Εσχάρόφιν, and *κοτυληδονόφιν*, from *ἐσχάρη*, *κοτυληδών*, follow the analogy of the second declension.

In nouns of the first declension, the ending -*φιν* of the dative singular is, in the best editions, written -*ηφι*, as if -*φιν* were appended to the common dative. This orthography is founded on tradition. (Compare -*ηθα*, -*ησι*, of the Epic subjunctive.)

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 43. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Feminine.	Masculine.	Masc. & Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
N. α, η	ας, ης	N. A. V. α	αι
G. ας, ης	ου	G. D. αυ	ων
D. α, η	α, η		αις
A. αν, ην	αν, ην		ας
V. α, η,	α, η		αι

2. Nouns in α or η are feminine ; nouns in ας, ης are masculine ; as οίκία, *house*, χαρά, *joy*, δόξα, *glory*, μουσα, *musa*, muse, θάλασσα, *the sea*, δίκη, *judgment*, γνώμη, *opinion* ; ταμίας, *steward*, τελώνης, *publican*, κριτής, *judge*.

3. Nouns in α pure, ρα, and some others, retain the α throughout the singular ; as οίκία οίκίας οίκία οίκίαν, χαρά χαράς χαρᾶ χαράν.

So ἀλαδιά, ἐπίβδα, σκανδάλα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Ἀπάμα, Γέλα, Διοτίμα, Κυμαίθα, Κισσαίθα, Κυναίδα, Λήδα, Σμαίθα, φιλομήλα.

4. The following classes of nouns in ης have α in the *vocative* singular :

(a) Nouns in της ; as ποιητής ποιητά, *poëta*, poet, κομήτης κομήτα, *cometa*, comet.

In Homer, αἰναρέτης, *unhappily brave*, has αἰναρέτη, contrary to the rule. In Appolonius Rhodius Αἰήτης has Αἰήτη.

(b) Verbal nouns in ης ; as γεωμέτρης γεωμέτρα, *geometra*, *geometer* ; φαρμακοπῶλης φαρμακοπῶλα, *pharmacopola*, *druggist*.

(c) All national appellations ; as Σκύθης Σκύθα, *Scythian*, Πέρσης Πέρσα, *Persian*.

(d) A few proper names ; as Πυραίχμης Πυραίχμα, *Pyræchmes* ; Ὑστάσπης Ὑστάσπα, *Hystaspes*.

5. Nouns in αα, εα, εας, εη, and οη are contract-ed ; as μνά μνᾶ, *mina*, συκέα συκῇ, *figus*, *fig-tree*, Ἑρμείας Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, ἀπλόη ἀπλῇ, *simple*, βορέας βορρᾶς, *boreas*, *the north wind* (§§ 7, n. 2 ; 44).

6. Examples.

Singular.

	ἡ, honor.	ἡ, judgment.	ἡ, opinion.	ὁ, publican.	ὁ, judge.
N.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνης	κριτής
G.	τιμῆς	δίκης	γνώμης	τελώνου	κριτοῦ
D.	τιμῇ	δίκῃ	γνώμῃ	τελώνῃ	κριτῇ
A.	τιμήν	δίκην	γνώμην	τελώνην	κριτήν
V.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνη	κριτά

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμά	δίκα	γνώμα	τελώνα	κριτά
G. D.	τιμαῖν	δίκαιν	γνώμαιν	τελώναιν	κριταῖν

Plural.

N.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί
G.	τιμῶν	δικῶν	γνομῶν	τελωνῶν	κριτῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	δίκαις	γνώμαῖς	τελώναῖς	κριταῖς
A.	τιμάς	δικας	γνώμας	τελώνας	κριτάς
V.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί

Singular.

	ἡ, house.	ἡ, joy.	ἡ, glory.	ἡ, muse.	ἡ, sea.	ὁ, steward.
N.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμίης
G.	οἰκίας	χαρᾶς	δόξης	μούσης	θαλάσσης	ταμίου
D.	οἰκίᾳ	χαρᾷ	δόξῃ	μούσῃ	θαλάσσει	ταμίᾳ
A.	οἰκίαν	χαράν	δόξαν	μούσαν	θάλασσαν	ταμίαν
V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμία

Dual.

N. A. V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμία
G. D.	οἰκίαιν	χαραιν	δόξαιν	μούσαιν	θαλάσσαιν	ταμίαιν

Plural.

N.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μούσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι
G.	οἰκιῶν	χαρῶν	δοξῶν	μουσῶν	θαλασσοῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	οἰκίαις	χαραις	δόξαις	μούσαις	θαλάσσαις	ταμίαις
A.	οἰκίας	χαράς	δόξας	μούσας	θαλάσσας	ταμίας
V.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μούσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι

Contracts.

Singular.

	ἦ, <i>mina</i> .		ἦ, <i>fig-tree</i> .		δ, <i>Hermes</i> .	
N	μνάα	μνᾶ	σῦκέα	συκῇ	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκῆς	Ἑρμέου	Ἑρμοῦ
D.	μνάα	μνᾷ	συκέα	συκῇ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῇ
A.	μνάαν	μνᾶν	συκέαν	συκῇν	Ἑρμέαν	Ἑρμῇν
V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῇ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῇ

Dual.

N. A. V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκᾶ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	μνάαιν	μνᾶιν	συκέαιν	συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν	Ἑρμαῖν

Plural.

N.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκαίαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μνάων	μνῶν	συκῶν	συκῶν	Ἑρμέων	Ἑρμῶν
D.	μνάαις	μναῖς	συκαῖς	συκαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκᾶς	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμᾶς
V.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκαίαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ

For examples in -ρέα, and -όη, see the feminine of the adjectives ἀργύρεος, and ἀπλός, below.

§ 44. Dialects.

S. N. -ης, old Æolic -ᾶ, used chiefly by the Epic poets; as ἱππότᾶ.

-η, -ης, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶ, -ᾶς; as τιμά, τελώνας.

-ᾶ, -ᾶς, Ionic -η, -ης; as οἰκίη, ταμίης.

G. -ου, Bœotic and Thessalian -ᾶο; as Ἀτρεῖδᾶο: Arcadian -αν; as Ἀπολλωνίδαν, Εὐμηλίδαν: Doric and Æolic -ᾶ; as Ἀτρεῖδᾶ: Ionic -εω, after a vowel, -ω; as Ἀτρείδεω: Epic -αο, -εω (-ω). The Attics sometimes use the Doric genitive, especially in proper names; as βορρᾶς βορρά, Γωβρύας Γωβρύα. So in all circumflexed nouns in ας; as Μασκάς Μασκά. The early Attic authors sometimes use the Ionic genitive in -εω, but only in proper names; as Θάλης Θάλεω, Τήρης Τήρεω.

-ης, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶς; as τιμᾶς, δόξας.

-ᾶς, Ionic -ης; as οἰκίης, σοφίης, θύρης.

D. -η, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -α; as τιμᾶ, δόξα: Bœotic η (for the original αι); as τῇ.

-α, Ionic -η; as οἰκίη, σοφίη: Bœotic -η (for the original -αι); as Φελαρίη, ἀγορή, ἱππασίη.

A. -ην, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾶν; as τιμάν, τελώναν.

-ᾶν, Ionic -ην; as οἰκίην, σοφίην.

- V. -ā feminine, Æolic -ǎ; as Αφρόδιτᾶ, νύμφᾶ.
 -η, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ā; as τελώνᾶ.
 P. N. -αι, Bæotic -η; as ἱππότη.
 G. -ῶν, Bæotic -άων; as τιμάων; Thessalian -άουν; as Πελασγι-
 ουντάων; Æolic and Doric -ᾶν; as τιμᾶν; Ionic -έων; as
 τιμέων, μουσέων; Epic -άων, -έων.
 D. -αις, Old and Poetic -αῖσι; as ταμίασι, τιμαῖσι; Bæotic -ης;
 as τιμῆς, εὐεργέτης; Ionic -ησι, -ης; as μούσῃσι μούσῃς;
 Epic -αῖσι, -ησι, -ης.
 A. -ās, Æolic -αῖς; as τέχνας; Doric -ᾶς; as τέχνᾶς, πᾶς;
 Cretan -ανς; as πρειγευντάνς, in an inscription.

1. Some proper names in ῆς, belonging to the later Greek, make the genitive singular in ῆ; as Ἰαννῆς, G. Ἰαννῆ, D. Ἰαννῇ, A. Ἰαννήν, V. Ἰαννῇ, *Jannes*.

2. The endings -αῖσι, -ησι, of the dative plural, were sometimes pronounced and written without the first ι; as ταμίασι, τῆσι, αὐτίσι, ἐπιστάτησι, found in ancient inscriptions.

In the adverbial dative plural these endings are written -ασι, -ησι; as Ἀθήνησι, Ἀγρυλῆσι, Ἀλωπεκῆσι, found in inscriptions.

3. Adverbial datives in -α, -η are often written without the ι. During the classical period, however, this ι was not omitted; thus, in inscriptions we find ὅπη, Doric ὅπα, not ὅπη, ὅπα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 45. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united:

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.		All genders.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	
N.	ος	ον	N. A. V.	ω	οι	α	
G.	ου	ου	G. D.	οιν	ων	ων	
D.	φ	φ			οις	οις	
A.	ον	ον			ους	α	
V.	ε	ον			οι	α	

2. Nouns in ος are masculine, feminine, or common; nouns in ον are neuter; as ὁ λόγος, *word*, ἡ δοκός, *beam*, ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a human being, man, woman*, σῦκον, *figus, fig*.

3. Some nouns of this declension lengthen the radical vowel ο into ω throughout; as ὁ λαγώς, *lepus, hare*, ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως, *fertile*, τὸ εὐγεων, *fertile*

In nouns of this description, the genitive singular and the nominative of the neuter plural end in *-ω* (contracted from *-ωο*, *-ωα*). The vocative is always like the nominative.

4. A few *feminines* of this declension (commonly referred to the third) take the following endings in the singular: N. *ώ*, G. *ούς*, D. *οί*, A. *ω*, V. *οί*; as *ήχώ*, *echo*, *πειθώ*, *persuasion*.

Two nouns of this class have *-ώς* in the nominative singular; *ήώς*, *morning*, and *ή αιδώς*, *shame, respect*.

5. The termination *ων* of the accusative singular, in some masculines and feminines, drops *ν*; as *ό Ἄθως*, *τὸν Ἄθω*; *ό λαγώς*, *τὸν λαγών* or *λαγώ*; *ή ἔως*, *τὴν ἔω*, *morning*.

6. The following neuters have *ο* instead of *ον*; *ἄλλο*, *αὐτό*, *ἐκείνο*, *ό*, *τό*, and *τούτο*, from *ἄλλος*, *αὐτός*, *ἐκείνος*, *ός*, *ό*, *οὗτος*.

7. Nouns in *εος*, *οος*, *εον*, *οον* are contracted; as *πλόος* *πλοῦς*, *sailing*, *ὀστέον* *ὀστοῦν*, *bone*.

8. Examples.

Singular.

	<i>ό, word.</i>	<i>ή, beam.</i>	<i>ή, island.</i>	<i>ό, ή, man.</i>	<i>τὸ, work.</i>	<i>τὸ, fig.</i>
N.	<i>λόγος</i>	<i>δοκός</i>	<i>νήσος</i>	<i>ἄνθρωπος</i>	<i>ἔργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>
G.	<i>λόγου</i>	<i>δοκοῦ</i>	<i>νήσου</i>	<i>ἀνθρώπου</i>	<i>ἔργου</i>	<i>σύκου</i>
D.	<i>λόγῳ</i>	<i>δοκῇ</i>	<i>νήσῳ</i>	<i>ἀνθρώπῳ</i>	<i>ἔργῳ</i>	<i>σύκῳ</i>
A.	<i>λόγον</i>	<i>δοκόν</i>	<i>νήσον</i>	<i>ἄνθρωπον</i>	<i>ἔργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>
V.	<i>λόγε</i>	<i>δοκέ</i>	<i>νήσε</i>	<i>ἄνθρωπε</i>	<i>ἔργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>

Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>λόγῳ</i>	<i>δοκῶ</i>	<i>νήσῳ</i>	<i>ἀνθρώπῳ</i>	<i>ἔργῳ</i>	<i>σύκῳ</i>
G. D.	<i>λόγῳιν</i>	<i>δοκοῖν</i>	<i>νήσοιν</i>	<i>ἀνθρώποιν</i>	<i>ἔργοιν</i>	<i>σύκοιν</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>λόγοι</i>	<i>δοκοί</i>	<i>νήσοι</i>	<i>ἄνθρωποι</i>	<i>ἔργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>
G.	<i>λόγων</i>	<i>δοκῶν</i>	<i>νήσων</i>	<i>ἀνθρώπων</i>	<i>ἔργων</i>	<i>σύκων</i>
D.	<i>λόγοις</i>	<i>δοκοῖς</i>	<i>νήσοις</i>	<i>ἀνθρώποις</i>	<i>ἔργοις</i>	<i>σύκοις</i>
A.	<i>λόγους</i>	<i>δοκοῦς</i>	<i>νήσους</i>	<i>ἀνθρώπους</i>	<i>ἔργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>
V.	<i>λόγοι</i>	<i>δοκοί</i>	<i>νήσοι</i>	<i>ἄνθρωποι</i>	<i>ἔργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>

Singular.

	<i>ὁ, temple.</i>	<i>ὁ, ἡ, fertile.</i>	<i>τὸ, hall.</i>	<i>ἡ, echo.</i>	<i>ἡ, morning.</i>
N.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡώς
G.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς	ἡοῦς
D.	νεῷ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεφ	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ
A.	νεών	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχώ	ἡῶ
V.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ

Dual.

N.	A. V.	νεώ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἡχώ
	G. D.	νεῷν	εὐγεφν	ἀνώγεφν	ἡχοῖν

Plural.

N.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοί
G.	νεῶν	εὐγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἡχῶν
D.	νεῶς	εὐγεφς	ἀνώγεφς	ἡχοῖς
A.	νεώς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοῦς
V.	νεῶ	εὐγεφ	ἀνώγεω	ἡχοί

*Contracts.**Singular.*

	<i>ὁ, sailing.</i>		<i>τὸ, bone.</i>
N.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστέον
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου
D.	πλόφ	πλεῖ	ὀστέφ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστέον
V.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστέον

Dual.

N.	A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
	G. D.	πλόουν	πλοῖν	ὀστέων	ὀστοῖν

Plural.

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλών	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

For examples in *εος, οον*, see the adjectives *χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος, ἀπλόος*, below.

NOTE 1. The *vocative* of nouns in *ος* is sometimes the same as the nominative; as *ὦ φίλος, ὦ διος αἰθῆρ*.

NOTE 2. 'The vocative of nouns in *ος* is the same as the root with a change of *ο* into *ε*; as *λόγε, ἄνθρωπε*, for *λόγο, ἄνθρωπο*.

That of feminines in *ω*, *ως*, lengthens the radical vowel *ο* into *οι*; as *ἡχοί, ῥοί*, for *ἡρό, ῥό*.

§ 46. *Dialects.*

- S. G. -*ου*, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric -*ω*; as *μεγάλω, οὐρανῶ*: old Thessalian -*οιο*, later Thessalian -*οι*; as *θεοῖο, πόνοιο, ἐάντοί, Πανσαναῖοι, Σιλάνοι*: Epic -*οιο*, sometimes, -*ου*.
 -*ω*, original and Epic -*ωο*; thus, *Πετῶο*, from *Πετῶς*.
 -*οῦς*, Æolic and Doric -*ως*; as *Λάτως, Λατῶς*.
 D. -*φ*, Bæotic -*ῦ* (for the original -*οι*); as *τῦ δάμν, Εὐβάλν, Φελατήν*, for *τῷ δάμφ, Εὐβάλφ, Ελατειάφ*: Thessalian -*ου*; as *τοῦ κοινοῦ, αὐτοῦ*.
 A. -*ω*, from feminines, Æolic -*ων*; as *Λάτων*: Ionic -*οῦν*; as *Λητοῦν, Ιοῦν*.
 D. G. D. -*οιν*, Epic -*οιν*; as *ἵππουν*.
 P. N. -*οι*, Bæotic -*υ*; as *τύ, τῦδε*, for *τοί, τοῖδε*.
 D. -*οις*, Old and Poetic -*οισι*; as *λόγοισι, θριγκοῖσι*: Bæotic -*ῦς*; as *ἄλλυς, προβάτυς*.
 A. -*ους*, Æolic -*οις*; as *νόμοις, τοῖς*: Bæotic -*ως*; as *ἐσγόνως*: Doric -*ως, -ος*; as *λύκως, λύκος*: Cretan -*ονς*; as *τόνς*, from *ό*.

1. In ancient inscriptions, *φ*, in the expression *ἐφ' φ*, *on condition that*, is always written without the *ι* subscript; thus, *ΕΦΩ*.

2. Proper names in -*οῦς* are inflected like contracts in -*οῦς*; except that they make the dative in -*οῦ*; as *Ιησοῦς*, G. *Ιησοῦ*, D. *Ιησοῦ*, A. *Ιησοῦν*, V. *Ιησοῦ*, *Jesus*, or *Joshua*.

In the Septuagint, the dative of *Ιησοῦς* is also *Ιησοῖ*.

3. In a Doric inscription, *Λατος* is found for the genitive *Λατῶς*, that is *Λητοῦς*.

4. In inscriptions cut during the brazen period of the language, the endings -*ις, -ιν* are found for -*ιος, -ιον*; as *Δημήτρις, Ἑλλάδης, Διονύσις, Αὐρήλις, Ιούλις, Απολλινάρις; τὸν Ακέσιν, Αφροδείσιν, Καλλίστιν, Ελευθέριν*; neuter *τὸ μαρτύριν* for *μαρτύριον*.

Also *ὁ Αθήναις, Ειρηναῖς, Εστιαῖς*, for *Αθήναιος, Ειρηναῖος, Εστιαῖος*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 47. 1. The *root* of this declension is obtained by dropping *ος* of the genitive singular; as *κόραξ* *κόρακος*, root *κορακ*; *λέων* *λέοντος*, root *λεοντ*.

2. The following table exhibits the case-endings of the third declension:

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
	All genders.	All genders.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	s	N. A. V. ε	ες	α
G.	ος, ως	G. D. ου	ων	ων
D.	ι		σι	σι
A.	α, υ		ας	α
V.	s		ες	α

3. The following table exhibits the endings (not the case-endings) of the *nominative* and *genitive* singular, of the third declension.

The ending of the nominative contains a part of the root and very often the case-ending -s; the ending of the genitive always contains a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος. Thus, in *πράγμα*-α *πράγμα*-ατος, -α is a part of the root, and -ατος, a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος; in *παις* *παιδός*, -αις is a part of the root and the case-ending -s.

-ᾱ G. ἄτος, neuter; as *πράγμα*, *thing*, *σῶμα*, *body*. But *γάλα* G. γάλακτος, *lac, milk*. *Κάρα*, *head*, has a long in the last syllable.

αις — αἶδος, αὐτος; ὁ, ἡ παῖς παιδός, *puer, child, boy, girl, τὸ σταῖς σταιτός, dough, ἡ δαῖς δαιτός, feast*.

-ᾱν — ἄνος, masculine; παιάν, *pæan*, Πάν, *Pan*, Τίαν, *Titan*.

-ᾱν — ἄνος, αὐτος, neuter to -ᾱς; μέλαν, *βουλεύσαν*.

-ᾱρ — ατος, αρος, neuter; ἥπαρ, -ατος, *hepar, the liver, νέκταρ, -αρος, nectar, οὐθαρ, -ατος, uber, udder*. But ὁ ψάρ ψαρός, *startling*, ὁ μάκαρ, -αρος, *blessed*, ἡ δάμαρ, -αρτος, *wife*. When -αρ is preceded by ε, a contraction may take place; as δέλεαρ, *δελέατος δέλητος, bait*, ἔαρ ἥρ, *ver, the spring, κίαρ κῆρ, cor, heart, στέαρ στήρ, tallow, φαί, φρέαρ, φρέατος φρητός, a well*.

-ᾱς — ἄτος, αος, neuter; as κέρας, *cornu, horn*, κρέας, *caro, meat, τέρας, prodigy*. Nouns of this class may drop the τ; as κέρασ, κρέας, κρέας, τέρας τέραος. Some nouns of this class always appear without the τ; as δέπας, -αος, *goblet, σέλας, -αος, effulgence*.

-ᾱς — ἄδος, feminine; as λαμπάς, *torch, μονάς, unit*. But adjectives of this ending are of the common gender; as ὁ, ἡ λογάς, *picked, chosen*.

-ᾱς (-ᾱς, -αῖς) — αντος, ανος, masculine; ἐλέφας, *elephas, elephantus, elephanti, γίγας, gigas, giant, Αἴας, Ajax*. Only two have G. ανος, μέλας, *black*, and τάλας, *unfortunate*.—The short ending -ᾱς in nouns of this description is Doric; as Αἴας, πράξας, τινάξας, δῆσας, τάλᾱς, μέλᾱς. (§ 14, n. 7.) The ending -αῖς is Æolic; as παῖς, κίρνας, μέλαις, τάλαις.

-ᾱς — αδός, feminine, contracted from -αῖς; δᾱς δαδός, *torch*.

-αυς — ἄος; ἡ γραῦς, *old woman*, ἡ ναῦς, *navis, ship*, the only nouns in -αυς.

-ειρ — εἰρός; ὁ φθεῖρ, *louse*, ἡ χεῖρ χειρός or χερός, *hand*.

-εις — ενος; ὁ εἷς, *unus, one*, ὁ κτεῖς, *pecten, comb*, the only examples

- εις (-εις, -ες, -ης) — εντος, masculine ; βουλευθείς, τιθείς, χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματόεις. When it is preceded by η or ο, a contraction may take place ; as τιμήεις τιμῆς, πλακοίεις πλακοῦς. — Some names of cities in -όεις -οῦς are feminine ; as Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, Τραπεζιεύς. — The endings -εις, -ης are Doric ; as τιθείς, χαρίης, ἀστερόης, αἱματόης, καταλυμακωθής. The ending -ες is Thessalian and Doric ; as εὐεργετές (Thessalian participle from εὐεργέτημι), χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματόεις.
- εις — εἶδος ; ἡ κλείς, clavis, key, lock.
- εν (-ειν) — εντος, ενος, neuter to -εις G. εντος, ενος ; as ἔν, βουλευθέν. The ending -ειν belongs to the later Epic dialect ; as σκιδέιν, δακρυδεῖν, in Apollonius.
- ες — εος, neuter to -ης G. εος ; as ἀληθές, σαφές.
- εύς — εος, Attic έως ; as βασιλεύς, king.
- η — ητος ; τὸ κάρη, head, Ionic for κάρᾱ, the only example.
- ην — ηνος, ενος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; ὁ μὴν μηνός, mensis, month, ὁ σπλήν, -ηνός, lien, spleen, ὁ λιμὴν, -ένος, haven, ἡ φρήν φρενός, mind.
- ηρ — ηρος, ερος, masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ σωτήρ, -ῆρος, preserver, ὁ θήρ θηρός, fera, wild beast, ὁ ἀήρ, -έρος, æēr, air, ὁ αἰθήρ, -έρος, æēther, ether ; ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ θυγάτηρ, ἡ Δημήτηρ, ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ Κήρ, ἡ ραιστήρ. — For -ῆρ contracted, see -ᾶρ.
- ης — εος, masculine or feminine ; ἡ τριήρης, triremis, ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, true.
- ης — ητος, feminine, sometimes masculine ; all abstract nouns in -της are feminine ; as ἡ θεότης, divinity, ἡ βραδύτης, slowness. Πάρης, G. -ηθος, Parnes, a mountain.
- ης — εντος, Doric for -εις, εντος. Also in Latin names, as Κλήμης, Clemens.
- ῆς — ηδος, contracted from -ηῖς ; ἡ παρῆς, cheek, ἡ Νηρῆς, Nereid.
- ι — ιος, εος (εως), neuter ; σινάπι, sināpi, mustard, πέπερι, piper, pepper. But μέλι μέλιτος, mel, honey, τί τίνος or τινός, from τίς, τίς.
- ῖν — ἴνος, another form of -ῖς ἴνος.
- ις — ιος, Attic εως, Poetic εος, feminine ; as πόλις, state, city, ὕβρις, superbia, haughtiness, τύρσις, turris, tower, κάνναβις, cannabis, hemp, σάγαρις, securis, axe. Except ὁ κίς, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, οἱ, αἱ κύρβεις, ὁ, ἡ ἔχις, ὁ, ἡ κόρις.
- ις — ιτος, ἴδος, ἴθος, generally feminine, sometimes masculine or common ; ἡ χάρις, -ιτος, grace, ἡ ἐλπίς, -ἴδος, hope, ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, -ἴθος, bird.
- ις or -ιν — ἴνος, masculine, rarely feminine ; as ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, dolphin, delphin, ἡ ρίς, nose, ἡ ἰς, vis, strength. But τίς, τίς, G. τίνος, τινός.
- λς — λος, ὁ ἄλς, sal, salt, ἡ ἄλς, salum, the sea, the only example.
- νς — νθος ; ἡ ἔλμυς, ἡ πείρις, ἡ τίρυνς, perhaps the only examples.
- ξ — κος, γος, χος, generally masculine, sometimes feminine ; as ὁ κόραξ, -ακος, corvus, crow, ὁ κόκκυξ, -υγος, coccyx, cuckoo, ὁ ὄνυξ, -υχος, unguis, nail, ἡ θρίξ, τριχός, hair, ὁ, ἡ ἄρπαξ, rapax, rapa

- cius*. But ὁ ἀναξ G. ἀνακτος, *sovereign*, ἡ νύξ G. νυκτός, *night*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ G. ἀλώπεκος, *vulpes*, *fox*.
 -οῖς — οῖος, contracted from -οῖς; ἡ οἷς, *ovis*, *sheep*, ὁ φθοῖς, a kind of *cake*, the only examples.
 -ον — ονος, οντος, neuter to -ων, ονος, οντος; as εὐδαιμον, βουλευον.
 -ορ — ορος, neuter; as ἡτορ, *heart*.
 -ος — εος, neuter; as γένος, *genus*, *race*, νέφος, *nubes*, *cloud*, ῥίγος, *frigus*, *cold*, λῆνος, *lana*, *wool*, ἔλκος, *ulcus*, *ulcer*.
 -ός — ότος, neuter to -ώς, οτος; as βεβουλευκός.
 -ουν — οδος, neuter to the compounds of ποῦς; as δίπουν.
 -ους — οντος, masculine; as ὀδοῦς, *dens*, *tooth*. But ὁ, ἡ βοῦς βοός, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, ὁ χοῦς χοός, a *measure*, ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *rhus*, *sumach*, ὁ ποῦς ποδός, *pes*, *foot*.
 -υ — εος (εως), neuter; ἄστυ, γλυκύ.
 -υν — ὕνος, another form of -υς ὕνος.
 -ύν — υντος, neuter to -υς, υντος; as δύν, δεικνύν.
 -υρ — υρος; τὸ πῦρ πυρός, *fire*, ὁ μάρτυρ, -υρος, *witness*.
 -υς — υος, εος (εως), masculine or feminine; as ὁ, ἡ σῦς, *sus*, *swine*, *sow*, *hog*, ὁ μῦς, *mus*, *mouse*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ γλυκύς, -κέος, *dulcis*, *sweet*. In masculine substantives the Attic genitive is in εως; as ὁ πέλεκυς, -κεως.
 -υς — υδος, υθος, feminine; as δαγύς, -ῦδος, *kάμυς*, -ῦθος.
 -ῦς or -ύν — ὕνος, masculine or feminine; as ὁ Φόρυς, ἡ Γέρτυς.
 -ῦς — υντος, masculine; as δεικνύς, φύς, δύς.
 -ψ — πος, βος, φος, masculine, rarely feminine; as ὁ γύψ γυπός, *vulture*, ὁ Ἄραψ, -αβος, ἡ κατῆλιψ, -υφος, *trap-door*?
 -ων — ωνος, ονος, masculine, feminine, or common; as ὁ αἰών, -ῶνος, *aevum*, *age*, ὁ ἄξων, -ονος, *axis*, *axle-tree*, ὁ, ἡ εὐδαίμων, -ονος, *happy*.
 Proper names in -άων are contracted; as, Ποσειδάων, -δῶν, *Posidon*, (Ξενοφάν) Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*.
 -ων — οντος, masculine; λέων, *leo*, *lion*.
 -ωρ — ωρος, ορος, masculine, sometimes feminine or common; as ὁ φῶρ φωρός, *fur*, *thief*, ὁ ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ἡ προμήτωρ, -ορος. But τὸ ἔλδωρ, τὸ ἔλωρ, τὸ ὕδωρ.
 -ως — ωτος, ωος, masculine; as γέλως, -ωτος, *laughter*, φῶς φωτός, *man*, θῶς θωός, *Mίνως*, -ως. But ἡ δῶς, *dos*, *gift*, τὸ φῶς, (φάος,) *light*.
 -ώς — ότος, participle masculine; βεβουλευκός.
 -φς — φδος, only ἡ φῆς φηδός, *blister*, a *burn*, contracted from φωίς.

4. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the root ends in ε, ι, υ, are contracted.

The *contracted accusative plural* is always like the contracted nominative plural.

(a) Nouns in ης, ες, ος are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the vowel of the root; as τριήρης, τριήρεος τριήρους; σαφές, σαφέος σαφούς; τείχος, τείχεος τείχους.

(b) Nouns in *is*, *i*, *us*, *u*, and *eus* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as *πόλις*, *πόλι πόλῃ*; *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύϊ ἰχθύϊ*; *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλείς βασιλείς*.

(c) The radical vowels *i* and *u* are, in many nouns, changed into *e* in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular; as *πόλις πόλεως*, *πέλεκυς πελέκεως*.

(d) Neuters in *as* often drop the *τ* and are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the *a*; as *κέρας*, *κέρα τος κέρασος κέρως*.

(e) *Βοῦς*, *δ*, *ῆ*, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, *ἡ γραῦς*, *old woman*, and *ἡ ναῦς*, *navis*, *ship*, are contracted only in the accusative plural; thus *βόας βοῦς*, *γράας γραῦς*, *ναῖας ναῦς*.

5. Examples.

Singular.

	<i>δ</i> , crow.	<i>δ</i> , vulture.	<i>ῆ</i> , grace.	<i>ῆ</i> , hope.	<i>δ</i> , jackal.	<i>δ</i> , orator.
N.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρις	ἐλπίς	θῶς	ρήτωρ
G.	κόρακος	γυπός	χάριτος	ἐλπίδος	θωός	ρήτορος
D.	κόρακι	γυπὶ	χάριτι	ἐλπίδι	θωί	ρήτορι
A.	κόρακα	γύπα	χάριν	ἐλπίδα	θῶα	ρήτορα
V.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρι	ἐλπί	θῶς	ρήτορ

Dual.

N. A. V.	κόρακε	γυπε	χάριτε	ἐλπίδε	θῶε	ρήτορε
G. D.	κοράκοιν	γυποῖν	χαρίτοιιν	ἐλπίδοιν	θῶοιν	ρήτόροιν

Plural.

N.	κόρακες	γυπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ρήτορες
G.	κοράκων	γυπῶν	χαρίτων	ἐλπίδων	θῶων	ρήτόρων
D.	κόραξι	γυψί	χάρισι	ἐλπίσι	θωσί	ρήτορσι
A.	κόρακας	γυπας	χάριτας	ἐλπίδας	θῶας	ρήτορας
V.	κόρακες	γυπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ρήτορες

Singular.

	<i>τὸ</i> , thing.	<i>δ</i> , age.	<i>δ</i> , god.	<i>δ</i> , haven.	<i>δ</i> , lion.	<i>δ</i> , giant
N.	πᾶγμα	αἰὼν	δαίμων	λιμὴν	λέων	γίγᾱς
G.	πράγματος	αἰῶνος	δαίμονος	λιμένος	λέοντος	γίγαντος
D.	πράγματι	αἰῶνι	δαίμονι	λιμένι	λέοντι	γίγαντι
A.	πᾶγμα	αἰῶνα	δαίμονα	λιμένα	λέοντα	γίγαντα
V.	πᾶγμα	αἰὼν	δαίμον	λιμὴν	λέον	γίγαν

Dual.

N. A. V.	πράγματε	αἰῶνε	δαίμονε	λιμένε	λέοντε	γίγαντε
G. D.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνοιν	δαιμόνοιν	λιμένοιν	λέοντοιν	γιγάντοιν

Plural.

N.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λιμένων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	πράγμασι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	λιμέσι	λέουσι	γίγᾱσι
A.	πράγματα	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λιμένες	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες

*Contracts.**Singular.*

	ἡ, galley.	τὸ, wall.	ὁ, fish.
N.	τριήρης	τείχος	ἰχθύς
G.	τριήρεος	τείχεος	ἰχθύος
D.	τριήρεϊ	τείχεϊ	ἰχθύϊ
A.	τριήρεα	τείχος	ἰχθύς
V.	τριήρες	τείχος	ἰχθύς

Dual.

N. A. V.	τριήρεε	τριήρη	τείχεε	τείχη	ἰχθύε
G. D.	τριηρέοιν	τριηροῖν	τειχέοιν	τειχοῖν	ἰχθύοιν

Plural.

N.	τριήρες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθύς
G.	τριηρέων	τριήρων	τειχέων	τειχῶν	ἰχθύων	
D.	τριήρεσι		τείχεσι		ἰχθύσι	
A.	τριήρεας	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύας	ἰχθύς
V.	τριήρες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθύς

Singular.

	ἡ, state.	τὸ, mustard.
N.	πόλις	σινᾱπι
G.	πόλεος	σινάπεος
D.	πόλεϊ	σινάπεϊ
A.	πόλιν	σινάπι
V.	πόλε	σινάπι

Dual.

N. A. V.	πόλεε	σινάπεε
G. D.	πολέοιν	σινάπέοιν

Plural.

N.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
G.	πόλεων		σινάπέων	
D.	πόλεσι		σινάπεσι	
A.	πόλεας	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
V.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη

Singular.

	<i>δ, cubit.</i>	<i>τὸ, city.</i>	<i>δ, king.</i>
N.	πῆχυς	ἄστν	βασιλεύς
G.	πῆχεως	ἄστεος	βασιλέως
D.	πῆχεϊ πήχει	ἄστεϊ ἄστει	βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ
A.	πῆχυν	ἄστν	βασιλέα
V.	πῆχυν	ἄστν	βασιλεῦ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πήχεε	ἄστεε	βασιλέε
G. D.	πηχείουν	ἄστίουν	βασιλείουν

Plural.

N.	πήχεες πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέες βασιλ-εῖς, -ῆς
G.	πήχεων	ἄστέων	βασιλέων
D.	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι
A.	πήχεας πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέας βασιλεῖς
V.	πήχεες πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέες βασιλεῖς

Singular.

	<i>τὸ, horn.</i>	<i>τὸ, prize.</i>
N.	κέρας	γέρας
G.	κέρατος κέραος κέρως	γέραος γέρως
D.	κέρατι κέραϊ κέρα	γέραϊ γέρα
A.	κέρας	γέρας
V.	κέρας	γέρας

Dual.

N. A. V.	κέρατε κέραε κέρα	γέραε γέρα
G. D.	κεράτοι κεράουν κερῶν	γεράοι γερῶν

Plural.

N.	κέρατα κέρα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
G.	κεράτων κεράων κερῶν	γεράων γερῶν
D.	κέρασι	γέρασι
A.	κέρατα κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
V.	κέρατα κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα

NOTE 1. Proper names in -κλέης, contracted -κλής, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular; as

N.	Περικλῆς	Περικλῆς, Pericles
G.	Περικλέος	Περικλέους
D.	Περικλέϊ	Περικλέει Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέα	Περικλέα Περικλή
V.	Περικλέες	Περικλέεις

NOTE 2. In later Greek, the *genitive* of nouns in *us* may be contracted; as *πῆχυς, πηχέων πηχῶν*. Further, the *genitive singular* and *neuter plural* of *adjectives* in *us* may be contracted; as *ἡμῖν, ἡμίσεος ἡμίσεως, ἡμίσεα ἡμίση*, (*Luc.* 19, 8.)

NOTE 3. (a) The *genitive singular* of nouns in *eus* may be contracted after a vowel; as *Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιῶς; χοεύς, χοέως χοῶς*, a kind of measure.

(b) In the old Attic dialect, the ending *ees* of nouns in *eus* is contracted into *ῆς*; as *ἱππεύς ἱππῆς, πλυνεύς πλυνῆς*.

NOTE 4. The ending *ee* of the dual of neuters in *os* was also contracted into *ει*; as *σκέλος σκέλει, ζεύγος ζεύγει*, found in Attic inscriptions.

NOTE 5. The contracted dative singular of neuters in *as* lengthens the *a* after the analogy of the first declension; as *γέρας γέραι γέρα*.

NOTE 6. The *genitive singular* of neuters may, in Attic Poetry, end in *ως*; as *ἄστυ ἄστεως*. In later Greek, such *genitives* were used also in prose; as *σίναντι σινάπewς, βραχὺ βραχέως*.

NOTE 7. According to the old grammarians, the Attic *genitive* and *dative dual* of nouns in *is* and *us* end in *ων*; as *πόλις πόλειων*.

§ 48. 1. Most nouns of the third declension form the *nominative singular* by annexing *s* to the root; as *θῶ-ς θω-ός, σαφέ-ς σαφέ-ος*.

So *κίς κίος, πόλις πόλιος, κόραξ κόρακος, θρίξ τριχός, γυνή γυνήος, κατήλιψ κατήλιφος, χάρις χάριτος, ἔλμυς ἔλμυνθος, μέλας μέλανος, βουλεύσας βουλεύσαντος, τιθεῖς τιθέντος*. (§§ 13; 14.)

(a) When the root ends in *ε*, masculines and feminines lengthen *es* into *ης*; as *τριήρης τριήρεος, triremis, σαφής σαφέος*.

(b) The perfect active participle lengthens *o* into *ω* in the masculine; as *βεβουλευκώς βεβουλευκόςτος*.

(c) All neuter substantives change *es* into *ος*; as *τείχος τείχεος, βέλος βέλεος*.

(d) Some neuters change *s* into *ρ*; as *ἦπαρ ἥπατος, φρέαρ φρέατος*

(e) *Πούς, pes, foot*, lengthens *os* into *ους*. Homer has *ἀρτίπος, sound-footed*.

(f) Nouns whose root originally ended in *ar, er, or*, change *r* into *υ* before *s*; as *ναῤῥς ναῦς, γραῤῥς γραῦς, βασιλεῤῥς βασιλεύς, Ζεῤῥς Ζεύς, βοῤῥς βούς, χοῤῥς χοῦς, ροῤῥς ροῦς*.

2. When the *nominative* is not formed according to the preceding rule, it is the same as the root,

with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5). Masculines and feminines lengthen ϵ and \omicron , in the last syllable, into η and ω , respectively. E. g. αἰών αἰῶν-ος, λιμήν λιμέν-ος, ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος.

So πρᾶγμα πράγματος, παῖν παιᾶνος, δάμαρ δάμαρτος, χεῖρ χειρός, σῖναπι σινάπιος, πῦρ πυρός, δαίμων δαίμονος, λέων λέοντος.

§ 49. 1. The *accusative* singular of masculines and feminines is formed by annexing α to the root; as κόραξ κόρακ-α, λέων λέοντ-α.

2. Nouns in $\iota\varsigma$, $\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, of which the root ends in a vowel, form their accusative by dropping ς of the nominative and annexing ν ; as πόλις πόλιν, ἰχθύς ἰχθύν, πέλεκυς πέλεκυν.

So γραῦς γραῦν, ναῦς ναῦν, βούς βούν, χοῦς χοῦν, ῥοῦς ῥούν.

3. If the root ends in a consonant, paroxytones and proparoxytones in $\iota\varsigma$ and $\upsilon\varsigma$ have α or ν in the accusative; as ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν; κόρυς, κόρυθα or κόρυν; εὐελπίς, εὐέλπιδα or εὐέλπιν.

The accusative in α , in nouns of this description, is rather Poetic.

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the following nouns often have α in the accusative singular, contrary to the second rule: βούς βόα, εὐρύς εὐρέα, ἰχθύς ἰχθνα, ναῦς νέα, πόλις πόληα.

The accusative of ΔΙΣ (originally ΔΙΦΣ) is always Δία.

§ 50. In many instances, the *vocative* singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

1. The vocative of nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$ (arising from $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\varsigma$), $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\varsigma$), $\eta\rho$, $\omega\upsilon$, $\omega\rho$, is the same as the root with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5); as γίγας γίγαντος γίγᾱν, πατήρ πατέρος πάτερ.

So *χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεν*, *δαίμων δαίμονος δαίμον*. So also *γυνή γυναικός γύναι*, *ἄναξ ἀνακτος ἀνα*.

2. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *εις*, and the compounds of *πούς*, *foot*, drop the *ς* of the nominative: *ευ* is always circumflexed; as *ἐλπίς ἐλπί*, *ἰχθύς ἰχθύ*, *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦ*, *χαλκόπους χαλκόπου*.

So also *γραῦς γραῦ*, *old woman*, *παῖς παῖ*, *child*.

3. Nouns in *ης*, G. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *ες* in the vocative; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες*, *τριήρης τρήρες*, *ἀληθής ἀληθές*.

4. *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδών*, and *σωτήρ* shorten the final syllable in the vocative; thus, *Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

§ 51. 1. The *dative plural* is formed by annexing *σι* to the root; as *θώς θωός θωσί*, *ἰχθύς ἰχθύσι*.

So *τριήρης τρήρεος τρήρεσι*, *θρίξ τριχός θριξί*, *πούς ποδός ποσί*, *τάλας τάλανος τάλασι*, *τιθείς τιθέντος τιθείσι*, *λέων λέοντος λέουσιν*, *δεικνύς δεικνύοντος δεικνύσι*. (§§ 13; 14.)

2. Nouns in *εύς* form their dative plural by dropping *ς* of the nominative and annexing *σι*; as *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦσι*.

Also *γραῦς γραυσί*, *ναῦς ναυσί*, *βοῦς βουσί*, *χοῦς χουσί*, *ῥοῦς ῥουσί*.

NOTE. Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* annex the Doric case-ending *άσι* to the syncopated root; see *ἄνῆρ*, *γαστήρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πατήρ*, also *ἄρνος*, *ἄστῆρ*, *νιός*, in the Catalogue of Anomalous Nouns.

§ 52. Dialects.

P. D. -σι, Æolic and Bæotic -εσσι; as *πούς πόδεσσι*, *ἐλθών ἐλθόντεσσι*, *διάλυσσι διαλυσίεσσι*: Doric -ασσι, -ασσι, -εσι; as *ὑπάρχων ὑπαρχόντασσι*, *πράσσων πρασσόντασσι*, *θήρ θήρεσι*, *ἵς ἵνεσι*, *μάθημα μαθημάτεσι*: Epic -εσσι, -εσι, -σσι; as *πούς ποσσί*, *ἔπος ἔπεσσι*.

D.G. D. -οιν, Epic ουν; as *Σειρήν*, *Σειρήνοιν*, *πούς ποδοῖν*.

1 Example of nouns in *ις* of which the root ends in *ι* :

- S. N. πόλις, *city, state*
 G. Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Doric, and Ionic πόλιος
 D. (πόλι), Æ. B. Th. D. I. πόλι
 A. πόλιον, in all the dialects
- D. N. A. Ionic πόλιε
 G. D. Ionic πολίον
- P. N. Æ. B. Th. I. πολίης, Doric πολίης
 G. Æ. B. Th. D. I. πολίων
 D. Æ. B. Th. D. πολίεσσι, Ionic πόλιςι
 A. Æ. B. Th. πόλιας, Doric πολίας, Ionic πόλιας πόλις

2. Example of nouns in *-ευσ* :

- S. N. βασιλεύς, Æolic βασιλευς, Doric βασιλεῦς, *king*
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέος, Bœotic βασιλείος, Æolic βασιλῆος, Epic βασιλῆος
 D. Ionic βασιλεί, Doric βασιλεί, Bœotic βασιλεί, Æolic βασιλῆι, Epic βασιλῆι
 A. Ionic βασιλέα, Doric βασιλῆ, Bœotic βασιλεία, Æolic βασιλῆα, Epic βασιλῆα. The Attic Poets sometimes use the Doric accusative ; as ἱερεύς ἱερῆ, ξυγγραφεύς ξυγγραφῆ.
- D. N. A. Epic βασιλῆε, G. D. βασιλήων
- P. N. Doric and Ionic βασιλέες, Bœotic βασιλείες, Æolic βασιλῆες, Epic βασιλῆες
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέων, Bœotic βασιλείων, Æolic and Epic βασιλῆων
 D. Doric, Bœotic, Ionic, and Epic βασιλεύσι, Æ. βασιλῆεσσι
 A. Doric and Ionic βασιλέας, Bœotic βασιλείας, Æolic βασιλῆας, Epic βασιλῆας

3. Nouns in *ής* (especially proper nouns in *-κλής*), and-neuters in *έος* are sometimes inflected without the *ε* ; that is, they are syn-copated ; as

Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλῆς, G. Ἡρακλέος, D. Ἡρακλεῖ, A. Ἡρακλέα, V Ἡρακλες, Ionic and Doric, in part.

τὸ κλέος, τὰ κλεῖ ; τὸ σπέος, τοῖς σπέεσσι, Epic.

So δυσκλεῖα, ὑπερδέα, in Homer ; εὐκλεῖς, in Pindar. Also, τὰ κρεῖα, τὰ κέρῃ, from κρέας, κέρας.

Νηλῆς for νηλῆς, and θεοουδῆς for θεοδεῆς, drop the *ε* in the nominative.

4. The Ionic contracts *-εος*, from nouns in *ης*, *ος*, into *-ευσ* ; as θάμβος, G. θάμβεος θάμβευσ.

5. In nouns in *-κλής*, the Epic contracts *εε* into *η* or *ει*, and the Bœotic into *ει* ; as Ἡρακλέης, -κλέεος -κλῆος, -κλέει -κλῆι, -κλέα -κλῆα ; εὐρρεῖς, εὐρρέος εὐρρείος ; εὐκλεῖς, εὐκλέας εὐκλείας ; Δαμοκλῆς, Δαμοκλέος Δαμοκλείος.

6. The later Greeks made G. *-κλείους* from nouns in *-κλής* ; as Πασυκλῆς -κλείους, Αριστοκλῆς -κλείους.

7. According to the ancient grammarians, the Æolic vocative of contract nouns in *ης* is the same as the root; as *Ἀριστοφάνης* *Ἀριστόφανε*, *Σωκράτης* *Σώκρατε*.

8. The later Dorians sometimes shortened *-εις* of the contracted nominative and accusative plural into *-ες*; as *οἱ, τοὺς ἱερεῖς*, *βιοπλανέες*, *Πριανσιεῖς*, from *ἱερεῖς*, *βιοπλανῆς*, *Πριανσιεῖς*.

9. In inscriptions belonging to the brazen age of the Greek language, the accusative singular of the third declension often ends in *αν*, which, properly speaking, is the original case-ending of this declension; as *τὸν ἄνδραν*, *τὴν γυναῖκα*, *τὴν μητέρα*.

10. In later Greek, some diminutives in *υς* retain the *υ* throughout; as *ὁ Διονύς*, *τοῦ Διονύ*, *τῷ Διονύ*; *ὁ Κλανυς*, *τοῦ Κλανυ*, *τῷ Κλανυ*. (*Bekker. Anecd. Gr. no. 1195.*)

ANOMALOUS, DEFECTIVE, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ 53. Nouns which have more than one root are regarded as anomalous.

1. All contract proper names in *ης* of the third declension may be inflected after the analogy of the first. In classical Greek, however, this rule applies chiefly to the accusative singular. E. g.

Ἀριστοφάνης, A. *Ἀριστοφάνη* or *Ἀριστοφάνην*
Τισσαφέρνης, A. *Τισσαφέρην*, V. *Τισσαφέρην*
Καλλισθένης, G. *Καλλισθένου*
Ἀριστοκλῆς, *Μενεκράτης*, V. *Ἀριστοκλῆ*, *Μενεκράτη*

The Æolic dialect applies this principle also to adjectives; as *ὁ δυσμένης*, *τὸν δυσμένην*; *ὁ κυκλοτέρης*, *τὸν κυκλοτέρην*.

2. On the other hand, masculines of the first declension may, in the Ionic dialect, make the accusative in *εα*, *εας*; as

Γύγης, *δεσπότης*, A. *Γύγεα*, *δεσπότεα*, *δεσπότεας*.

Ἀρταξέρξης, in an Ionic inscription, has G. *Ἀρταξέρξευς*, contracted from *Ἀρταξέρξεος*.

3. Some nouns in *ις* have G. *ιος* or *ιδος*; as *μήνις* *μήνιος* or *μήνιδος*, *θέτις* *θέτιδος* or *θέτιος*. See also *ὄρνις*, *κλείς*, *θέμις*, *τίγρις*, in the Catalogue.

4. Some neuters in *ας*, G. *ας*, change, in the Ionic dialect, *α* into *ε*, in the inflection. See *βρέτας*, *κῆφας*, *κῶας*, *οὔδας*, *ΥΔΑΣ*, *ΔΟΡΑΣ*, in the Catalogue.

5. Nouns in *ας* (arising from *ανς*, *αντς*) of the third declension sometimes are inflected after the analogy of the first; as

Πολυδάμας, V. Πολυδάμᾱ, *Polydamas*

λυκάβας, μέλας, ἄπας, A. λυκάβαν, μέλαν, ἄπαν

6. Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, and κυκεῶν commonly drop *ν* in the accusative, and then contract *ωα* into *ω*; thus, Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ (Epic).

7. Sometimes the genitive of the second declension is formed after the analogy of the first; thus, Herodotus has Βάττος, Κλεόμβροτος, G. Βάττεω, Κλεομβρότεω.

So βλεφάρων κυανεάων, in Hesiod; νῆσος νησάων (*Ahrens*, I, p. 229).

8. The ending ῶν (circumflexed) of the genitive plural of the third declension may be changed into έων by the Ionians, and into ᾶν by the Dorians, after the analogy of the first; as ρίς ρυνέων, χῆν χηνέων, αἶξ αἰγᾶν.

So Σειρήν Σειρηνάων, χιλιάς χιλιαδέων (*Her.* 7, 103).

9. The later Doric uses also -οις for -σι, in the dative plural of the third declension; as ἀγών ἀγώνοις, ἐντυγχάνων ἐντυγχανόντοις, Λαμίας Λαμίοις, γέρον γερόντοις. (Compare Latin -matis for -matibus, as poëma poëmatis; also -οιν of the dual of the same declension.)

So ἡγυς, that is, αἰγυς, from αἶξ, *goat*, found in a Boeotic inscription.

10. Some nouns in *ηρ*, which make the genitive in *ερος*, are generally syncopated in the genitive and dative singular. See ἀνῆρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, and πατήρ, in the Catalogue.

11. Some nouns of the second declension are masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as ὁ λύχνος, οἱ λύχνοι or τὰ λύχνα; ὁ δεσμός, οἱ δεσμοί or τὰ δεσμά; ὁ σῆτος, τὰ σῆτα.

12. Many nouns have more than one form even in the nominative; such nouns are commonly called *redundant*; as ἡ ἔως and ἡώς, *morn, morning*; ἡ γάλος, Ionic γαλόως, *glos, husband's sister*; τὸ δένδρον and δένδρος -eos, *tree*; ἡ χώρα and ὁ χώρος, *place, space*.

§ 54. 1. *Defective* nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use; as τὸ γλάφυ, *cave*, τὴν νίφα, *snow*.

2. Names of *festivals* are used only in the plural; as τὰ Παναθήναια, τὰ Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἴσθμια.

§ 55. *Indeclinable* nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*; as τὸ ἄλφα, τοῦ ἄλφα, τῇ ἄλφα.

2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive; as οἱ πέντε, αἱ πέντε, τὰ πέντε, τοὺς πέντε.

3. All *foreign names* not Grecized; as ὁ Ἀδάμ, τοῦ Ἀδάμ, τῇ Ἀδάμ, τὸν Ἀδάμ, *Adam*.

4. Χρῆών, τὸ, *necessity, destiny, fate*. — Θέμις, in the expression θέμις εἶναι, *to be lawful*.

§ 56. In the following Catalogue, assumed or imaginary nominatives are written in capital letters.

ἀηδών (ΑΗΔΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *nightingale*, regular. Also, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοί.

Αἰδῆς (Α-ΙΣ), ου, ὁ, *Hades*, regular. Also, G. Ἄϊδος, D. Ἄϊδι, A. Ἄϊδα.

ἀλκή (ΑΛΞ), ἡς, ἡ, *strength*, regular. Also, D. ἀλκί.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τὸ, *meal, bread*, regular. Also, τὸ ἄλφι, Epic.

ἄλως, ω or ωος, ἡ, *threshing-floor*.

ἄναξ, ἀνακτος, ὁ, *sovereign*, regular. When employed to invoke a god, it has V. ἄναξ or ἄνα; elsewhere the vocative is always like the nominative.

ἀνδράποδον (ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΥΣ), ου, τὸ, *slave*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ἀνδρα πόδεςσι, Epic.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *man, vir*, G. ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, A. ἀνέρα ἄνδρα, V. ἄνερ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρε ἄνδρε, G. D. ἀνέροι ἀνδροί, Plur. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. ἀνέρων ἀνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας ἄνδρας, V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες. (In this word, ε is dropped, and the lingual δ is inserted between ν and ρ.)

Ἀπόλλων, ὁ, *Apollo*, G. Ἀπόλλωνος, D. Ἀπόλλωνι, A. Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, V. Ἀπόλλων.

Ἄρης, ὁ, *Ares*, G. Ἄρεος, rarely Ἄρεως, D. Ἀρεῖ Ἄρει, A. Ἄρεα Ἄρη Ἄρην, V. Ἄρες. — Epic, G. Ἄρηος, D. Ἀρηί, A. Ἄρηα.

Ἄρν-, ὁ, ἡ, *lamb*, G. ἀρνός, D. ἀρνί, A. ἄρνα, Dual ἄρνε ἀρνῶν, Pl. N. ἄρνες, G. ἀρνῶν, D. ἀρνάσι, A. ἄρνας.

ἄστηρ, ἔρος, ὁ, *stella, star*, regular; but D. Pl. ἀστράσι, after the analogy of πατράσι from πατήρ.

Βάττος, ου, ὁ, *Baltus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Βάττεω.

βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, *bos, ox, coio*, G. βοός, D. βοί, A. βοῦν (Poetic βόα), V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, Pl. N. βόες, G. βοῶν, D. βουσι, A. βόας βοῦς. — Bæotic Pl. G. βουῶν, D. βούεσσι, found in inscriptions.

βρίτας, εος, τὸ, a *wooden image*, Poetic.

γαστήρ, ἡ, *venter, belly*, G. γαστέρος γαστρός, D. γαστέρι γαστρί, D. Pl. γαστράσι rarely γαστήρσι; the rest is regular.

γέλως, ὤτος or ὦ, δ, *laughter*.

γλάφυ, τὸ, *cave*, defective.

γόνυ (ΓΟΝΑΣ, ΓΟΥΝ), τὸ, *genu, knee*, G. γόνατος, D. γόνατι, Dual N. A. γόνατε, G. D. γονάτοι, Pl. N. A. γόνατα, G. γονάτων, D. γόνασι. Poetic forms, G. γουνός, D. γουνί, Pl. N. γούνα, G. γούνων.

The Ionic changes ο into ου in the inflection, as G. γούνατος. γραις, ἡ, *old woman*, G. γραός, D. γραί, A. γραῖν, V. γραῦ, Dual N. A. V. γράε, G. D. γραοῖν, Pl. N. γράες, G. γραῶν, D. γραυσί, A. γραῦς, V. γράες. The Ionic changes α into η; γρηῦς, γρηῦ. It further uses ηῦ for ην; thus, γρηῦς, γρηῦ.

γυνή (ΓΥΝΑΙΞ), ἡ, *woman, wife*, G. γυναικός, D. γυναικί, A. γυναικα, V. γύναι, Dual N. A. V. γυναικε, G. D. γυναικοῖν, Pl. N. γυναικες, G. γυναικῶν, D. γυναιξί, A. γυναικας, V. γυναικες. The comedians sometimes inflected γυνή after the analogy of the first declension; as τὴν γυνήν.

δαίς (ΔΑΣ), ἴδος, ἡ, *fight*, regular. Also, D. δαί.

δάκρυον, ου, τὸ, *lacryma, tear*, regular. Also, τὸ δάκρυ, Pl. D. δάκρυσι, Poetic.

δέμας, τὸ, *body*, defective.

Δημήτηρ, ἡ, *Demeter*, G. Δημήτερος Δημήτρος, D. Δημήτερι Δημήτρι, A. Δημήτερα Δημήτρα, V. Δημήτερ.

δόρυ (ΔΟΡΑΣ, δούρας, ΔΟΡ ΔΟΥΡ), τὸ, *spear*, G. δόρατος, D. δόρατι, Dual N. A. δόρατε, G. D. δοράτοι, Pl. N. A. δόρατα, G. δοράτων, D. δόρασι. Poetic forms, G. δορός, Epic δούρατος, δουρός, D. δορί, δόρει, Epic δουρί, δούρατι, Dual Epic δούρε, Pl. N. δόρη, Epic δούρα, δούρατα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι.

δορυξός (ΔΟΡΥΞΟΣ), ου, δ, *spear-polisher*, regular. V. δορυξέ.

δῶμα, ατος, τὸ, *domus, house*, regular. Also, τὸ δῶ, Epic.

ἐγκατα, τὰ, *entails*, D. Pl. ἐγκασι.

ἐγγέλως, vos, ἡ, *anguilla, eel*, regular. The Attic has Pl. N. ἐγγέλεις, G. ἐγγέλεων.

εἰκών (ΕΙΚΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *image*, regular. Also, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκώ, Pl. A. εἰκούς.

ἐτησῖαι, ὧν, οἱ, *etesian or trade winds*.

Ζεὺς (ΔΙΣ), ὁ, *Zeus*, G. Διός, D. Δί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ. Also Ζήν, G. Ζηνός, D. Ζηνί, A. Ζήνα, Poetic. In Doric inscriptions we find D. Δί, and Διφι.

ἦρα, τὰ, used only in the expression ἦρα φέρειν, *to show favor, to humor*.

ἦρως, ὠς, ὁ, *hero*, regular. Also, D. ἦρω, A. ἦρω, A. Pl. ἦρως.

Θαλῆς, οὔ, ὁ, *Thales*, regular. The early Attic authors use G. Θάλεω. In later Greek it is inflected Θάλης, Θάλητος, -ητι, -ητα.

θέμις, ἴδος, Ionic ιος, Doric ιτος, Epic ιστος, ἡ, *justice, right*.

θεράπων (ΘΕΡΑΨ), οντος, ὁ, *attendant*, regular. Also, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέραπες.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, *daughter*, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, A. θυγατέρα, Poetic θύατρα, V. θύγατερ, Dual N. A. V. θυγατέρε, G. D. θυγατέροι, Pl. N. θυγατέρες, Poetic θύγατρεις, G. θυγατέρων, Poetic θυγατρῶν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, V. θυγατέρες.

ἰδρῶς, ὦ or ὠτος, ὁ, *sudor, sweat*.

ἰκτίς (ΙΚΤΙΣ), ου, ὁ, a kind of *hawk*, regular. Also, A. ἰκτίς, N. Pl. ἰκτίνες.

ἰχώρ (ΙΧΩΣ), ὥρος, ὁ, *ichor*, regular. Also, A. ἰχῶ.

ἰώκη (ΙΩΞ), ἦς, ἡ, *din of battle*, regular. Also, A. ἰώκα.

κάλωσ (κάλος), ω, later Epic ὡς, *cable*. Also, Pl. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους. κάρᾱ (ΚΡΑΣ, ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΑΡΗΑΣ), Ionic κάρη, τὸ, *head*, G. κάρητος κράτος κρᾱτός κάρητος, also τῆς κρατός, D. κάρητι κρᾱτι κρᾱτί κάρητι κάρᾱ κάρη, A. κάρᾱ κάρη, τὸ οἱ τὸν κρᾱτά, Pl. N. κάρητα κάρᾱ, G. κρᾱτών, D. κρᾱσί, A. κάρητα κρᾱτά, τοὺς κρᾱτάς. Later Greek ἡ κάρη, τῆς κάρης; latest ἡ κάρᾱ, τῆς κάρᾱς.

ΚΑΡΗΝΟΝ, ου, τὸ, *head*, regular.

κέρας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, *cornu, horn*.

κλάδος (ΚΛΑΣ), ου, ὁ, *bough*, regular. Also, D. κλαδί, Pl. D. κλάδεσι.

κλείς, Ionic κληίς, old Attic κλῆς, ἡ, *clavis, key, lock*, G. κλειδός κληίδος κληδός, regular. Also, A. κλείν, Pl. N. A. κλείς.

Κλεόμβροτος, ου, ὁ, *Cleombrotus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Κλεομβρότεω.

κνέφας, τὸ, *darkness*, G. Epic κνέφαος κνέφεος, Attic κνέφους, later κνέφατος.

κοινωνός (ΚΟΙΝΩΝ), οὔ, ὁ, *partaker*, regular. Also, Pl. N. κοινωνές, A. κοινωνᾶς.

κρέας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, *caro, meat*.

κριθῆ, ἦς, ἡ, *barley*, regular. Also, Epic τὸ κρῖ.

κρίνον (ΚΡΙΝΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *lily*, regular. Also, Pl. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη (ΚΡΟΣ), ἦς, ἡ, *woof, the filling*, regular. Also, A. κρόκα, Pl. N. κρόκες.

κυκεών, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of *mixed drink*, regular. Also, A. κυκεῖω Epic.

κύων (ΚΥΝ-), ὁ, ἡ, *canis, dog, bitch*, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Pl. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας.

κῶας, κῶεος, τὸ, *fleece*.

λᾶς λᾶς, ὁ, lapis, *stone*, G. λᾶος λάου, D. λᾶϊ, A. λᾶαν λᾶν, rarely λᾶα, Pl. D. λάεσσι.

λέων, οντος, ὁ, leo, *lion*, regular. Also, Epic N. λῆς, A. λῖν, later Epic Pl. N. λῆες, D. λῆεσσι.

λίβας (ΛΙΨ), ἄδος, ἡ, *drop*, regular. Also, A. λίβα.

λίπα (ΛΙΨ), τὸ, *fat, oil*, chiefly in the Epic expression λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, *with olive-oil*.

ΛΙΣ, ὁ, *fine linen*, D. λιτί, A. λίτα, defective.

μάλης, ἀρμπι, a defective Genitive used in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, *under the arm*, that is, *clandestinely*.

μάρτυς, later μάρτυρ, ὁ, *witness*, G. μάρτυρος, D. μάρτυρι, A. μάρτυρα, rarely μάρτυν, Pl. N. μάρτυρες, G. μαρτύρων, D. μάρτυσι, A. μάρτυρας, V. μάρτυρες.

μάστιξ (ΜΑΣΤΙΞ), ἰγος, ἡ, *scourge, whip*, regular. Also, D. μᾶστι, A. μᾶστιν.

μῆλον (ΜΗΛΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *sheep*, regular. Also, G. Pl. μηλάτων, rare. μητηρ, ἡ, *mater, mother*, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, A. μη-

τέρα, V. μήτηρ, Pl. N. μητέρες, G. μητέρων, D. μητρασι, A. μητέρας, V. μητέρες.

μήτρωσ, ω or ωος, δ, *maternal uncle*.

Μίνωσ, ω or ωος, δ, *Minos*.

μύκης, ου or ητος, δ, *mushroom*.

ναῦς, νᾱός, ἡ, *navis, ship*, regularly inflected like γραῦς. The Attic inflection is as follows; ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηί, A. ναῦν, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νῆες, G. νεών, D. ναυσί, A. ναῦς. The Ionic changes α into η, as νῆς νῆός νηί νῆα: it has also G. νεός, A. νέα, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νέες, G. νεών, A. νέας.

ΝΙΨ, ἡ, *nix, snow*, A. νίφα, defective.

νόος νοῦς, δ, *mind*, regular. In later Greek it is inflected like βοῦς.

Οἰδίπους (ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ), δ, *Œdipus*, G. Οἰδίποδος, Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδαο, Οἰδιπόδα, Οἰδιπόδεω, D. Οἰδίποδι, Οἰδιπόδη, A. Οἰδιποδα, Οἰδίπουν, Οἰδιπόδην, V. Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδα.

οἷς οἶς, δ, ἡ, *ovis, sheep*, G. δῖος οἶός, D. οἷ οἷ, A. οἷν οἷν, Pl. N. δῖες οἶες οἷς, G. δῖων οἷων, D. δῖεσι, A. δῖας οἶας οἷς.

ὄνειρον (ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ), τὸ, *dream*, G. ὄνειρατος, D. ὄνειρατι, Pl. N. A. ὄνειράτα, sometimes ὄνειρα, G. ὄνειράτων, D. ὄνειρασι. Also, τὸ ὄναρ.

ὄρνις, ἴθος, δ, ἡ, *bird*, regular. Also, Pl. N. ὄρνεις ὄρνις, G. ὄρνων.

ΟΞΣ-, ΟΞΣΟΝ, τὸ, *eye*, Dual N. A. ὅσσε, G. ὅσσω, D. ὅσσοις ὅσσοισι, defective.

οὔδας, -δεος, τὸ, *floor*.

οὖς (οὔας), Doric ὄς, τὸ, *ear*, G. ὠτός, D. ὠτί, Dual N. A. ὦτε, G. D. ὦτων, Pl. N. A. ὦτα, G. ὦται, D. ὦσί.

ὄφελος, τὸ, *advantage*, defective.

πατήρ, ὁ, *pater, father*, G. πατέρος πατρός, D. πατέρι πατρί, A. πατέρα, V. πατέρ, Pl. N. πατέρες, G. πατέρων, D. πατράσι, A. πατέρας, V. πατέρες.

Πάτροκλος, ου, δ, *Patroclus*, regular. In Homer also G. Πατροκλῆος, A. Πατροκλήα, V. Πατρόκλεις, as if from a nominative in -ης.

πάτρωσ, ω or ωος, δ, *patruus, paternal uncle*.

Πύξ (ΠΥΚΝ-), ἡ, *Pnyx*, a place of meeting in Athens, G. Πυκνός, D. Πυκνί, A. Πύκνα. Later forms Πυνκός, Πυνκί, Πύνκα.

πόλις, εως, ἡ, *city, state*, regular. Epic also G. πόληος, D. πόληϊ, Pl. N. πόληες, A. πόληας.

Ποσειδάων Ποσειδών, δ, *Posidon*, G. Ποσειδάωνος Ποσειδώνος, D. Ποσειδάωνι Ποσειδώνι, A. Ποσειδάωνα Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, V. Πόσειδον.

πρέσβυς, δ, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ, Pl. N. πρέσβηες (in Hesiod). The rest is from the regular πρεσβύτης.

πρέσβυς, εως, δ, *ambassador*, Pl. N. A. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεσι. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, ου.

πρόσωπον (ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *face*, regular. Also, Pl. N. προσώπατα, D. προσώπασι.

πρόχοος (ΠΡΟΧΟΥΣ), οου, ἡ, *ewer*, regular. Also, D. Pl. πρόχουσι-πύρ (ΠΥΡΟΝ), πυρός, πυρί, τὸ, *fire*. Also, Pl. πυρά, G. πυρών, D. πυροῖς, *fires, watch-fires*.

ρόδον (ΡΟΔΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *rosa, rose*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ρόδέεσσι, later Epic.

Σαρπηδών, *ónos*, *ó*, *Sarpedon*, regular. Also, G. **Σαρπηδόντος**, D. **Σαρπηδοντι**, V. **Σαρπηδόν**, Epic.

σής, *σεός* *οι* *σπός*, *ó*, *moth*.

σκάωρ (ΣΚΑΣ), *τὸ*, G. *σκατός*, D. *σκατί*.

σμῶδιξ, *γγος*, *ή*, *wale*.

σπέος *οι* *σπέος* (ΣΠΕ-), *specus*, *grotto*, G. *σπέιους*, D. *σπῆι*, Pl. G. *σπέιων*, D. *σπέσσι*, *σπῆσσι*, Epic.

σταγών (ΣΤΑΣ), *ónos*, *ή*, *drop*, regular. Also, N. Pl. *στάγες*.

στιχος (ΣΤΙΞ), *ου*, *ó*, *roia*, regular. Also, G. *τῆς στιχός*, D. *τῇ στιχί*, &c.

Στρεψιάδης, *ου*, *ó*, *Strepsiades*, regular; but V. *Στρεψιάδες*.

σωτήρ, *ήρος*, *ó*, *preserver*, regular; but V. *σῶτερ*.

τάν, used in the expression *ὦ τάν*, *O thou!*

ταώς (ΤΑΟΣ), *ώ*, *ó*, *pavo*, *peacock*, regular. Also, N. Pl. *ταοί*.

τίγρις, *ιος* *ρι* *ιδος*, *tiger*, Pl. N. *τίγρεις*, G. *τίγρειων*; the rest is regular.

Τισσαφέρνης, *-νους*, *-νει*, *-νην*, *-νη*, *ó*, *Tissaphernes*.

ὔδωρ (ΥΔΑΣ, *ύδος*), *τὸ*, *water*, G. *ύδατος*, D. *ύδατι* (rare *ύδει*), Pl. N.

A. *ύδατα*, G. *ύδατων*, D. *ύδασι*.

υῖός (ΥΙΕΥΣ, ΥΙΣ), *ου*, *ó*, regular. Also, G. *υῖός*, D. *υῖά*, &c., like *βασιλεύς*. Also, Epic, G. *υῖος*; D. *υῖ*, A. *υῖα*, Dual *υῖε*, Pl. N.

υῖες, D. *υῖεσι* *οι* *υῖασι*, A. *υῖας*.

ὑπαρ, *τὸ*, *waking*, opposed to *ὑναρ*.

ὑσμίνη (ΥΣΜΙΣ), *ης*, *ή*, *battle*, regular. Also, D. *ύσμιν*.

φάρυγξ, *γγος*, *ή*, *gullet*, regular. Poetic, G. *φάρυγος*.

φθόις *φθόις*, *ó*, a kind of *cake*, A. Pl. *φθόις*.

χείρ, *χειρός*, *ή*, *hand*, regular; but D. Pl. *χερσί*. Poetic forms, G.

χερός, D. *χερί*, Dual *χεροῖν*.

χελιδών (ΧΕΛΙΔΩ), *ónos*, *ή*, *swallow*, regular. Also, V. *χελιδόι*.

χοῦς *χοός*, *ó*, a measure, inflected like *βοῦς*. — The form *χοεύς* has G. *χοῶς* (*χοέως*), A. *χοῶ*, A. Pl. *χοῶς*. — *Χοῦς*, a heap of earth, is always inflected like *βοῦς*.

χρέως (ΧΡΑΟΣ), *τὸ*, *debt*, G. *χρέως*. The rest is from the regular *χρέος*; Pl. N. A. *χρέεα* *χρέα*.

χρῶς, *χρωτός*, *ó*, *skin*, D. *χρωτί*, A. *χρώτα*. ΧΡΟΥΣ is inflected like *βοῦς*, as G. *χροός*. The dative *χρῶ*, in the expression *ἐν χρῶ*, follows the analogy of *πλῶ* from *πλούς*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 57. 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. As to gender, they are either masculine, feminine, or common.

§ 58. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος, η, ον*; as *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise*.

When *ος* is preceded by a vowel or by *ρ*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as *ἄξιος, ἄξια, ἄξιον, worthy*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*.

All *participles* in *ος* are declined like *σοφός*; as *βουλευόμενος, βουλευομένη, βουλευόμενον*.

2. Many adjectives in *ος*, especially such as have the accent on the *antepenult*, have only two endings, *ος, ον*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἥσυχος, τὸ ἥσυχον, quiet*; *ὁ ἄλογος, ἄλογον, irrational*.

3. Adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine, except when *οος* is preceded by *ρ*; as *ἀπλός, ἀπλή, ἀπλόν, simple*; *ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, crowded together, in a heap*.

4. Adjectives in *ως* have two endings, *ως, ων*; as *ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως, τὸ εὐγεων, fertile*; *ἀγήρως, ἀγήρων, unfading*.

5. Adjectives in *εος, εα, εον*, and *όος, όη, όον*, may be *contracted*; as *χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσή, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, golden*; *ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, ἀργύρεα ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον ἀργυροῦν, of silver, silvery*; *ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, simple*.

6. Examples.

Singular.

N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχος	ἥσυχον
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	σοφῶ	σοφῇ	σοφῶ	ἡσυχῶ	ἡσυχῶ
A.	σοφόν	σοφῇν	σοφόν	ἡσυχον	ἡσυχον
V.	σοφεί	σοφή	σοφόν	ἡσυχε	ἡσυχον

Dual.

N. A. V.	σοφός	σοφά	σοφός	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἡσύχοιν	ἡσύχουν

Plural.

N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχαι	ἡσυχαι
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχαι
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχαι	ἡσυχαι

Singular.

N.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον
G.	μακροῦ	μακρᾶς	μακροῦ	ἄξιου	ἄξιας	ἄξιου
D.	μακρῷ	μακρᾷ	μακρῷ	ἄξίῳ	ἄξίᾳ	ἄξίῳ
A.	μακρόν	μακράν	μακρόν	ἄξιον	ἄξιαν	ἄξιον
V.	μακρέ	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιε	ἄξια	ἄξιον

Dual.

N. A. V.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον
G. D.	μακροῖν	μακραῖν	μακροῖν	ἄξιουν	ἄξιαν	ἄξιουν

Plural.

N.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια
G.	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	ἄξίων	ἄξίων	ἄξίων
D.	μακροῖς	μακραῖς	μακροῖς	ἄξιοις	ἄξιας	ἄξιοις
A.	μακρούς	μακράς	μακρά	ἄξιους	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια

Singular.

N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγῆρως	ἀγῆρων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγῆρω	ἀγῆρω
D.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεφ	ἀγῆρφ	ἀγῆρφ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγῆρων	ἀγῆρων
V.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγῆρως	ἀγῆρων

Dual.

N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγῆρω	ἀγῆρω
G. D.	εὐγεφν	εὐγεφν	ἀγῆρφν	ἀγῆρφν

Plural.

N.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγῆρφ	ἀγῆρω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγῆρων	ἀγῆρων
D.	εὐγεφς	εὐγεφς	ἀγῆρφς	ἀγῆρφς
A.	εὐγεως	εὐγεω	ἀγῆρως	ἀγῆρω
V.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγῆρφ	ἀγῆρω

Contracts.

Singular.

N.	χρύσεος	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέα	χρυσῇ	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν
G.	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέῃ	χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
A.	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν	χρυσείαν	χρυσῇν	χρύσειον	χρυσοῦν

Dual.

N. A.	χρυσέω	χρυσῶ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾷ	χρυσέω	χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν	χρυσείαιν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν

Plural.

N.	χρύσειοι	χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι	χρυσαῖ	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσείοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσείαις	χρυσαῖς	χρυσείοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέῃ	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
A.	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρῶ
G. D.	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαιν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀργύρεοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύρεαι	ἀργυραῖ	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀπλός	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλόης	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλόῃ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ
A.	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλόην	ἀπλῇν	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἀπλόω	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾷ	ἀπλόω	ἀπλῶ
G. D.	ἀπλόοιν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόαιν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλόοιν	ἀπλοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς
A.	ἀπλόους	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόας	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ

NOTE. In Attic writers and in the Poets, many adjectives in *ος*, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two ; as *ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, free* ; *κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια, the illustrious Hippodamia*.

Even *comparatives* and *superlatives* are sometimes found with only two endings ; as *ἡ ἀπορώτερος, ἡ δυσεμβολώτατος, ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή, a very offensive odor, πρώτηστων ὀπωπῆν, first sight, (Hom. Hym. 4, 157.)*

§ 59. 1. There are but three adjectives in *ας* ; *πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν*, or *ἅπας ἅπασα ἅπαν*, *all*, inflected like *ιστάς* ; *μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν*, *black* ; and *τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν*, *unfortunate*, inflected like *μέλας*.

2. Participles in *ας* have three endings, *ᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν* ; as *ὁ ιστάς, ἡ ιστᾶσα, τὸ ιστάν, erecting*.

3. Adjectives in *εις* have three endings, *εις, εσσα, εν* ; as *ὁ χαρίεις ; ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν, graceful*.

4. Participles in *είς* have *είς, εῖσα, ἐν* ; as *ὁ τιθεῖς, ἡ τιθεῖσα, τὸ τιθέν, placing, putting*.

5. Participles in *ων* have three endings, *ων, ουσα, ον* ; as *ὁ βουλεύων, ἡ βουλευούσα, τὸ βουλευόν, counselling*.

Those in *ᾶων, ἑών, ὄων* are *contracted* throughout ; as *φιλέων φιλῶν, φιλέουσα φιλοῦσα, φιλέον φιλοῦν*, G. *φιλέοντος φιλοῦντος*.

6. Adjectives in *ων* have two endings, *ων, ον* ; as *ὁ, ἡ πέπων, τὸ πέπον, ripe*.

But *ἑκὼν ἐκούσα ἐκόν*, *willing*, and its compound *ἄκων ἄκουσα ἄκον*, *unwilling*, have three endings, and are inflected like *βουλεύων*.

7. Participles in ούς have three endings, ούς, οὖσα, ὄν; as ὁ διδούς, ἡ διδοῦσα, τὸ διδόν, *giving*;

8. Participles in ὑς have three endings, ὑς, ὑσα, ὦν; as ὁ δεικνύς, ἡ δεικνῦσα, τὸ δεικνύν, *showing*.

9. Participles in ὡς have three endings, ὡς, ὦα, ὅς; as ὁ βεβουλευκώς, ἡ βεβουλευκυῖα, τὸ βεβουλευκός, *having counselled*.

10. Contract adjectives in ης have two endings, ης, ες; as ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, *true*; πρηνής, *pronus, with the face downward*.

11. Adjectives in υς have three endings, υς, εια, υ; as ὁ γλυκύς, ἡ γλυκεῖα, τὸ γλυκύ, *dulcis, sweet*; βραχύς, *brevis, short*.

12. There are but two adjectives in ην; ὁ τέρην, ἡ τέρενα, τὸ τέρεν, G. τέρενος, *tener, tender*, and ὁ ἄρσην or ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρσεν or ἄρρεν, G. ἄρσενος or ἄρρενος, *male*.

13. Adjectives in ις have two endings, ις, ι; as ὁ, ἡ ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι, *knouwing*.

14. Examples.

Singular.

N.	ιστάς	ιστᾶσα	ιστάν	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G.	ιστάντος	ιστάσης	ιστάντος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	ιστάντι	ιστάσῃ	ιστάντι	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A.	ιστάντα	ιστᾶσαν	ιστάν	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
V.	ιστάς	ιστᾶσα	ιστάν	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν

Dual.

N. A. V.	ιστάντε	ιστάσα	ιστάντε	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	ιστάντων	ιστάσαιν	ιστάντων	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν

Plural.

N.	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανε	μέλαινα	μέλανα
G.	ιστάντων	ιστάσων	ιστάντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ιστάσι	ιστάσαις	ιστάσι	μέλασι	μελαίνας	μέλασι
A.	ιστάντας	ιστάσας	ιστάντα	μέλανε	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	ιστάντες	ιστάσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανε	μέλαινα	μέλανα

Singular.

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	τιθέντα	τιθείσας	τιθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντων	τιθέντων	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντων

Plural.

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	τιθέντων	τιθείσῶν	τιθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι	τιθείσι	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα

Singular.

N.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπων	πέπον
G.	βουλεύοντος	βουλευούσης	βουλεύοντος	πέποντος	πέποντος
D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούσῃ	βουλεύοντι	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσας	βουλεύοντα	πέποντα	πέποντα
V.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύον	πέπον	πέπον

- Dual.

N. A. V.	βουλεύοντε	βουλευούσα	βουλεύοντε	πέπονε	πέπονε
G. D.	βουλεύοντων	βουλευούσαιν	βουλεύοντων	πέπονων	πέπονων

Plural.

N.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα
G.	βουλεύόντων	βουλευουσῶν	βουλεύόντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	βουλεύουσι	βουλευούσαις	βουλεύουσι	πέποσι	πέποσι
A.	βουλεύοντας	βουλευούσας	βουλεύοντα	πέποντας	πέπονα
V.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα

Singular.

N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

Dual.

N.A.V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	διδόντοι	διδούσαι	διδόντοι	δεικνύντοι	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντοι

Plural.

N.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	διδούσι	διδούσαις	διδούσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

Singular.

N.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
G.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότος
D.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότι
A.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
V.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

Dual.

N.A.V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότε
G. D.	βεβουλευκότοι	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότοι

Plural.

N.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
G.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖων	βεβουλευκότων
D.	βεβουλευκόσι	βεβουλευκυῖαις	βεβουλευκόσι
A.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότα
V.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα

*Contracts.**Singular.*

N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	
G.	ἀληθείος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθείος	ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθεί	ἀληθεί	ἀληθεί	ἀληθεί
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές	
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές	

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῇ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῇ
G. D.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθοῦν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθοῦν

Plural.

N.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ
V.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῇ

Singular.

N.	γλυκὺς		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος		γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν		γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	
V.	γλυκύ		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	

Dual.

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖα	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέων	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκέων

Plural.

N.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων		γλυκεῖων	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι		γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

Singular.

N.	ἴδρις	ἴδρι
G.	ἴδριος	ἴδριος
D.	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι
A.	ἴδριν	ἴδρι
V.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι

Plural.

N.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια
G.	ἰδρίων	ἰδρίων
D.	ἴδρισι	ἴδρισι
A.	ἴδrias ἴδρις	ἴδρια
V.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια

Dual.	N. A. V.	ἴδριε	G. D.	ἰδρίων
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Participles of Contract Verbs.

Singular.

N.	τιμών	τιμών	τιμώνσα	τιμών	τιμών
G.	τιμώντος	τιμώντος	τιμώνσης	τιμώντος	τιμώντος
D.	τιμώντι	τιμώντι	τιμώνση	τιμώντι	τιμώντι
A.	τιμώντα	τιμώντα	τιμώνσαν	τιμών	τιμών
V.	τιμών	τιμών	τιμώνσα	τιμών	τιμών

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε	τιμαούσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε
G. D.	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι	τιμαούσαιν	τιμῶσαιν	τιμαόντοι	τιμώντοι

Plural.

N.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμωσῶν	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D.	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμῶσαις	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι
A.	τιμάοντας	τιμῶντας	τιμαούσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
V.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα

Singular.

N.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλούσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D.	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A.	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσιν	φιλοῦσιν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλούσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	φιλέοντε	φιλεούσα	φιλέοντε
	φιλοῦντε	φιλούσα	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	φιλέοντοι	φιλεούσαιν	φιλέοντοι
	φιλοῦντοι	φιλοῦσαιν	φιλοῦντοι

Plural.

N.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G.	φιλέοντων	φιλοῦντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλέοντων	φιλοῦντων
D.	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A.	φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

Singular.

N.	δηλών	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόν	δηλοῦν
G.	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος	δηλοούσης	δηλούσης	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος
D.	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι	δηλοούσῃ	δηλούσῃ	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι
A.	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα	δηλόουσιν	δηλοῦσιν	δηλόν	δηλοῦν
V.	δηλών	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόν	δηλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	δηλόοντε	δηλοούσα	δηλόοντε
	δηλοῦντε	δηλούσα	δηλοῦντε
G. D.	δηλόοντοι	δηλοούσαιν	δηλόοντοι
	δηλοῦντοι	δηλοῦσαιν	δηλοῦντοι

Plural.

N. δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
G. δηλοόντων	δηλούντων	δηλοουσῶν	δηλουσῶν	δηλοόντων	δηλούντων
D. δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι	δηλοούσαις	δηλούσαις	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι
A. δηλόοντας	δηλοῦντας	δηλοούσας	δηλούσας	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
V. δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα

NOTE 1. The endings -ήεις, -ήεσσα, -ῆεν are contracted into -ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν; as

τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν, *valuable*, G. τιμήεντος τιμῆντος, τιμήέσσης τιμῆσσης, τιμῆεντος τιμῆντος.

The endings -όεις, -όεσσα, -όεν are contracted into -οῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν; as

πλακούεις πλακοῦς, πλακέεσσα πλακοῦσσα, πλακέεν πλακοῦν, *flat*, G. πλακέεντος πλακοῦντος, πλακέέσσης πλακοῦσσης, πλακέέντος πλακοῦντος.

NOTE 2. In the Ionic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* commonly ends in *ea* or *eh*; as βαθύς βαθέα or βαθή, βαρύς βαρέα, θήλυς θήλεα, ἡμους ἡμίσεα.

NOTE 3. (a) In the Epic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* sometimes is like the masculine; as δ, ἡ ἡδύς, δ, ἡ θήλυς, δ, ἡ πουλύς, in Homer.

(b) In Homer, ἡμαθούς, ἀνθεμόεις, ἀργυνάεις, ποιήεις sometimes seem to agree with feminine nouns.

NOTE 4. The Poets sometimes form feminines in *eia* from adjectives in *ēs*; as μουνογενής μουνογένεια, ἡδυεπής ἡδυνεία, θεσπιεπής θεσπιεία. So ἡριγένεια, βάλεια, δυσαριστοτόκεια.

NOTE 5. The feminine of adjectives and participles in *ās*, *eis*, *ous*, *ūs*, *ων* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and changing *τ* into *σ*; as ιστάντα ιστᾶσα, χαρίεντα χαρίενσα, τιθέντα τιθένσα, διδόντα διδόνσα, δεικνύντα δεικνύνσα, ἐκόντα ἐκόνσα, ἐκούσα.

The feminine of adjectives in *ūs* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and lengthening the radical *ε* into *ει*; the Ionic however retains *ε* before *a* or *η*; as γλυκός, γλυκεία, Ionic γλυκεία or γλυκῆ.

§ 60. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a substantive, follow the declension of that substantive.

Compound adjectives of the third declension may have a *neuter*, when it can be formed by dropping *s*, or by changing *ω* into *ο*. E. g.

εὐχαρίς, ι, G. ιτος, *graceful*; εὐ, χάρις.

εὐελπίς, ι, G. ιδος, *hopeful*; εὐ, ἐλπίς.

ἄδακρυς, υ, G. υος, *tearless*; ἄ-, δάκρυ.

εὐδαίμων, ον, G. ονος, *happy*; εὐ, δαίμων.

μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. ορος, *magnanimous*; μέγας, ἦτορ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλου	μεγάλαι	μεγάλου

Plural.

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλοι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλοί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλοι	μεγάλα			

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεᾶ
G.	πράου	πραεῖας	πράον	πραέων	πραεῖων	πραεῖων	πραεῖων
D.	πράφ	πραεῖα	πράφ	πράοις	πραεῖσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	πράον	πραεῖαν	πράον	πράους	πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραεᾶ
V.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πράον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεᾶ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πράω	πραεῖα	πράω
G. D.	πράου	πραεῖαι	πράου

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

§ 63. 1. Adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* for the comparative, and *τατος* for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, *ο* is changed into *ω*. E. g.

σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*,
 ἄξιος ἀξιώτερος ἀξιώτατος, *worthy*
 ἀτίμος ἀτιμότερος ἀτιμώτατος, *dishonorable*
 σεμνός σεμνότερος σεμνώτατος, *venerable*

In general, *ο* remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid; as πικρός πικρότερος πικρότατος, *dense*; πικρός πικρότερος πικρότατος, *bitter*.

(a) The comparative and superlative of adjectives in *εος* are contracted after they have been formed according to the preceding rule; as πορφύρεος πορφυρέως, πορφυρέωτερος πορφυρώτερος, πορφυρέωτατος πορφυρώτατος, *purple*.

(b) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *αίτερος*; as μέσος μεσαίτερος μεσαίτατος, *middle*.

So εὐδιδως εὐδιαίτερος εὐδιαίτατος, ἴδιος ἰδιαίτερος ἰδιαίτατος, ἴσος ἰσαίτερος, ὀρθιος ὀρθιαίτερος ὀρθιαίτατος, ὄψιος ὄψιαίτερος ὄψιαίτατος.

(c) A few adjectives in *ος* drop *ος* and annex *τερος* *τατος* ; as *περι-ος* *περαιτερος* *περαιτατος*, *on the other side*.

(d) Adjectives in *ός*, and many others in *ος*, drop *ος* and annex *ίστερος* *ίστατος* ; here *οέστερος* *οέστατος* are contracted into *ούστερος* *ούστατος* ; as *ἀπλός* *ἀπλούστερος* *ἀπλούστατος*, *simple*.

So *αἰδοίος* *αἰδοίεστατος*, *ἄκρατος* *ἀκρατίεστερος* *ἀκρατίεστατος*, *ἀνιήρος* *ἀνιηρέστερος*, *ἐρρωμένος* *ἐρρωμένεστερος* *ἐρρωμένεστατος*.

Those in *ός* are sometimes compared according to the first rule ; as *εὐπνοος* *εὐπνωότερος*, *εὐχροος* *εὐχροώτερος*.

(e) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *ίστερος* *ίστατος* ; as *λάλος* *λαλίστερος* *λαλίστατος*, *loquacious*.

So *ὀψοφάγος*, *μονοφάγος*, *πτωχός*.

2. Adjectives in *υς* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* *τατος* ; as *ὀξύς* *ὀξύτερος* *ὀξύτατος*, *sharp*.

3. *Μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*, annex *τερος* *τατος* to the root ; thus, *μέλας* *μελάντερος* *μελάντατος*, *τάλας* *ταλάντερος* *ταλάντατος*.

4. Adjectives in *ης* and *εις* shorten these endings into *ες*, and annex *τερος* *τατος* ; as *ἀληθής* *ἀληθέστερος* *ἀληθέστατος*, *true* ; *χαρίεις* *χαριέστερος* *χαριέστατος*, *graceful*.

5. Adjectives in *ων* annex *έστερος* *έστατος* to the root ; as *σώφρων* *σωφρονέστερος* *σωφρονέστατος*, *discreet*.

6. Some comparatives and superlatives are derived from substantives, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs ; as,

βασιλεύς, *king*, *βασιλεύτερος*, *more kingly*, *a greater king*, *βασιλεύτατος*, *most kingly*, *a very great king*.

ἄνω, *up*, *άνώτερος*, *upper*, *άνώτατος*, *uppermost*.

ὑπέρ, *over*, *ὑπέρτερος*, *higher*, *ὑπέρτατος* or *ὑπατος*, *highest*.

φαίνω, *to shine*, *φαάντερος*, *brighlier*, *φαάντατος*, *brighest*.

7. The comparative and superlative may be formed by means of the positive and *μᾶλλον*, *magis*, *more*, *μάλιστα* or *πλείστα*, *maxime*, *most* ; as,

μᾶλλον φίλος, μάλιστα φίλος
μᾶλλον σόφρων, πλείστα μῶροι

NOTE 1. In the Epic dialect, *o* may be changed into *ω* even when the penult of the positivé is long; as *κακοφεινώτερος*, *διζυρώτερος* *διζυρώτατος*, *λαρώτατος*.

Even the Attic Poets sometimes change *o* into *ω* after a mute and a liquid; as *εύτεκνώτερος*, *δυσποτμώτερα*.

NOTE 2. *Substantives*, *pronouns*, and *participles*, as such, do not admit of different degrees in their signification. The comedians however compare *αὐτός*; thus, *αὐτός*, *himself*, *αὐτότερος*, *himselfer*, *αὐτότατος*, *ipsissimus*, *himselfest*. They compare also proper names; as *Δαναός* *Δαναώτατος*, *Danaus*.

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect, some superlatives end in *ατος*; as *μέσος μέσατος* or *μέσσατος*. See also *νέος*, *μυχός*, *πρό*, *έξ*, *πυθμήν*, *ιπέρ*, below (§ 65).

NOTE 4. In a few instances, new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives which are already in the comparative or superlative degree; as *πρώτος* *πρώτιστος*. See also *ἀγαθός*, *έξ*, *κακός*, *μικρός*, below (§ 65).

64. 1. Some adjectives in *υς* drop this ending, and annex *ίων* for the comparative, and *ιστος* for the superlative; as *ἡδύς* *ἡδίων*, *ἡδιστος*, *suavis*, *pleasant*.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* form the comparative by dropping *υς* and annexing *σων*; as *παχύς* *πάσσων*, *pinguis*, *fat*. (§ 13, 10.)

See also *βαθύς*, *βραδύς*, *γλυκύς*, *ΕΛΑΧΥΣ*, *ΉΚΥΣ*, *μακρός*, *ταχύς*, below (§ 65).

3. Comparatives in *ων* are inflected according to the following example :

Singular.

N.	ἡδίων	ἡδίον
G.	ἡδίωνος	ἡδίωνος
D.	ἡδίωνι	ἡδίωνι
A.	ἡδίωνα ἡδίω	ἡδίον
V.	ἡδίων	ἡδίον

Dual.

N. A.	ἡδίονε
G. D.	ἡδιόνου

Plural.

N.	ἡδίοιες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι		ἡδίοσι	
A.	ἡδίονας	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
V.	ἡδίοιες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω

The endings -ονα, -ονες, -ονας drop ν and are then contracted into -ους.

NOTE. Κρατύς, κρέσσω or κρείσσω, changes α into ε which in the Attic dialect becomes ει. The Doric comparative is κάρρων formed from κρατύς as follows; κρασσων, καρσων, κάρρων.

Μέγας, μέζων or μείζων, and ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων, imply ΜΕΓΥΣ, ΟΛΙΓΥΣ, whence μεσσω ολισσων, μέζων ὀλίζων. (§ 10, ζ, σσ.)

§ 65. The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when that adjective has, or implies, more than one positive.

The comparison is *defective* when the adjective has no positive in use.

The following list contains nearly all the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

ἀγαθός, *good*, Comparative ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείσσω or κρείττων, λωϊων λώων, Ionic κρέσσω, Doric κάρρων, Poetic ἀμεινότερος, βέλτερος, λωϊτερος, ἀρείων or ἀρειότερος, φέρτερος; Superlative ἀριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λωϊστος λῶστος, Poetic ἀγαθώτατος, βέλτατος, κάρτιστος (Epic), φέρτατος, φέριστος, Doric βέντιστος.

ἄγχι or ἀγχοῦ, *near*, ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος or ἀγχιστος.

αἰσχρός (ΑΙΣΧΥΣ), *ugly*, αἰσχίων, sometimes αἰσχροτέρος, αἰσχιστος. ἀλγεινός (ΑΛΓΥΣ), *painful*, ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος, sometimes ἀλγίων ἀλγιστος.

ἄνω, *up*, ἀνώτερος, ὑπέρ, ἀνώτατος, ὑπερμόστος.

αἰδοῦς, *bard*, αἰδοτάτος, very celebrated.

ἀρπαξ, *rapacious*, ἀρπαγίστερος, ἀρπαγίστατος.

ἄφαρ, *quickly*, ἀφάρτερος, quicker.

ἀφῆλιξ, *having passed the meridian of life*, ἀφηλικέστερος.

ἄφθονος, *abundant*, ἀφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέστατος, or ἀφθονώτερος, ἀφθονώτατος.

ἄχαρις, *disagreeable*, ἀχαρίστερος.

βαθύς, *deep*, βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος, Epic βάσσω, βάθιστος.

βασιλεὺς, *king*, βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, a greater king, βασιλεύτατος, most kingly, a very great king.

βλάξ, *stupid*, βλακώτερος, βλακώτατος or βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος.

βραδύς, *tardus*, bardus, slow, βραδύτερος, βραδύτατος, Epic βράσσω, βάρδιστος.

γεραίος, *old*, venerable, γεραίτερος rarely γεραυότερος, γεραίτατος.

γλυκύς, *dulcis*, sweet, γλυκύτερος, γλυκύτατος, Epic γλυκίων, rarely γλυσσων.

διάκονος, *servant*, διακονέστερος, *more attentive to his duty, a better servant*.

διπλός, *duplex, double*, διπλότερος, in the New Testament.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *ελάχισων, ελάχιστος, see μικρός*.

ΕΛΕΙΓΧΥΣ, *infamōis, ελέγχιστος*.

ἐξ (ἐξς), *ex, out of, ἔσχατος, last*; also *ἐσχατώτερος, ἐσχατώτατος*.

ἐξω, *οὐ, ἐξώτερος, exterior, outer, ἐξώτατος, extremus, extremus*.

ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful*, ἐπιλησμότατος.

ἐπίχαρις, *agreeable*, ἐπιχαριτώτερος, ἐπιχαριτώτατος.

ἐταῖρος, *friend*, ἐταιρότατος, *most friendly, a very good friend, the best friend*.

ἐχθρός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), *hostile*, ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, or ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος.

ἥκΥΣ, ἥσσω, ἥκιστος, *see κακός*.

ἡρέμα, *quietly*, ἡρεμέστερος, *more quiet*, ἡρεμέστατος, *most quiet*.

ἡσυχος, *quiet*, ἡσυχαιτερος or ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος.

κακός (ΚΑΚΥΣ), *bad*, Comparative κακίων (Poetic καώτερος), χείρων (Poetic χερείων, χερείωτερος, χεירוτέρος), ἥσσων (Ionic ἥσσω); Superlative κάκιστος, χείριστος, Poetic ἥκιστος.

καλός (ΚΑΛΛΥΣ), *beautiful*, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

κάτω, *down*, κατώτερος, *lower*, κατώτατος, *lowest, lowérmst*.

ΚΕΡΔΥΣ, *crafty*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος.

ΚΗΔΥΣ, *dear*, κηδιστος.

κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστερος, *more thievish, a greater thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *most thievish, a very great thief*.

κυδρός (ΚΥΔΥΣ), *glorious*, κυδίων, κύδιστος.

κύων, *canis, dog*, κύντερος, *more imprudent*, κύντατος, *most imprudent*.

μάκαρ, *happy*, μακάριτερος, μακάριτατος.

μακρός (ΜΑΚΥΣ, ΜΗΚΥΣ), *long*, μακρότερος, μακρότατος, also μάσσων, μήκιστος.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΥΣ), *magnus, great*, μέζων (Ionic μέζων), μέγιστος.

μέσος, *medius, middle*, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος (Epic μέσατος, μέσσατος).

μικρός, *small*, Comparative μικρότερος, ελάχισων or ελάττων, μείων (Poetic μειώτερος), ελαχιστότερος; Superlative μικρότατος, ελάχιστος Poetic μειότος.

μυχός, *recess*, μυχατος or μυχοίτατος, *innermost*, Epic.

νέος, *novus, new, young*, regular. Poetic superlative νέατος, Epic νεάτατος, *last, lowest*.

οἰκτός (ΟΙΚΤΥΣ), *pitiable*, οἰκτίων, οἰκτιστος or οἰκρότατος.

οἷς, *ovis, sheep*, οἰότερος, *more sheepish, a greater sheep*.

ὀλίγος (ΟΛΙΓΥΣ), *little*, in the plural *few*, ὀλίγων later ὀλιγώτερος (Sextus), ὀλίγιστος. It borrows also the comparatives and superlatives of μικρός.

ὀπίσω, *behind*, ὀπιστάτος, *hindermst*.

ὀπία, *arms*, ὀπλότερος, *younger*, ὀπλότατος, *youngest*.

παλαιός, *old*, παλαιέτερος or παλαιώτερος, παλαιώτατος.

παχύς, *pinguis, fat*, παχύτερος, παχύτατος, Epic πάσσων, πάχιστος.

πένης, *poor*, πενέστερος, πενέστατος.

πέπων, *ripe*, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

είων, *fat*, πύωτερος, πύωτατος.
 πλεονέκτης, a *conelous person*, πλεονεκτίσματος.
 πλησίος, *near*, πλησιαιτέρος, πλησιαιτάτος, or πλησιέστερος, πλησιέ-
 στατος.
 πολὺς, *much*, πλείων or πλέων, πλείστος, plus, plurimus.
 πρέσβυς, *old*, πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος Epic πρέσβιστος.
 πρό, *prae, before*, πρότερος rarely προτῆραιτερος, prior, *former*, πρῶ-
 τος (προ-ατος), πρώτιστος, Doric πρᾶτος, primus, *first*.
 πρόσω, *forward*, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.
 προὔργου, *to the purpose*, προὔργιαίτερος, προὔργιαίτατος.
 πυθμῆν, *bottom*, πύματος, *hindmost*, last, Epic.
 ῥάδιος (ΡΑ-ΥΣ), Ionic ῥήϊδιος, *easy*, ῥᾶν, ῥᾶστος, Ionic ῥήϊων, ῥήϊ-
 στος, Epic ῥήϊτερος, ῥήϊτατος.
 ΡΙΠΥΣ, *frigidus, cold, dreadful*, ῥίγιον, ῥίγιστος.
 σπουδαῖος, *serious, earnest*, σπουδαίεστος, σπουδαίεστατος or σπου-
 δαιότερος, σπουδαιύτατος.
 σχολαῖος, *slow*, σχολαίτερος or σχολαιύτερος, σχολαίτατος.
 ταχύς (ΘΑΧΥΣ), *swift*, ταχίων commonly θάσσω, τάχιστος.
 ὑβριστής, a *insolent person*, ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος.
 ὑγιής, *healthy*, regular. Doric comparative ὑγιώτερος.
 ὑπέρ (ΥΠ-), *super, over*, ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, ὑπέρτατος or ὑπάτος, *high-
 est, superior, supremus or summus*.
 ὑπό, *sub-, under*, ὑστερος, *later*, ὑστατος, *latest*.
 ὕψυς, *high*, ὑψίων rarely ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος.
 φαίνω, *to shine*, φαάντερος, *brighier*, φαάντατος, *brighest*.
 φίλος (ΦΙΛΥΣ), *friendly, dear, beloved*, φιλώτερος φιλώτατος, φιλαίτε-
 ρος φιλαίτατος, φίλτερος φίλτατος, or φιλίων φίλιστος.
 φῶρ, *fur, thief*, φῶρτατος, *very thievish, a very great thief*.
 ψευδής, *false*, ψευδέστερος or ψευδίστερος, ψευδίστατος.
 ὠκύς, *swift*, ὠκύτερος, ὠκύτατος Epic ὠκιστος, ocior, ocissimus.

Comparison of Adverbs.

§ 66. 1.^o The comparative of an adverb de-
 rived from an adjective is the same with the *neuter
 singular* of the comparative, and the superlative is
 the same with the *neuter plural* of the superlative,
 of that adjective ; as

σοφός — σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wise-
 ly, very wisely*
 ὀξύς — ὀξέως, *sharply*, ὀξύτερον, ὀξύτατα
 ἀληθής — ἀληθῶς, *truly*, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα
 χαρίεις — χαριέντως, *gracefully*, χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα
 σῶφρων — σωφρόνως, *discreetly*, σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα
 ἡδύς — ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, ἡδῶν, ἡδιστα
 ταχύς — τάχως, *quickly*, θάσσω or θάπτον, τάχιστα

2. Primitive adverbs generally make the com-

parative in *τερω*, and superlative in *τατω* ; as *ἄνω*, *ὑπ*, *ἀνωτέρω* *ἀνωτάτω*.

So *ἀγχοῦ* or *ἀγχι*, *near*, *ἀγχοτέρω* or *ἄσσον* (Epic *ἄσσοτέρω*, Doric *ἄσσιον*), *ἀγχοτάτω* or *ἀγχιστα* ; *ἄπο*, *far*, *ἀπωτέρω*, *ἀπωτάτω* ; *ἐγγύς*, *near*, *ἐγγυτέρω* *ἐγγυτάτω*, *ἐγγύτερον* *ἐγγύτατα*, or *ἐγγίον* *ἐγγιστα* ; *ἐκός*, *far*, *ἐκαστέρω*, *ἐκαστάτω* ; *ἐνδον*, *within*, *in*, *ἐνδοτέρω*, *ἐνδοτάτω* ; *κάτω*, *down*, *κατωτέρω*, *κατωτάτω* ; *πέρα*, *further*, *beyond*, *περαιτέρω* or *περαιτερον*, *περαιτάτω* ; *πόρρω*, *far*, *πορρωτέρω*, *πορρωτάτω* ; *τηλοῦ* or *τῆλε*, *τηλοτέρω*, *τηλοτάτω*.

NOTE 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in *ως* ; as *χαλεπῶς* *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀληθῶς* *ἀληθεστέως*, *καλῶς* *καλλιόνως*, *μεγάλως* *μεϊζόνως*. Superlatives in *ως* are very rare.

NOTE 2. The following adverbs are more or less anomalous in their comparison :

ἰθύ, *straightforward*, *ἰθύτατα*.

μάλα, *very*, *μᾶλλον* (Doric *μᾶλλον*), *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *very much*, *especially*.

νύκτωρ, *noctu*, *nightly*, *by night*, *νυκτιαίτερον*, *farther back in the night*, that is, *early in the morning*, *νυκτιαίτατα*, *very early in the morning*.

πολλάκις, *often*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*.

προὔργου, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερον*, *more to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτατα*, *very much to the purpose*.

PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

§ 67. There are eight kinds of pronouns ; the personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative. The personal, reflexive, and reciprocal are usually called *substantive* pronouns, the rest, *adjective*.

§ 68. 1. The *personal* pronouns are *ἐγώ*, *ego*, *I*, *νῶ*, *we two*, *both of us*, *ἡμεῖς*, *we*, *σύ*, *tu*, *thou*, *σφώ*, *you two*, *both of you*, *ὑμεῖς*, *you*, *ἑ*, *is*, *he*, *σφεῖς*, *they*, *αὐτός*, *ipse*, *he*, *himself*.

Singular.

N. ἐγώ	σύ	(?)	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὗ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἑ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Dual.

N. A.	νώ	σφώ	σφωέ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νών	σφῶν	σφωῶν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, σφέα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, σφέα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

2. *Αὐτός* with the article before it means *idem*, *the same*, and is often contracted with the article ; as τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταύτου ; τῷ αὐτῷ, ταὐτῷ ; τῇ αὐτῇ, ταὐτῇ. (§ 20.)

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has *ο* or *ον* ; thus, τὸ αὐτό, ταὐτό or ταὐτόν.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the nominative of the third person singular was *ἷ*, *is*, *ea*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*.

NOTE 2. The forms *σφωέ* *σφωῶν* belong to the Epic dialect. *σφωέ* is always an *accusative*. — *Σφέα* is neuter.

NOTE 3. The particle *γέ* is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second persons for the sake of emphasis ; as *ἐγῶγε*, *egomet*, *I indeed*, *for my part* ; *σύγε*, *tute*, *tutemet*, *thou indeed*.

§ 69. The *reflexive* pronouns are *ἐμαυτοῦ*, *of myself*, *my own*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *of thyself*, *thy own*, and *ἐαυτοῦ*, *of himself*, *his own*. They are compounded of the oblique cases of the personal pronouns and *αὐτός*.

*Singular.**Plural.*

G.	ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαντῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἐμαντῷ ἐμαντῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	ἐμαντόν ἐμαντήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)

G.	σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	σεαυτῷ σεαυτῇ	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	σεαυτόν σεαυτήν	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)

G.	ἐαυτοῦ ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἐαυτῷ ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτ-οῖς, -αῖς, or σφίσιν αὐτ-αῖς (-αῖς)
A.	ἐαυτόν ἐαυτήν ἐαυτό	ἐαυτ-οὺς, -άς, -ά, or σφᾶς αὐτ-οὺς (-άς)

Σεαντοῦ and ἑαντοῦ are often contracted; thus, G. *σαντοῦ σαντῆς*, αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν, D. *σαντῶ σαντῇ, αὐτῶ αὐτῇ, αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς*, A. *σαντόν σαντήν, αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό, αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά*. Also, G. Dual αὐτοῖν.

§ 70. The *reciprocal* pronoun is ἀλλήλων, *of one another*, formed from ἄλλος. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting.

Plural.

Dual.

G.	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλαις ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλους ἀλλήλας ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλα ἀλλήλω

§ 71. The *possessive* pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. They are inflected like adjectives in *ος*.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *meus, my, mine*: νῶϊτερος, α, ὄν, *of us two, our*.

Epic: ἡμέτερος, α, ὄν, *noster, our, ours*.

σός, σή, σόν, tuus, *thy, thine*: σφῶϊτερος, α, ὄν, *of you two, yours*, Epic: ὑμέτερος, α, ὄν, *vester, your, yours*.

ὁς, ἡ, ὅν, suus, *his, her; hers, its*, Epic: σφέτερος, α, ὄν, suus, *their, theirs*.

§ 72. 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, *quis? who? which? what?* always takes the acute on the *ι*.

The *indefinite* pronoun τις, *aliquis, quidam, ullus, any, certain, some*, takes the accent on the last syllable.

Interrogative.

Indefinite.

Singular.

	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
N.	τίς	τί		τις	τι
G.	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	τινός, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ		τινί, τῷ	τινί, τῷ
A.	τίνα	τί		τινά	τί

Dual.

N. A.	τινε	τινέ
G. D.	τίνουιν	τινωῖν

Plural.

N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσι	τίσι	τισὶ	τισὶ
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα or ἄττα

2. The indefinite demonstrative *δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows :

	<i>Sing.</i> ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	<i>Plur.</i> οἱ, αἱ, τὰ
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δεῖνων
D.	δεῖνι	—
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Sometimes it is found indeclinable ; as τοῦ δεῖνα; (*Arist. Th.* 629.)

§ 73. The *article* ὁ (originally ΤΟΣ) is declined in the following manner :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. A. τῷ	τά	τῷ	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τῶιν	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A. τόν	τήν	τό				A. τοὺς	τάς	τά

§ 74. The *demonstrative* pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, hic, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. "Οδε is simply the article with the inseparable particle -δε ; thus, ὅδε ἦδε τόδε, G. τοῦδε τῆςδε τοῦδε, D. τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε, &c.

Singular.

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο

Dual.

N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνο
G. D.	τούτοις	ταῦταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις

Plural.

N.	οἱτοι	αὐται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

§ 75. The *relative* pronoun *ὅς*, *qui*, *who*, *which*, *that*, is declined as follows :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.					
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N. A.	ὃ	ἃ	ὅ	N. M. F. N.
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G. D.	οὖν	αὖν	οὖν	N. οἷ αἷ αἷ
D.	οῦ	ἧ	οῦ					G. ὧν ὧν ὧν
A.	ὅν	ἣν	ὅ					D. οἷς αἷς οἷς
								A. οὖς ἄς ἄ

2. The *relative* *ὅστις*, *quisquis*, *whoever*, *who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the *indefinite* pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus,

<i>Singular.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ὅστις</i>	<i>ἥτις</i>	<i>ὅ τι</i>
G. <i>οὗτινος, ὅτου</i>	<i>ἧστινός</i>	<i>οὗτινος, ὅτου</i>
D. <i>οὔτινι, ὅτῳ</i>	<i>ἧτινι</i>	<i>οὔτινι, ὅτῳ</i>
A. <i>ὅτινα</i>	<i>ἧτινα</i>	<i>ὅ τι</i>
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. <i>οὔτινες</i>	<i>αἷτινες</i>	<i>ἄτινα, ἄσσα ἄττα</i>
G. <i>ὧντινων, ὅτων</i>	<i>ὧντινων</i>	<i>ὧντινων, ὅτων</i>
D. <i>οἷσινι, ὅτοις</i>	<i>αἷσινι</i>	<i>οἷσινι, ὅτοις</i>
A. <i>οὗσινας</i>	<i>ἄσινας</i>	<i>ἄτινα, ἄσσα ἄττα</i>

§ 76. 1. The following pronouns and adverbs, or pronominal adjectives and adverbs, are derived from *ΠΟΣ*, *ΤΟΣ*, and *ὅς*.

*Interrogative.**Indefinite.*

1. *πόσος*, *quantus*, *quot*, *how much?* *how many?* *ποσός*, *of a certain quantity*
2. *ποῖος*, *qualis*, *of what quality?* *ποιός*, *of a certain quality*
3. *πότερος*, *uter*, *which of the two?*
4. *πόστος*, *quotus*, *of what number?*
5. *ποσθαῖος*, *in how many days?*

6. *πηλίκος, how old or large?*
 7. *ποδαπός, cujus, of what country?*
 8. *quantulum, how little?*

πηλίκος, of a certain age or size

Demonstrative.

1. *τόσος, τοσούδε, τοσούτος, tantus, tot, so much, so many*
 2. *τοίος, τοιούδε, τοιούτος, talis, such*
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6. *τηλίκος, τηλικόσδε, τηλικούτος, so old, so large*
 7.
 8. *τύννος, τυννούτος, tantulus, tantillus, so little*

Relative.

ὅσος, ὁπόσος, quantus, quot, as, as much as, as many as
οἷος, ὁποῖος, qualis, as, such as
ὁπότερος, whichever of the two
ὁπόσος, of what number soever
ὁποσῆταιος, in whatever number of days
ηλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, as old as, as large as
ὁποδαπός, of what country soever
quantulum, as little as

Adverbs.

Interrogative.

1. *ποῦ, πόθι, ubi, where?*
 2. *πόθεν, unde, whence?*
 3. *ποί, πόσε, quo, whither?*
 4. *πῇ, qua, in what direction or way?*
 5. *πότε, quando, when?*
 6. *πῶς, quomodo, how?*
 7. *πνίκα, at what time of the day?*
 8. *πῆμος, when?*
 9. *ποσάκις, quoties, how often?*

Indefinite.

πού, alicubi, somewhere
ποθέν, alitunde, from some place
ποί, aliquo, to some place
πῇ, in some direction
ποτέ, aliquando, quondam, at some time, once
πῶς, quodammodo, somehow, in a manner

Demonstrative.

1. *τόθι, hic, here*
 2. *τόθεν, thence*
 3.
 4. *τῇ, τῇδε, ταύτῃ, hac, in this direction or way*
 5. *τότε, then*
 6. *τῶς, ὥδε, οὕτως, ὥς, sic, thus, so*
 7. *τῇνίκα, τῇνικάδε, τῇνικάυτα, at this or that time of the day*
 8. *τῆμος, τῆμόσδε, τῆμούτος, then*
 9. *τοσάκις, toties, so often*
 10. *τέως, so long*
 11. *τόφρα, so long as*

Relative.

οὗ, ὅθι, ὅπου, ὁπόθι, ubi, where
ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, unde, whence
οἷ, ὅποι, ὁπόσε, quo, whither
ῇ, ὅπῃ, qua, in which direction or way
ὅτε, ὁπότε, quando, when
ἡνίκα, ὁπηνίκα, at which time of the day
ῆμος, ὁπῆμος, when
ὁσάκις, ὁποσάκις, quoties, as often as
ἕως, till, until
ὅφρα, as long as

(a) Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικούτος coincide with οὗτος αὐτὴ τοῦτο in respect to the diphthongs ου and αυ. In the neuter, they have ο or ον; as τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον.

(b) The adverbs πόθι, ποθί, τόθι, ὅθι, τόθεν, οἶ, τῶς, ὥς for τῶς, πῆμος, ἥμος, τῆμος, τημόςδε, τημοῦτος, τόφρα, ὄφρα are Poetic.

(c) In the expressions τοτέ μέν τοτέ δέ, and ὁτέ μέν ὁτέ δέ, the adverbs τοτέ and ὁτέ have the force of the indefinite ποτέ.

(d) The adverbs δεῦρο, ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (Ionic ἐνθαῦτα), ἔνθεν, ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν (Ionic ἐνθεῦτεν), and νῦν are regarded as demonstrative; the adverbs ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, as relative.

2. The following adjectives are regarded as pronouns:

ἄλλος, η, ο, alius, other, another: ἄλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, from another country, foreign.

ἑκάτερος, α, ον, uterque, each, both, said of two: ἕκαστος, η, ον, quisque, each, every.

ἕτερος, α, ον, cetera, ceterum, alter, other, another, said of two: negative οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, neuter, neither.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, nostras, our countryman.

ἴδιος, α, ον, proprius, proper, peculiar, his own.

ἴσος, η, ον, aequus, aequalis, equal.

μόνος, η, ον, and ὁλός, α, ον, solus, alone.

ὅλος, η, ον, totus, whole.

πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, omnis, all, every: παντοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, of all kinds.

ὑμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, vestras, your countryman.

3. The indefinite ἔνιοι, sunt qui, some, is declined like the plural of ἄξιος; thus, ἔνιοι, αι, G. ἐνίων, D. ἐνίοις, αις, οἰς, A. ἐνίους, αι, α.

4. The following pronouns are formed by prefixing οὐ, μή, εἰ to τίς: οὗτις, οὗτι, no one, none: μήτις, μήτι, nequis, none, lest any one: εἰτις, εἰτι, siquis, if any one.

§ 77. 1. The letter ι (long) is appended to the demonstrative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the demonstrative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as οὔτωσί αὐτῇ τοῦτί, ὅδι ἡδί τοδί, this here; τοσούτωσί, as much as you see here.

So ταυτῇ, ὡδί, οὕτωσί, δευρί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνταυθί, ἐντευθενί, νυνί; also ἐνγεταυθί, ἐνμεντευθενί, νυνμενί, comic for ἐνταυθί γε, ἐτευθενί μέν, νυνί μέν.

The short vowel is dropped before ι; thus, ὅδι, ἡδί, τοδί, τοῦτί, ταυτί, δευρί, for ὅδει, ἡδει, τοδεῖ, τουτοῖ, ταυταῖ, δευροῖ.

2. The particles πέρ, οὖν, περὶ, δῆ, δήποτε, δηποτοῦν are ap-

pended to the relative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the relative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as *ὅσπερ ἦπερ θπερ*, G. *οὐπερ ἤσπερ*.

So *ὅσος περ ὅση περ ὅσον περ*, G. *ὅσου περ*: *οἶός περ οἷα περ οἶόν περ*, G. *οἶον περ*: *ὅστισιν ἦτισιν ὅτιον*, G. *οὔτινοςιν, ὅτουσιν*, A. *ὄντινασιν, quicunque*: *ὅτισιδήποτε, ὅσοσδῇ*; *ὅποιοςδηποσύν*, *qualiscunque, of what sort soever*: *ὥσπερ, ὥσπερούν, ὅπουσιν*.

3. When the relative adverbs *ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ* are modified by *ἄν*, they become *ὅταν* (Doric *ὅκα*), *ὅπότεν, ἐπὶν, ἐπειδὴν*.

§ 78. *Dialects.*

Personal Pronouns.

Εγώ.

- S. N. *ἐγώ*, Doric *ἐγών, ἐγώνη*: Bæotic *ἰώ, ἰών, ἰώνει*: Epic *ἐγών* before a vowel. *Ἐγώγε*, Doric *ἐγώνγα*: Bæotic *ἰώνγα, ἰώνγα*.
- G. *ἐμοῦ, μου*, Doric *ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ, μέθεν*: Bæotic *ἐμοῦς*: Æolic *ἐμεθεν*: Ionic *ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ*: Epic *ἐμέο, ἐμείο, ἐμέθεν*.
- D. *ἐμοί*, Doric *ἐμίν, ἐμίνη*: Bæotic *ἐμού*. *Ἐμοιγε*, Doric *ἐμίνγα*.
- A. *ἐμέ, μέ*, Doric *ἐμεί*; also *μα*, in an inscription.
- D. N. A. *νό*, Epic *νώι*: Bæotic *νός*. G. D. *νῶν*, Epic *νώιν*.
- P. N. *ἡμεῖς*, Ionic *ἡμέες*: Doric *ἡμές* (*ā*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμες*.
- G. *ἡμῶν*, Ionic *ἡμέων*, Doric *ἡμέων, ἡμῶν*: Æolic *ἄμμεων*: Bæotic *ἡμίων*: Epic *ἡμείων*.
- D. *ἡμῖν*, Doric *ἡμίν* (*ī*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμι, ἄμμιν*; Æolic also *ἄμμεσιν*: Poetic *ἡμίν* (*ī*), *ἡμῖν*.
- A. *ἡμᾶς*, Ionic *ἡμέας*: Doric *ἡμέ* (*ā*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμε*: Poetic *ἡμάς* (*ǎ*), *ἡμᾶς*.

Σύ.

- S. N. *σύ*, Doric *τύ, τύνη*: Laconian *τούνη*: Æolic *τύ*: Bæotic *τού, τούν*: Epic *τύνη*. *Σύγε*, Doric *τύγα*: Bæotic *τούγα*.
- G. *σοῦ*, Doric *τέος, τέο, τεοῦς, τεοῦ, τεῦς, τεῦ, τίος, τίω, τίως*: Cretan *τέορ*: Bæotic *τεοῦς, τιοῦς, τεῦς*: Æolic *σέθεν*: Ionic *σεῦ*: Epic *σέο, σείο, σεῦ, σέθεν, σεῖο*.
- D. *σοί*, Doric *τοί, τίν, τεῖν, τίνη*: Ionic *τοί*.
- A. *σέ*, Doric *τέ, τεί, τυ* enclitic, *τένη*: Bæotic *τίν*: Cretan *τρέ* (*τρέ!*).
- D. N. A. *σφῶ, σφῶι*. G. D. *σφῶν, σφῶν*.
- P. N. *ὑμεῖς*, Ionic *ὑμέες*: Doric *ὑμές* (*ū*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμες*: Bæotic *οὔμές*.
- G. *ὑμῶν*, Ionic *ὑμέων*: Æolic *ὑμμέων*: Bæotic *οὔμίων*: Epic *ὑμείων*.
- D. *ὑμῖν*, Doric *ὑμίν* (*ī*), *ὑμῖν*: Æolic and Epic *ἄμμι, ἄμμιν*: Bæotic *οὔμιν*.

A. ὑμᾶς, Ionic ὑμέας : Doric ὑμέ : Æolic and Epic ὄμμε : Poetic ὑμάς (ᾶ).

“I.

- S. G. οὖ, Doric εὐς, εἰοῦ, οὖς : Bæotic εὐς, εἰο : Æolic *ρέθεν* : Ionic εἶδ : Epic εἶο, εἶο, *έθεν*, later Epic *έείο*.
 D. οἱ, Æolic and Bæotic *ροι* : Bæotic also *εἰ*, *έιν* : Doric *ῶν* (*εἰν*) : Epic *έοι*.
 A. *εἰ*, Æolic *ρέ* : Epic *έέ* : Ionic and Epic *μίν* : Doric *νίν*, used also by the Attic Poets for *αὐτόν*, *αὐτήν*, *αὐτούς*, *αὐτάς*, *αὐτά*, (*Eur. Bach.* 814. 979!)
 P. G. σφῶν, Ionic σφέων : Æolic, Doric, and Epic σφείων : Doric also *ῶν*, rare.
 D. σφίσι, Doric, Ionic, and Epic σφί, σφίν : Æolic *ᾄσφι* : Laconian *φίν* : Syracusan *ψίν*.
 A. σφᾶς, Ionic σφέας : Epic σφέ : Æolic *ᾄσφε* : Syracusan *ψέ* : Poetic σφάς (ᾶ). The Attic Poets use σφέ in all genders and numbers, *him, her, it, them*.

Αὐτός.

S. G. αὐτοῦ, in an Ionic inscription ΑΥΤΟ ΑΥΤΟΥ. — The Ionic inserts *ε* before the long endings ; as *αὐτέη* for *αὐτῇ*. — In the Doric dialect *αὐτός* was sometimes *reduplicated*; thus, *αὐταντῶ*, *αὐταντόν*, *αὐταντῶν*, after the analogy of *οὗτος* *τούτου*, from ΤΟΣ, and of *ἄλλῃ-λων* from ἄλλος.

2. Reflexive Pronoun.

(a) The Ionic uses *εωῦ* for *αν* ; thus, *έμεωῦτοῦ*, *σεωῦτοῦ*, *έωῦτοῦ*.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the component parts of these pronouns are always separate ; as G. *έμεῦ* *αὐτῆς*, *έμέθεν* *αὐτῆς*, D. *οἱ* *αὐτῶ*, A. *ἔμ' αὐτόν*, *αὐτόν* *μιν*.

3. Possessive Pronoun.

Ἡμέτερος, Doric and Bæotic ἄμός (ᾶ) : Æolic ἄμμος, ἄμμέτερος : Epic ἄμός (ᾶ). — Σός, Doric *τέός* : Æolic *τέός* : Bæotic *τίός*. — Ὑμέτερος, Doric and Epic ὑμός (ῦ) : Bæotic or Laconian οὐμός : Æolic ὕμμος. — Ὅς, Æolic and Doric *ρός* : Epic *έός*. — Σφέτερος, Æolic and Epic σφός. Alcman uses σφός for *ός*, *his*.

4. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun.

- S. N. τί, Doric σά, rare.
 G. τοῦ, Ionic and Epic *τέο*, *τεῦ* ; indefinite *τεο*, *τεν*, enclitic.
 D. τῷ, Ionic and Epic *τέω*, indefinite *τεω* enclitic : Æolic *τίω*.
 P. G. ΤΩΝ, Ionic *τέων* ; indefinite *τεων* enclitic.
 D. ΤΟΙΣ, Ionic *τέοισι* : Æolic *τίοισι*.

Ποῖος, πότερος, Ionic (κοτερος) *κότερον*.

5. Article.

The article has all the dialectic peculiarities of the first two declensions ; as Doric *τῶ* *τᾶς* *τῇ*, Bæotic *τῶ* *τᾶς* *τῇ*, for *τοῦ*, *τῆς*, *τῇ*.

Further, the Doric has *τοί, ταί*, for *οί, αί*, formed from the full form *ΤΟΖ*.

6. Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ὅδε, Pl. G. *τῶνδε*, Æolic *τῶνδεων*, D. *τοῖσδε*, Epic *τοῖσδεσσι* or *τοῖσδεσι*. — Οὗτος, N. Pl. *οὗτοι αὐται*, Doric *τούτοι ταῦται*. The Ionic inserts *ε* before the long endings; as *τούτέου, τούτέων*. — Εκείνος, Ionic *κεῖνος*: Æolic and Doric *κῆνος*: Doric also *τῆνος*, used commonly when the object is near the person addressed, *that which is near you*. — Τόσος, Poetic *τοσσάτιος*.

7. Relative Pronoun.

Ὅς, G. *οὗ*, Epic *δου*, *ἔης*.

S. N. *ὅστις, ὅ τε*, Epic *ὅτις, ὅ τι*.

G. *οὗτινος*, Doric *ὄτινος*. — Ὅτου, Ionic *δτεο, δτευ*: Epic *δτεν, δττεο, δττεν*.

D. *ὅτινι*, Doric *ὄτινι*. — Ὅτω, Ionic and Epic *δτεω*.

A. *ὄτινα*, Epic *ὄτινα*.

P. N. *οἷτινες*, Æolic *ὄτινες*.

G. *ὄτων*, Ionic and Epic *δτεων*.

D. *ὄτοισι*, Ionic and Epic *ὄτέοισι*, feminine *ὄτέησι*.

A. *οὗστινας, ἄτινα*, Æolic *ὄτινας*: Epic *ὄτινα*, neuter.

Ὅσος, Epic *ὄσος*, *ὄσσάτιος*: Poetic *ὄσάτιος*. — Ὅπόσος, Boeotic *ὀπόστος*: Epic *ὀπόσος*: Ionic *ὀκόσος*. — Ὅποῖος, Epic *ὀπποῖος*: Ionic *ὀκοῖος*. — Ὅπότερος, Epic *ὀππότερος*.

Pronominal Adverbs.

Πού, Ionic *κού*. Πῶς, Ionic *κῶς*.

Ὅπόθεν, Ionic *ὀκόθεν*, Epic *ὀππόθεν*. — Ὅπόθι, Epic *ὀππόθι*. —

Ὅπως, Ionic *ὀκως*, Epic *ὀππως*. — Ὅπόσε, *ὀπότε, ὀποσάκεις*, Epic *ὀππόσε, ὀππότε, ὀπποσάκεις*.

NUMERALS.

§ 79. Numeral words are divided into *cardinal*, *ordinal*, *multiplicative*, *numeral adjectives*, *substantives*, and *adverbs*.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.	Substantives.
1. εἷς	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ	μονάς
2. δύο	δεύτερος	δίς	δυνάς
3. τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς	τριάς
4. τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις	τετράς
5. πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις	πεντάς
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις	ἑξάς
7. ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος	ἑπτάκις	ἑβδομάς
8. ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις	ὀγδοάς
9. ἑννέα	ἐννάτος	ἐννεάκις	ἐννεάς

10. δεκα	δέκατος	δεκάκισ	δεκάς
11. ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκισ	ένδεκάς
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκισ	δωδεκάς
13. τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαίδέκατος		
14. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαίδέ- κατος		
15. πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαίδέκατος		
16. έκκαίδεκα	έκκαίδέκατος		
17. έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαίδέκατος		
18. όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαίδέκατος		
19. έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαίδέκατος		
20. είκοσι	είκοστός	είκοσάκισ	είκάς
21. είς και είκοσι	πρώτος και είκο- στός		
30. τριακοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκισ	
40. τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακον- τάκισ	τεσσαρακοντάς
50. πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός		
60. έξηκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκισ	
70. έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκισ	
80. όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός		
90. έννηήκοντα	έννηηκοστός		
100. εκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκισ	έκατοντάς
200. διακόσιοι	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκισ	
300. τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός		
400. τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός		
500. πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός		
600. έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός		
700. έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός		
800. όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός		
900. έννακόσιοι	έννακοσιοστός		
1000. χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκισ	χιλιάς
2000. διςχίλιοι			
10000. μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκισ	μυριάς
20000. δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός		
δεκ.	δεκ.		

1. The *cardinal* numbers answer to πόσοι; *how many?* From 5 to 100, inclusive, they are indeclinable. Those in *ιοι* are declined like the plural of άξιος; as χίλιοι χίλινι χίλια.

Thousands are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to χίλιοι; as διςχίλιοι, *two thousand*. *Tens of thousands* are formed by prefixing these adverbs to μύριοι; as τρισμύριοι, *three myriads*.

2. The *ordinal* numbers answer to πόστος, *which in order?* one of *how many?* They end in *τος* (except δεύτερος, έβδομος, όγδοος), and are inflected like σοφός; δεύτερος is inflected like μακρός.

3. *Multiplicatives*, answering to ποσαπλάσιος, *how many fold?* *how many times as large?* end in -πλός, -πλάσιος (Ionic -πλήσιος), or -πλασίωv, -plex, -fold; as διπλός or διπλάσιος, *duplez, double*.

Those in *-πλός* refer to *size*; those in *-πλάσιος* or *-πλάσιον* commonly refer to *number*.

4. Numeral *adjectives* answering to *ποσताῖος*, *on what day?* end in *αῖος*; they are formed from the ordinals; as *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*.

5. Numeral *substantives* end in *άς* G. *άδος*, feminine; as *μονάς*, *monad, unit*, *τριάς*, *triad, trinity*.

A few end in *ύς*; thus *ή τριύς*, *τριτύς* (*τριτύα*), *ternary*, *ή τετρακτύς*, *quaternary*, *ή χιλιοσύς*, *a thousand*.

6. The numeral *adverbs* answer to *ποσάκις*, *how often?* they end in *άκις*, except the first three.

Add to these *πολλάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλείστακις*, *ολιγάκις*, *συχνάκις*, *ἀμφοτεράκις*, *ἐκατεράκις*.

7. The ending *χος* or *χθος* appears chiefly in the adverbs *δίχα* *διχῇ* *διχθά*, *τρίχα* *τριχῇ* *τριχθά*, *τετραχῇ* *τετραχθά*, *πένταχα*, *ἑπταχα*, and a few others. *Δισσός* and *τρισσός* (Ionic *διζός*, *τριζός*) are formed from *-χος* by annexing *σ* to *χ*.

8. *Εἷς*, *unus*, *one*, *δύο*, *duo*, *two*, *τρεῖς*, *tres*, *three*, and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, *quatuor*, *four*, are inflected as follows:

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	οἱ, τῶ δύο, δῶ
G.	ἐνός	μῆς	ἐνός	τοῖν δυοῖν, δυείν, τῶν δυῶν
D.	ἐνί	μῆ	ἐνί	τοῖν δυοῖν, τοῖς δυσί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	τῶ, τοὺς δύο, δύω
N.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

9. The negatives *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς*, *nullus*, *no one*, *not one*, *none*, can be used also in the plural; thus, N. *οὐδένες*, G. *οὐδένων*, D. *οὐδέσι*, A. *οὐδένας*, *none*, also *insignificant persons*.

10. In cardinals and ordinals after *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοστός*, the smaller is usually put first, and is connected to the larger by *καί*; as *εἷς* καὶ *εἴκοσιν*; *ἕξ* καὶ *εἴκοσι* καὶ *ἐκατόν*; *ἕκτος* καὶ *εἰκοστός* καὶ *ἐκατοστός*. When the larger is put first, *καί* is usually omitted; as *εἴκοσι* *εἷς*; *ἐκατόν* *εἴκοσι* *ἕξ*; *ἐκατοστός* *εἰκοστός* *ἕκτος*.

Sometimes the cardinals and ordinals from 13 to 19, inclusive, follow this analogy; as *τρεῖς* καὶ *δέκα*; *τρίτος* καὶ *δέκατος*. When *δέκα* precedes, the two parts are written as one word; thus, *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, *δεκαῖξ*, *δεκαεπτά*, *δεκαοκτώ*, *δεκαεννέα*; in which case *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, also the first component part of *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεῖς*, *τέσσαρες*, respectively.

11. *Ἄμφω*, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν*, *ambo*, *both*, of all genders, and its comparative *ἀμφότερος*, *u*, *on*, *both*, answer to *πότερος*, *which of the two?*

NOTE 1. Δύο, Δύο, in Homer, are indeclinable. — "Ἀμφω is found indeclinable in one of the Homeric hymns. — Εἰς καὶ εἰκοστός is found for πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός.

NOTE 2. The ancient grammarians say that μύριοι, proparoxytone, means *ten thousand*; but μυρίοι, paroxytone, *innumerable, countless*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes, in numerals larger than εἰκοσι, εἰκοστός, the conjunction καὶ was omitted; thus in an inscription we find ἐπτά ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτακόσια; ἐν ἐβδομήκοντα; τέσσαρες ἐνενήκοντα; τέσσαρα ἐνενήκοντα διακόσια. τετρακισχίλια ἐξ δέκα μυριάδες; ἐν ἐβδομήκοντα ἑνακόσια χίλια.

The same order was sometimes observed in numeral figures; as βι, σπρ, σqr, θλφ, for ιβ, ρπς, ρqs, φλθ.

NOTE 4. Ἐνενήκοντα, ἐννακόσιοι were also written with one ν. (See the preceding note.)

NOTE 5. When a declinable cardinal number agrees with a *collective* noun in the singular, it takes the endings of the singular; as (Xen. An. 1, 7, 10) ἀσπίς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία.

§ 80. Dialects.

1. εἰς, Doric ἦς: μία, Æolic ἴα: ἐνί, in Homer ἰφ: πρῶτος, Doric πρᾶτος: ἀπαξ, Cretan ἀμάκισ, Tarentine ἀμάτις.

2. δύο, Epic δοῖω δοιοί, inflected throughout: δυσί, Æolic δύεσι.

3. τρεῖς, Doric τρίς: τρίτος, Æolic τρίτος, tertius, Epic τρίτατος: for τρίς, Laconian τριάκισ.

4. τέσσαρες, Æolic πίσυρες πέσσυρες; Bæotic πέτταρες, quatuor; Doric τέτορες τέττορες; Ionic τέσσερες: for τέσσαρσι, τέταρτος, Poetic τέτρασι, τέτρατος.

5. πέντε, Æolic πέμπε, *quinque*.

6. ἕξ, ἕκτος, Doric ῥέξ, ῥέκτος, in the Heracleean Tables.

7, 8, 9. ἐβδομος, ὀγδοος, ἑννатов, Epic ἐβδόματος, ὀγδόματος, ἑνатов or εἰνатов.

11. ἑνδεκα, Doric δέκα εἰς, *rarè*.

12. δώδεκα, Doric and Ionic δωδέκα; Doric also δέκα δύο; Poetic δυοκαῖδεκα: for δωδέκατος, Poetic δυωδέκατος.

14. Ionic τεσσερεσκαῖδεκα, indeclinable; also τεσσερεσκαιδάτῃ for τεσσαρακαδεκάτῃ.

20. εἰκοσι, Bæotic ρίκати, *viginti*; Doric ρίκати, ρείκατι, βείκατι, εἴκατι, ἴκατι; Epic εἰέκοσι.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, τεσσερήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα; διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι. For τεσσαράκοντα, Bæotic πετταράκοντα, Doric τετρώκοντα.

60, 70. ἐξήκοντα, ἐβδομήκοντα, Doric ρεξήκοντα, ἐβδεμήκοντα.

200-900. For -κόσιοι, Bæotic -κάτιοι; as διακάτιοι, τριακάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, πεντακάτιοι.

1000. χίλιοι, Bæotic χειλιοι.

9000, 10000. Epic ἐννεάχιλιοι, δεκάχιλιοι.

VERB.

§ 81. 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*; active, passive, and middle.

2. There are five *moods*; indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

3. There are seven *tenses*; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, aorist, and future perfect.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, perfect, and future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found: the subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

4. There are three *persons*; the first, second, and third.

5. *Deponent* verbs are those which are used only in the passive or middle. They are called deponent *passive* or deponent *middle* according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle.

NOTE. The later Greeks sometimes formed a *future* subjunctive; as *μεμυσθώσονται*, in the Heracleian Tables; *καυθήσωμαι*, *κερδηθήσονται*, in the New Testament.

§ 82. 1. A regular verb is conjugated by forming the present, future, aorist, perfect active, perfect passive, aorist passive; as *βουλεύω* *βουλεύσω* *ἐβούλευσα* *βεβούλευκα* *βεβούλευμαι* *ἐβουλεύθην*.

2. A deponent verb is conjugated by forming the present, future middle, perfect, and aorist passive or middle (as the case may be); as *ἀρνέομαι* *ἀρνήσομαι* *ἤρνημαι* *ἤρνήθην*; *χαρίζομαι* *χαρίσομαι* *κεχάρισμαι* *ἐχαρισάμην*.

§ 83. Synopsis of the example *βουλεύω, to counsel, advise.*

Active Voice.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω	βουλεύοιμι	βούλευε	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων
Imperfect.	ἐβούλευον					
Future.	βουλεύσω		βουλεύσομαι		βουλεύσειν	βουλεύσων
Aorist.	ἐβούλευσα	βουλεύσω	βουλεύσαιμι	βούλευσον	βουλεύσαι	βουλεύσας
Perfect.	βεβούλευκα	βεβούλευκω	βεβούλευκοιμι	βεβούλευκε	βεβούλευκέαι	βεβούλευκώς
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβούλευκην					

Passive Voice.

Present.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύοιμην	βούλευου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεύόμενος
Imperfect.	ἐβουλεύόμην					
Future.	βουλεύησομαι		βουλεύησοίμην		βουλεύθήσεται	βουλεύησόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλεύθην	βουλεύθω	βουλεύθαιην	βουλεύθητι	βουλεύθηαι	βουλεύθεις
Perfect.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβούλευμένος ὦ	βεβούλευμένος εἶην	βεβούλευσο	βεβούλευσθαι	βεβούλευμένος
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβούλευμην					
Fut. Perf.	βεβούλευσομαι		βεβούλευσοίμην		βεβούλευσεσθαι	βεβούλευσόμενος

Middle Voice.

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, the same as in the Passive.

Future.	βουλεύσομαι	βουλεύσομαι	βουλεύσοιμην		βουλεύσεσθαι	βουλεύσόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλεύσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι	βουλεύσαιμην	βούλευσαι	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεύσάμενος

§ 84. Inflection of βουλεύω.

Indicative Active.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύεις βουλεύει	βουλεύσω βουλεύσεις βουλεύσει	βεβούλευκα βεβούλευκας βεβούλευκε
D.	βουλεύετον βουλεύετον	βουλεύσετον βουλεύσετον	βεβουλεύεκατον βεβουλεύεκατον
P.	βουλεύομεν βουλεύετε βουλεύουσιν	βουλεύσομεν βουλεύσετε βουλεύουσιν	βεβουλεύκαμεν βεβουλεύκατε βεβουλεύκασι
	Imperfect.	Aorist.	Pluperfect.
S.	ἐβούλευον ἐβούλευες ἐβούλευε	ἐβούλευσα ἐβούλευσας ἐβούλευσε	ἐβεβούλευκειν ἐβεβούλευκεις ἐβεβούλευκει
D.	ἐβουλεύετον ἐβουλεύετην	ἐβουλεύσατον ἐβουλεύσατήν	ἐβεβουλεύεκιτον ἐβεβουλεύεκιτην
P.	ἐβουλεύομεν ἐβουλεύετε ἐβούλευον	ἐβουλεύσαμεν ἐβουλεύσατε ἐβούλευσαν	ἐβεβουλεύκειμεν ἐβεβουλεύκειτε ἐβεβουλεύκεισαν οἱ

Subjunctive Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βουλεύσω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βεβουλεύκω βεβουλεύῃς βεβουλεύῃ
D.	βουλεύητον βουλεύητον	βουλεύσῃτον βουλεύσῃτον	βεβουλεύεκῃτον βεβουλεύεκῃτον
P.	βουλεύωμεν βουλεύητε βουλεύωσι	βουλεύσωμεν βουλεύσῃτε βουλεύωσι	βεβουλεύκωμεν βεβουλεύῃτε βεβουλεύκωσι

Optative Active.

	Present	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύοιμι βουλεύοις βουλεύοι	βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις βουλεύσοι	βεβουλεύκοιμι βεβουλεύκοις βεβουλεύκοι
D.	βουλεύοιτον βουλευοίτην	βουλεύσοιτον βουλευσοίτην	βεβουλεύκοιτον βεβουλευκοίτην
P.	βουλεύοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύοιεν	βουλεύσοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύοιεν	βεβουλεύκοιμεν βεβουλεύκοιτε βεβουλεύκοιεν

Aorist.

S.	βουλεύσαιμι βουλεύσαις or βουλεύσειας βουλεύσαι or βουλεύσειε	D. ——— βουλεύσασαιτον βουλευσαίτην	P. βουλεύσαιμεν βουλεύσαιτε βουλεύσαιεν or βουλεύσειαν
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Imperative Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S. 2	βούλενε	βούλευσον	βεβούλευκε
3	βουλέντω	βουλευσάτω	βεβουλευκέτω
D. 2	βουλέετον	βουλεύσατον	βεβουλεύκετον
3	βουλέντων	βουλευσάτων	βεβουλευκέτων
P. 2	βουλέετε	βουλεύσατε	βεβουλεύκετε
3	βουλεέτωσαν or βουλεύντων	βουλευσάτωσαν or βουλευσάντων	βεβουλευκέτωσαν

Infinitive Active.

Present.	βουλεύειν
Future.	βουλεύσειν
Aorist.	βουλεύσαι
Perfect.	βεβουλευκέναι

Participle Active.

βουλεύων
βουλεύων
βουλευσας
βεβουλευκώς

Indicative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλεύομαι βουλεύ-η, -ει βουλεύεται	βεβούλευμαι βεβούλευσαι βεβούλεται	βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσ-η, -ει βουλευθήσεται
D.	<hr/> βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθον	<hr/> βεβούλευσθον βεβούλευσθον	<hr/> βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσεσθον
P.	βουλεύόμεθα βουλεύεσθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλεύόμεθα βεβούλευσθε βεβούλενται	βουλευθήσόμεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται
	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist.
S.	ἔβουλεύομην ἔβουλεύου ἔβουλεύετο	ἔβεβουλεύμην ἔβεβούλευσο ἔβεβούλετο	ἔβουλεύεθην ἔβουλεύεθης ἔβουλεύθη
D.	<hr/> ἔβουλεύεσθον ἔβουλεύεσθην	<hr/> ἔβεβούλευσθον ἔβεβούλευσθην	<hr/> ἔβουλεύεθτον ἔβουλεύεθτην
P.	ἔβουλεύόμεθα ἔβουλεύεσθε ἔβουλεύοντο	ἔβεβουλεύόμεθα ἔβεβούλευσθε ἔβεβούλεντο	ἔβουλεύεθμεν ἔβουλεύεθτε ἔβουλεύεθσαν

Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλεύσομαι	D. —————	P. βεβουλεύσόμεθα
	βεβουλεύσ-η, -ει βεβουλεύσεται		βεβουλεύσεσθον βεβουλεύσονται

Subjunctive Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S.	βουλεύωμαι βουλεύῃ βουλεύηται	βεβουλευμένος ᾧ βεβουλευμένος ῆς βεβουλευμένος ῇ	βουλευθῶ βουλευθῆς βουλευθῇ
D.	<hr/> βουλεύησθον βουλεύησθον	<hr/> βεβουλευμένω ῆτον βεβουλευμένω ῆτον	<hr/> βουλευθῆτον βουλευθῆτον
P.	βουλευώμεθα βουλεύησθε βουλεύωνται	βεβουλευμένοι ᾧμεν βεβουλευμένοι ῆτε βεβουλευμένοι ᾧσι	βουλευθώμεν βουλευθῆτε βουλευθῶσι

Optative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλευοίμην βουλευόιο βουλευέιτο	βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἶη	βουλευθσοίμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο
D.	βουλευέισθον βουλευέισθην	βεβουλευμένος εἶητον βεβουλευμένος εἶητην	βουλευθήσοισθον βουλευθήσοισθην
P.	βουλευοίμεθα βουλευέισθε βουλευέιντο	βεβουλευμένοι εἶημεν βεβουλευμένοι εἶητε βεβουλευμένοι εἶησαν	βουλευθσοίμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσουτο
	Aorist.		
S.	βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη	D. ——— βουλευθείητον βουλευθείητην	P. βουλευθ-εἶημεν, -εἶμεν βουλευθ-εἶητε, -εἶτε βουλευθ-εἶησαν, -εἶεν

Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλευσοίμην βεβουλευέσοιο βεβουλευέσοιτο	D. ——— βεβουλευέσοισθον βεβουλευέσοισθην	P. βεβουλευσοίμεθα βεβουλευέσοισθε βεβουλευέσουτο
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Imperative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S. 2	βουλεύου	βεβούλευσο	βουλεύθητι
3	βουλεύεσθω	βεβουλεύσθω	βουλευθήτω
D. 2	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλεύητον
3	βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	βουλευθήτων
P. 2	βουλεύεσθε	βεβούλευσθε	βουλεύητε
3	βουλεύεσθωσαν ὅτι βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύσθωσαν ὅτι βεβουλεύσθων	βουλευθήτωσαν ὅτι βουλευθέντων

Infinitive Passive.

Present.	βουλεύεσθαι
Perfect.	βεβουλεύεσθαι
Aorist.	βουλευθῆναι
Future.	βουλευθήσεσθαι
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύεσθαι

Participle Passive.

βουλεόμενος
βεβουλευμένος
βουλευθείς
βουλευθήσμενος
βεβουλευσόμενος

Indicative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλεύσομαι
βουλεύσῃ, -ει
βουλεύεται

D. —
βουλεύσεσθον
βουλεύσεσθον

P. βουλευσόμεθα
βουλεύσεσθε
βουλεύονται

Aorist.

S. ἐβουλευσάμην
ἐβουλεύσω
ἐβουλεύσατο

D. —
ἐβουλεύσασθον
ἐβουλευσάσθην

P. ἐβουλευσάμεθα
ἐβουλεύσασθε
ἐβουλεύσαντο

Subjunctive Middle.

Aorist.

S. βουλεύσωμαι
βουλεύσῃ
βουλεύσῃται

D. —
βουλεύσῃσθον
βουλεύσῃσθον

P. βουλευσώμεθα
βουλεύσῃσθε
βουλεύσονται

Optative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλευσοίμην
βουλεύσοιο
βουλεύσοιτο

D. —
βουλεύσοισθον
βουλευσοίσθην

P. βουλευσοίμεθα
βουλεύσοισθε
βουλεύσονται

Aorist.

S. βουλευσαιίμην
βουλεύσαιο
βουλεύσαιτο

D. —
βουλεύσαισθον
βουλευσαιίσθην

P. βουλευσαιίμεθα
βουλεύσαισθε
βουλεύσονται

Imperative Middle.

Aorist.

S. 2 βούλευσαι
3 βουλευσάσθω

D. βουλεύσασθον
βουλευσάσθων

P. βουλεύσασθε
βουλευσάσθωσαν or
βουλευσάσθων

Infinitive Middle.

Participle Middle.

Future. βουλεύσεσθαι

βουλευσόμενος

Aorist. βουλεύσασθαι

βουλευσάμενος

§ 85. 1. The first person singular of the example βουλεύω translated:

Indicative Active.

Present. *I advise, I do advise, I am advising.*

Imperfect. *I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I shall, or will, advise.*

Aorist. *I advised, I did advise, I have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I have advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

Subjunctive Active.

Present. *I may, or can, advise or be advising, I advise, I am advising.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, advise or have advised, I shall, or will, advise, I have advised, I shall, or will, have advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have advised, I have advised.*

Optative Active.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or be advising, I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I should, or would, advise.*

Aorist. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, would, or should, have advised, I had advised.*

Imperative Active.

Present. *Advise, do advise, be advising.*

Aorist. *Advise, do advise.*

Infinitive Active.

Present. *To advise or be advising.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, advise.*

Aorist. *To advise, to have advised.*

Perfect. *To have advised.*

Participle Active.

Present. *Advising.*

Future. *Being about to advise, who shall advise, and in certain connections, to advise, in order to advise.*

Aorist. *Advising, having advised, who has advised.*

Perfect. *Having advised.*

Indicative Passive.

Present. *I am advised, continually.*

Imperfect. *I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I shall, or will, be advised.*

Aorist. *I was advised, I have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I have been advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I shall, or will, have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised.*

Subjunctive Passive.

Present. *I may, or can, be advised, I am advised, continually.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, be advised or have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised, I have been advised, I shall, or will, have been advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have been advised, I have been advised.*

Optative Passive.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, be advised, I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I should, or would, be advised.*

Aorist. *I might, could, should, or would, be advised or have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, should, or would, have been advised, I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I should, or would, be advised.*

Imperative Passive.

Present. *Be advised, continually.*

Aorist. *Be advised.*

Perfect. *Be advised.*

Infinitive Passive.

Present. *To be advised, continually.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

Aorist. *To be advised, to have been advised.*

Perfect. *To have been advised.*

Future Perfect. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

Participle Passive.

Present. *Being advised, continually.*

Future. *Being about to be advised, who shall be advised, to be advised, in order to be advised.*

Aorist. *Being advised, having been advised, who has been advised.*

Perfect. *Having been advised.*

Future Perfect, like the future.

Middle.

The middle is the same as the active with the reflexive pronoun appended to it; as, Present, *I advise myself, simply I deliberate.*

2. The Latin paradigm *amo* adapted to the Greek.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperat.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	amo	amem	amarem	ama	amare	amans
Imperf.	amabam					
Aor.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Perf.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Plup.	amaveram					
Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim or fuerim	amaturus es- sem or fuisset		amaturus es- se or fuisse	amaturus
F. Per.	amavero					

§ 86. Example of the future active and middle of liquid verbs: *ἀγγέλλω, to announce.*

Synopsis.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
F. A.	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
F. M.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελοῦμενος

Future Active.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
S.	ἄγγελῶ ἄγγελῆς ἄγγελεῖ	ἄγγελ-οῖμι, -οίην ἄγγελ-οῖς, -οίης ἄγγελ-οῖ, -οίη	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν
D.	ἄγγελεῖτον ἄγγελεῖτον	ἄγγελ-οῖτον, -οίητον ἄγγελ-οίτην, -οίητην		
P.	ἄγγελοῦμεν ἄγγελεῖτε ἄγγελοῦσι	ἄγγελ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν ἄγγελ-οῖτε, -οίητε ἄγγελ-οῖεν, -οίησαν		

Future Middle.

S.	ἄγγελοῦμαι ἄγγελ-ῆ, -εῖ ἄγγελεῖται	ἄγγελοῖμην ἄγγελοῖο ἄγγελοῖτο	ἄγγελεῖσθαι	ἄγγελούμενος
D.	ἄγγελεῖσθον ἄγγελεῖσθον	ἄγγελοῖσθον ἄγγελοῖσθην		
P.	ἄγγελούμεθα ἄγγελεῖσθε ἄγγελοῦνται	ἄγγελοῖμεθα ἄγγελοῖσθε ἄγγελοῦντο		

§ 87. Examples of the second aorist, second perfect and pluperfect, and second future passive : *λείπω, to leave.*

Synopsis.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2 A. A.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 A. M.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος
2 A. P.	ἐλίπην	λιπῶ	λιπείην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπεῖς
2 F. P.	λιπήσομαι		λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
2 P.	ἔλειπον	λελοίπα	λελοίποιμι	ἔλειπε	λελοιπέναι	λελοιπώς
2 Pl.	ἐλελοίπειν					

Indicative.

	2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S.	ἔλιπον ἔλιπες ἔλιπε	ἐλιπόμην ἐλίπου ἐλίπετο	ἔλιπην ἐλίπης ἐλίπη	λιπήσομαι λιπήσῃ, -εἰ λιπησεται
D.	ἔλιπετον ἔλιπέτην	ἐλίπεσθον ἐλίπέσθην	ἐλίπητον ἐλίπητην	λιπήσεσθον λιπήσεσθον
P.	ἐλίπομεν ἔλιπετε ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμεθα ἐλίπεσθε ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπημεν ἐλίπητε ἐλίπησαν	λιπησόμεθα λιπήσεσθε λιπησονται

2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπα
λέλοιπας
λέλοιπε

D. ———
λελοίπατον
λελοίπατον

P. λελοίπαμεν
λελοίπατε
λελοίπασι

2 Pluperfect.

S. ἐλελοίπ-ειν, -η
ἐλελοίπ-εις, -ης
ἐλελοίπ-ει, -ειν

D. ———
ἐλελοίπειτον
ἐλελοιπέιτην

P. ἐλελοίπειμεν
ἐλελοίπετε
ἐλελοίπ-εισαν, -εσαν

Subjunctive.

2 Aor. Act.

S. λίπω
λίπῃς
λίπῃ

D. ———

λίπητον
λίπητον

2 Aor. Mid.

λίπωμαι
λίπῃ
λίπηται

λίπησθον
λίπησθον

2 Aor. Pass.

λίπῶ
λίπῃς
λίπῃ

λίπητον
λίπητον

2 Perf.

λελοίπω
λελοίπῃς
λελοίπῃ

P. λίπωμεν
λίπητε
λίπωσι

λίπώμεθα
λίπησθε
λίπωνται

λίπώμεν
λίπητε
λίπῶσι

λελοίπωμεν
λελοίπητε
λελοίπωσι

Optative.

2 Aor. Act.

S. λίποιμι
λίποις
λίποι

D. ———

λίποιτον
λίποιτήν

2 Aor. Mid.

λίποιμην
λίποιο
λίποιοτο

λίποισθον
λίποίσθην

2 Aor. Pass.

λίπειν
λίπεις
λίπει

λίπ-είητον, -είτον
λίπ-είητην, -είτην

2 Fut. Pass.

λίπησοίμην
λίπησοιο
λίπησοιοτο

P. λίποιμεν
λίποιτε
λίποιεν

λίποιμεθα
λίποισθε
λίποιντο

λίπ-είμεν, -είμεν
λίπ-είητε, -είτε
λίπ-είησαν, -είεν

λίπησοίμεθα
λίπησοισθε
λίπησονται

2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπ-οιμι, -οίην
λελοίπ-οις, -οίης
λελοίπ-οι, -οίη

D. ———
λελοίποιτον
λελοιποίτην

P. λελοίπ-οιμεν, -οίημεν
λελοίπ-οιτε, -οίητε
λελοίπ-οιεν, -οίησαν

Imperative.

2 Aor. Act.

S. λίπε
λιπέτω

D. λίπετον
λιπέτων

P. λίπετε
λιπέτωσαν,
λιπόντων

2 Aor. Mid.

λιπού
λιπέσθω

λίπεσθον
λιπέσθων

λίπεσθε
λιπέσθωσαν,
λιπέσθων

2 Aor. Pass.

λίπηθι
λίπητω

λίπητον
λίπητων

λίπητε
λίπητωσαν,
λιπόντων

2 Perf.

λέλοιπε
λελοιπέτω

λελοίπετον
λελοιπέτων

λελοίπετε
λελοιπέτωσαν

Infinitive.

2 A. A. λιπεῖν 2 A. M. λιπέσθαι 2 A. P. λιπῆναι 2 F. P. λιπήσεσθαι
2 Perf. λελοιπέναι

Participle.

2 A. A. λιπών 2 A. M. λιπόμενος 2 A. P. λιπείς 2 F. P. λιπησόμενος
2 Perf. λελοιπώς

§ 88. Examples of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of mute and liquid verbs: τρίβω, *to rub*, πλέκω, *to knit*, πείθω, *to persuade*, ἀγγέλλω, *to announce*.

Perfect Passive and Middle.

Ind. S.	τέτριμμαι τέτριψαι τέτριπται	πέπλεγμαι πέπλεξαι πέπλεκται	πέπεισμαι πέπεισαι πέπεισται	ἤγγελμαι ἤγγεσαι ἤγγελται
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
P.	τετρίμμεθα τέτριφθε τετρημένοι εἰσὶ	πεπλέγμεθα πέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι εἰσὶ	πεπείσμεθα πέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγεμένοι εἰσὶ
Imp. S.	τέτριψο τετρίφω	πέπλεξο πεπλέχω	πέπεισο πεπείσω	ἤγγελο ἤγγέλω
D.	τέτριφθον τετρίφω	πέπλεχθον πεπλέχω	πέπεισθον πεπείσω	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλω
P.	τέτριφθε τετρίφωσαν, τετρίφω	πέπλεχθε πεπλέχωσαν, πεπλέχω	πέπεισθε πεπείσωσαν, πεπείσω	ἤγγελθε ἤγγέλωσαν, ἤγγέλω
Inf.	τετρίφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἤγγέλθαι
Part.	τετριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἤγγεμένος

Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

S.	ἐτετρίμμην ἐτέτριψο ἐτέτριπτο	ἐπεπλέγμην ἐπέπλεξο ἐπέπλεκτο	ἐπεπείσμην ἐπέπεισο ἐπέπειστο	ἤγγέλμην ἤγγελο ἤγγελτο
D.	ἐτέτριφθον ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπέπλεχθον ἐπεπλέχθην	ἐπέπεισθον ἐπεπείσθην	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθην
P.	ἐτετρίμμεθα ἐτέτριφθε τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	ἐπεπλέγμεθα ἐπέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	ἐπεπείσμεθα ἐπέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγεμένοι ἦσαν

The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of verbs in πω, βω, φω, are inflected like τέτριμμαι ἐτετρίμμην; of verbs in κω, γω, χω, like πέπλεγμαι ἐπεπλέγμην; of verbs in τω, δω, θω, ζω, like πέπεισμαι ἐπεπείσμην; of verbs in λω, νω, ρω, like ἤγγελμαι ἤγγέλμην.

§ 89. 1. Not unfrequently the tenses are, for the sake of greater strength, formed by means of the participle and the auxiliary verbs εἰμί, γίγνομαι, διαγίγνομαι, κυρέω, ὑπάρχω, πέλω, and ἔχω; also ἔρχομαι with the future participle; as,

Present. βουλευών εἰμί

Imperfect. βουλευών ἦν

Future. βουλευών ἔσομαι, βουλευσών εἰμί or βουλευσών ἔρχομαι

Aorist. βουλευσας ἔχω, or βουλευσας εἶχον; passive βουλευθείς, εἰμι

Perfect. βεβουλευκώς εἰμι, sometimes βεβουλευκώς ἔχω

Pluperfect. βεβουλευκώς ἦν, sometimes βεβουλευκώς εἶχον

Fut. Perf. βεβουλευκώς ἔσομαι, or βουλευσας ἔσομαι

And so through all the voices, moods, numbers, persons, and genders.

2. Μέλλω, to be about to do any thing, to intend, shall, followed by the present, future, or aorist, of the infinitive, forms a periphrastic future; as Μέλλει τιθέναι, He is about to place.

AUGMENT.

§ 90. 1. The perfect and future perfect of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.

2. There are two kinds of augment; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment*.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

§ 91. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. This kind of augment is called *reduplication*. E. g. βουλευώ βεβουλευκα βεβούλευμαι, γράφω γέγραφα γέγραμμαι.

So θύω τέθυκα, φύω πέφυκα, χρίνω κέχηνα, χράομαι κέχημαι, θεάομαι τεθέαμαι. (§ 15.)

§ 93. 1. Verbs, which originally began with the digamma F, are augmented as if the digamma was still prefixed to them; that is, they take the syllabic augment ε. Some of them take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. E. g. ἄγνυμι, ἔαξα ἑᾶγα ἑάγην; οἶγω, ἔωξα ἔφαχα ἔφγαμαι ἐφχθην ἔφαγα.

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἰλέω, εἴλω, εἶμι, ΕΙΠΩ, εἶρω, *to join*, ἔλπω, ἐννυμι, ἐορτάζω, ἔρδω, ἜΩ, *to place*, ἱημι, οἰκέω, οἰνοχοέω, ὀράω, οὐρέω, ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Some digammated verbs, after the omission of the digamma, contracted the initial syllables εε into εἰ; as ἑάω, ἑἰαον εἰ-ᾶσα εἰᾶκα εἰᾶθην.

See also ἐθίζω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκώω, ἔλκω, ἘΛΩ, ἔπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἱημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. ΕΙΔΩ and εἶμι lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the forms ἡ-εἶδεν, ἡ-ἴον ἡ-ἴσαν. — Ἐθω lengthens the augment ε into εἰ in the forms εἰ-ᾶθα εἰ-ᾶθεν.

NOTE 2. The forms ἔωθα εἴωθα, ἔωκα ἔωνται, from ἔθω, ἱημι, presuppose εοθα ειοθα, εοκα ἔονται.

The pluperfects ἔφκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, from εἶκω, ἔλπω, ἔρδω, come directly from their perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα.

NOTE 3. In some of the dialects, these verbs were also augmented in the usual way; as ἔλκω ἤλκον, ἔχω ἤχον. So ἐξ-ηργάσατο, from ἐξ-εργάζομαι, found in a later inscription.

NOTE 4. Some verbs of this class retain the augment of the aorist throughout the dependent moods; thus, ἄγνυμι, ἐξ-εαγείσα κατ-εἰξας κατ-εαγὼ κατ-εαγείς; ΕΙΔΩ, εἰσιτάμενος; εἴλω, ἐέλσαι; ἘΩ, εἴσον εἴσας; ὠνέομαι, ἐωνέσθηναι.

§ 94. 1. Some verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the *perfect* by prefixing the first two letters of the root to the temporal augment. This kind of augment is called the *Attic reduplication*. E. g.

ἀκούω	perf.	ἀκ-ήκοα
ἐμέω	“	ἐμ-ήμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
ὀρίσσω	“	ὀρ-ῶρυχα, ὀρ-ῶρυγμαι

See also ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάομαι, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρόω, ἐγείρω, ἔδω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγχω, ἐλίσσω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐρεῖδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔρχομαι, ἔχω, ἡμνω, ΟΔΥΩ, ὀζω, δαλνυμι, δμνυμι, δράω, ὀρέγω, ὑφαίνω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. When the perfect takes the Attic reduplication, the pluperfect takes no additional augment; as, ἀγείρω ἀγήγερκα, pluperf. ἀγηγέρκειν.

Except ἀκούω, ἀραρίσκω, ελαύνω, ερείδω, ὄζω, ὀλλυμι, ὀρνυμι, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE. (a) The Epic forms ἀκάχημαι, ἀκαχμένος, ἀλάλημαι, ἀαλύκτημαι, from ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάσσομαι, ἀλυκτάζω, and the feminine participle ἀρᾶρνια, from ἀραρίσκω, do not lengthen the second syllable. The common perfect ἀρᾶρα, from ἀραρίσκω, merely lengthens the second syllable.

(b) The Epic ἡρήρεισμαι and εἰλήλουθα, from ερείδω, ἔρχομαι, lengthen the first syllable.

(c) The Epic form ἐρίριπτο from ερείπω, and the later ἐμεμέκειν from ἐμέω, omit the temporal augment.

(d) Αἰρέω and ἡμύω shorten the reduplication; thus ἀραίρηκα ἀραίρημαι, with the smooth breathing; ὑπεμνήμυκε with ν inserted.

(e) The perfect ἐγήγορα, from ἐγείρω, prefixes ἐγρ- to the temporal augment; that is, it prefixes the root without the second ε.

(f) The perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, from ἔχω, changes ε into ο before it takes the Attic reduplication; thus, ἔχω ΟΧΩ, ὦχα, οχ-ῶχα, ὄχωκα.

(g) The perfect ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα, from ᾄγω, comes from the reduplicated theme ΑΓΑΓΩ.

§ 95. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition.

Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment ε; except περί and πρό. E. g.

προσ-γράφω, προσ-έγραφον, προσ-γέγραφα, προσ-εγεγράφειν, προσ-έγραψα

ἀπο-κόπτω, ἀπ-έκοπτον, ἀπο-κέκυφα, ἀπ-εκεκόφειν, ἀπ-έκοψα

So περι-γράφω περι-έγραφον περι-γέγραμμαι περι-εγεγράμμην περι-εγράψην, προ-λέγω προ-έλεγον, ἐμπίπτω ἐνέπιπτον, ἐγκρίνω ἐνέκρινον ἐγκέκρικα, συλλύω συνέλυον συλλέλυκα, συζυμώω συνέζυμουν, ἐκλύω ἐξέλυσα. (§§ 14; 17.)

2. Verbs compounded with εὔ and δυσ-, if they begin with α, ε, ο, take the augment after these particles; in all other cases the augment precedes them, or, in compounds with εὔ, it may be omitted:

as, εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστουν εὐηρέστηκα; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν δυσηρέστηκα.

So εὐδοκίμέω ἡὐδοκίμουν ἡὐδοκίμηκα, δυστυχέω ἐδυστύχουν δεδυστήχηκα, δυσωπέω ἐδυσώπουν, εὐεργετέω εὐεργέτουν. So also ἀντενποιέω ἀντεν-πεποίχηκα, συνεν-πεπονθώς from πάσχω.

NOTE 1. The augment is regularly put after the preposition, even when the simple verb has no existence; as ἀπολαύω ἀπέλανον ἀπολέλανκα, ἐγκωμιάζω ἐνεκωμίασα ἐγκεκωμίακα.

So ἐγχειρέω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιτηδεύω, κατηγορέω, παρανομέω, προφασίζομαι, προφητεύω, συνεργέω.

NOTE 2. Some verbs take the augment *before* the preposition; as ἀνοίγω ἤνοιγον.

A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time; as ἀνέχω ἠνεχώμην.

See also ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνέχω, ἀνορθόω, ἀντιβολέω, ἀφεύω, ἀφίημι, διοικέω, ἐμπεδόω, ἐγγνύω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπίσταμαι, καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, καθίζω, μεθίημι, παραινέω, προχειρίζομαι, πρωγγυνεύω, συνίημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. Ἐκ-κλησιάζω may repeat ἐκ in the imperfect and aorist; thus ἐξ-εκ-κλησίαζον, ἐξ-εκ-κλησίασα.

Εγ-γνύω repeats ἐγ-(ἐν) in the forms ἐν-εγ-γνώμην, ἐν-εγ-γύησα, ἐν-εγ-γνησάμην, ἐν-εγ-γεγυήμην.

NOTE 4. Διαιτάω and δῖδκονέω are augmented as if δι-, δια- were the preposition διά; thus, διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα δεδιήτημαι διητῶμην διητήθην; διακονέω, διηκόνουν δεδιηκόνηκα δεδιηκόνημαι ἐδιακονήθην. (§ 95, n. 2.)

NOTE 5. Ἀμφισβητέω, derived from an imaginary verbal substantive in -της, compounded of ἀμφίς and βαίνω, takes the augment before the preposition (§ 95, n. 2). Two of its forms, however, namely, ἡμφ-εσβήτουν, ἡμφ-εσβήτησα, take the augment also after ἀμφ-, as if the simple verb began with σβ-.

NOTE 6. Verbs derived from compound nouns, the first component part of which is a noun, are augmented like simple verbs; as ἀσβετέω ἡσέβουν ἡσέβηκα. Except ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἱπποτροφέω, μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

§ 96. 1. The *present* of some verbs, beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefixes to the root that consonant together with an ι; as βάω βιβάω βίβημι, ΤΡΑΩ τιτράω, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

(a) In a few instances, the present takes the reduplication of the perfect; as ΤΡΑΩ τετραίνω.

(b) *Ιάχω* and *Ιέω ἔημι* come from *ΑΧΩ*, *ἜΩ*, originally *FAΧΩ*, *FEΩ*. (Compare § 93.) — *Ἰπταμαι* and *ἴστημι* come from *ΠΤΑΩ* and *ΣΤΑΩ*. (Compare § 91, 2, n. 3.)

(c) The reduplication of the present of some verbs is irregular; as *δάπτω* *δαρδάπτω*, *καγχλάζω* *καχλάζω*, *κοχύω*, *λαλαγέω*, *μαιμάω*, *παίφάσσω*.

2. In a few instances the present prefixes *ε* to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the syllabic augment; as *θέλω* *έβέλω*, *ὀρτάζω* *έορτάζω*.

3. In a few instances the present seems to take the temporal augment; as *ἄγω* *ἡγέομαι*.

4. Sometimes the root of a verb takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable; as *ΑΧΩ* *ΑΚΑΧΩ* *ἀκαχίζω*, 2 *Α.* *ἡκαχον*.

See also *ἄγω*, *ἄλέξω*, *ἀπαφίσκω*, *ἀρarisκω*, *ἐλελίζω*, *ἐνίπτω*, *ὄρνυμι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Ατιτάλλω, *ὀνίνημι*, and *ὀπιπτεύω*, from *ἀτάλλω*, *ΟΝΑΩ*, *ΟΠΤΗΣ*, change the second vowel into *ι* after the Attic reduplication.

§ 97. *Dialects.*

1. The Epic, Æolic, and Doric Poets often omit the augment; except the syllabic augment of the perfect and pluperfect. The Ionic prose-writers often omit the temporal augment. E. g. *φέρω* *φέρων*, *τελευταῖα* *τελεύτησά*, *λαμβάνω* *λάβων*; *ἀγορεύω* *ἀγόρευον*, *ἐργάζομαι* *ἐργασμαι*, *ὀμιλέω* *ὀμίλεον*.

The following verbs often omit the augment even in the Attic dialect: *ἀηθέσσω*, *αἶω*, *αἰαίνω*, *οἰακoστροφέω*, *οἰμώζω*, *οἰνόομαι*, *οἰστρέω*, *οἴχομαι*, *οἰωνίζομαι*.

2. The Epic dialect lengthens *ε* in the reduplication into *ει* in the following verbs; *δεῖδω* *δεῖδοικα*; *δείκνυμι* *δεῖδεγμαι* *δεῖδεκτο* *δεῖδέχεται* *δεῖδέχαστο*; *δίω*, *to fear*, *δεῖδιμεν* *δεῖδυῖα* *ἐδεῖδιμεν*; *εἴκω* (*φεῖκω*) *εἰοικώς* (*φεῖφοικως*). The common *εἴωθα* (*φεῖωθα*), from *εἶθω*, follows the same analogy.

3. Some Epic forms beginning with a liquid, or *σ*, double that consonant after the augment *ε*; as *λαγχάνω* *έλλαχον*, *σεῖω* *έσσειοντο*.

See also *δεῖδω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λείπω*, *λίσσομαι*, *μανθάνω*, *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, *νέω*, *ΣΕΥΩ*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. In the Ionic dialect, the syllabic augment of the *pluperfect* is sometimes formed after the analogy of the imperfect; as *μηχανάομαι* *έμηχάνωτο*, *παλλήλογέω* *έπαλλιλόγητο*, in Hippocrates and Herodotus.

5. In the Epic dialect the *second aorist* active and middle sometimes takes the reduplication of the perfect; as *κάμνω* *κεκάμω*, *φράζω* *πέφραδε*.

See also *δάκνω*, *ΔΑΕΩ*, *to teach*, *θιγγάνω*, *θρόσσω*, *κέλομαι*, *κεύθω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *λάσκω*, *μάσπτω*, *πάλλω*, *πείθω*, *πλήσσω*,

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΕΜΩ, *τέρπω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τύπτω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, χάζω, χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Κέλομαι, ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, and φράζω may take the syllabic augment ε in addition to the reduplication; thus *κεκλόμην, έκεκλόμην, τέτμον, έτετμον, πέφνον, έπεφνον, πέφραδον, έπέφραδον*.

6. Ενίπτω and έρύκω take, in the second aorist, a kind of Attic reduplication at the end of the root; thus *ήνίπαπον, ήρύκακον*, Epic.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see below.

§ 98. 1. The *root* of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb; as *τιμάω, λέγω, μένω*, roots *τιμα-, λεγ-, μεν-*.

2. Verbs are divided into *pure, mute, and liquid*, according as the root ends in a vowel, a mute (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ, also ζ), or a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ); as *βουλεύω*, a pure verb; *λείπω, δέχομαι*, mute verbs; *μέλω, οδύρομαι*, liquid verbs.

§ 99. The root of a pure verb is obtained by dropping ω or ομαι of the present; as *τιμά-ω, φιλέ-ω, άρνέ-ομαι*. The root of a liquid verb may be obtained by dropping ω, ομαι of the present, or ω of the future; as *μέν-ω, οδύρ-ομαι, βάλλω βαλ-ω*.

The root of a mute verb may be obtained by dropping ω, ομαι of the present, *ον, ομην, ην* of the second aorist, α of the second perfect; or from some kindred word; as *λέγ-ω, έ-τάγ-ην, άπτω άφ-ή, κρύπτω έ-κρύβ-ην κρύφ-α*.

§ 100. Very frequently, the root of a verb is, by the addition of one or more letters, strengthened in the present; for example, the roots of the presents *μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω* are *μανθαν-, πυνθαν-, διδασκ-, πρασσ-*, but the roots of these verbs are ΜΑΘ-, ΠΥΘ-, ΔΑ-, ΠΡΑΓ-. For practical purposes, an Ω is often appended to the root of the verb when it is obscured in the present; in which case it is called the *simple theme*, or *simple* or *imaginary present*; thus, the simple themes of *μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω* are ΜΑΘΩ, ΠΥΘΩ, ΔΑΩ, ΠΡΑΓΩ.

As a common rule, when the root is modified in the present, the other tenses, except the imperfect, are derived from the

simple present ; for example, the perfect active of ἀγγέλλω is ἤγγελ-κα, from ΑΓΓΕΛ-, ΑΓΓΕΛΩ.

§ 101. 1. Verbal roots are strengthened by the addition of Δ, Ζ, Θ, Κ, Ν, Σ, ΣΚ, Τ, Χ ; also by doubling λ, ν, ρ, when they stand at the end of the root.

-αῖνω or -ᾶνω is often appended to roots ; as ἀλφαῖνω, ὀσφραῖνομαι, αὐξάνω, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἰκάνω. So δεικ-αν-άω, ἰσχ-αν-άω. — Not unfrequently a root is strengthened by annexing -ανω (sometimes -αινω), and inserting ν before its last letter ; as ἀνδάνω, μανθάνω, ἐρνυγάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, (§ 14.)

-δω is appended to the root of a few verbs ; ἀμέρδω, δεῖδω, ἙΔΩ, ΑΧΕΔΩ, ΕΛΑΔΩ, ΒΑΔΩ vado.

-εῖνω, in ἀλε-εῖνω, ἐρε-εῖνω, φα-εῖνω.

-ζω is not unfrequently appended to the root in the present ; if the root ends in a consonant, -ζω is preceded by α, ι, or υ ; as σχάζω, δακνάζομαι, ἀκαχίζω, κτίζω, ἐρπύζω. — The root of some primitive verbs in -ζω ends in δ ; as εἶζομαι, ὄζω, φράζω. Here δ is changed into its kindred ζ (§ 10). In general however the root of verbs in -ζω ends in ζ ; as ἐλπίζω, φωτίζω, roots ἐλπίζ-, φωτίζ-. — See also -σσω.

θω is not unfrequently appended to the root ; when the root ends in a consonant, -θω is commonly preceded by α, ε, or υ ; πελάθω, ἀλήθω, πλήθω, σήθω, ἔσθω (ἔδ-θω), φλεγέθω, ἡγερέθομαι, τελέθω, φθινύθω. In this case, the present indicative in -αθω is not used ; thus, αλκαθω, αμυναθω, διωκαθω, εεργαθω, ειργαθω, εργαθω, κιαθω are used only in the dependent moods and imperfect ; as ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθειν, ἐδιώκαθον.

-ινω, -ινεω, in ὀρ-ίνω, ἀγ-ινέω.

-κω is appended to the root of a few verbs ; as ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω.

-λλω comes from -λω by doubling λ ; as ἀγγέλ-λω, σφάλ-λω, τίλλω. So ὀλλύω ὀλλυμι, from ΟΛΩ, with υ annexed to the root.

-νω or -νημι, formed by inserting ν before α ; in which case, ε, in the first syllable of the verb, becomes ι ; thus, πιλνάω, κιννάω, πέ-τηνημι, σκίδνημι, κίδνημι, from πελάω, κεράω, πετάω, ΣΚΕΔΑΩ, ΚΕ-ΔΑΩ. But πέρνημι, κρεμνάω κρημνάω do not change ε into ι.

-νεω is sometimes appended to the root ; as βυνέω, ἰκνέομαι, ἰσχνέομαι.

-νω, from -νω ; an Æolic peculiarity ; as κρίνω, for κρίνω.

-νύω or -νυμι is often appended to the root ; as ἄγνυμι, δαίνυμι, δέχνυμαι. If the root ends in a vowel, the ν is generally doubled ; further, ο is lengthened into ω before ν ; as ἐννυμι (εἰνύω), ζώννυμι, τίννυμι τίννυμι. So κτίννυμι from ΚΤΕΝΩ, with a change of ε into ι. νω is often appended to the root ; as κάμνω, δάκνω, κορθύνω, ἰστώνω, φθίνω. So πίννω from ΠΙΤΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

-ξω, in the present, comes from -κω or -γω, by annexing σ to the root ; thus, ἀλέξω, αὔξω, ὀδάξω.

πτω, in the present, comes from -πω, -βω, -φω, by annexing τ to the

- root; as *τίπτω* (π), *βλάπτω* (β), *σκάπτω* (φ). For the euphonic changes see above (§ 13, 1).
- ρρω* comes from -*ρω* by doubling ρ; as *ἔρ-ρω*, *ἀέρ-ρω*, *ἰμέρ-ρω*. This is an Æolic peculiarity.
 - σγω*, only in *μίσγω*, from *ΜΙΓΩ*.
 - σκω* is, in a few instances, formed by inserting σ before -*κω* or -*χω*; thus, *ἀλύσκω*, *εἴσκω*, *λάσκω*, *τιτύσκομαι*, *δεδίσκομαι*, *διδάσκω*.
- Roots, ending in a vowel; are very often strengthened, in the present, by σκ; in which case the radical vowel is often lengthened before σκ; as *βάσκω* *βιβάσκω*, *ἀρέσκω*, *πιπίσκω*, *βιβρώσκω*, *θνήσκω*, *κυκλήσκω*. — If the root ends in a consonant, ι is inserted before σκ; as *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἀμβλίσκω*, *εὐρίσκω*; also *κνίσκω*.
- σπω* is formed by inserting σ before π in the forms *ἔσπομαι*, *ἔσπετε*, *ἐνίσπω*.
 - σσω* or -*ττω*, in the present, comes from -*κω*, -*γω*, or -*χω*, and sometimes from -*τω*, -*θω*, or -*πω*, by annexing σ to the root (§ 13, 10); as *μαλάσσω* (κ), *ἀλλάσσω* (γ), *ταράσσω* (χ): *λίσσομαι* (τ), *κορύσσω* (θ): *ἐρίσσω* (π), *ᾄσσομαι* (π), *πέσσω* (π). — Sometimes σσ is changed into ζ; thus *ἀρμόσσω* *ἀρμόζω*, *ἐλίσσω* *ἐλελίζω*, *βράσσω* *βράζω*, *συρίττω* *συρίζω*, *σφάττω* *σφάζω*. In some verbs of this description -*σσω* is always changed into -*ζω*; as *ἀρπάζω* (γ), *ἀλαλάζω* (γ), *βρίζω*, *δαίζω*, *ἐναρίζω*, *κλάζω* (γ), *κοίζω*, *κράζω* (γ), *λάζομαι* (β), *μαστιζω* (γ), *νίζω* (β), *οἰμώζω* (γ), *ὀλολύζω* (γ), *παίζω* (γ, δ), *πλάζω* (γ), *ρίζω* (γ), *στάζω* (γ), *σταλάζω*, *στηρίζω*, *στενάζω* (χ), *στίζω* (γ), *σφύζω*, *τρίζω* (γ). — A few roots ending in a vowel are strengthened by σσ or ττ; as *ἀηθέσσω*, *ἀφάσσω*, *ἀλύσσω*.
 - σχω*, only in *ἴσχω* from *ἔχω*.
 - τω*, in a few pure verbs; *ἀρύτω*, *ἀνύτω*.
 - χω*, rare; *νήχομαι*, *ΔΙΑΔΩ*, *στεν-ά-χω* with α inserted.
 - ψω*, in the present of *ἔψω* (*ἔπ-σω*).

2. Some roots ending in a consonant are strengthened by inserting ν before that consonant; *ΕΝΕΓΚΩ*, *ΠΛΑΪΤΩ*, *ΣΑΔΙΠΙΤΩ*, *ΕΝΠΩ*. (§ 14.)

§ 102. The radical vowel is often lengthened in the following manner:

- ā into η or αι, sometimes into ā; as *ΛΑΘΩ* *λήθω*, *ἀγάομαι* *ἀγαίομαι*, *ΦΑΝΩ* *φαίνω* *ἔφηναι*, *ΚΑΩ* *καίω* *κᾶω*, *ΗΠΑΤΩ* *πέπῥαγα*. In the aorist active of liquid verbs, and in the second perfect, it is commonly lengthened into η.
- ε — ει, commonly in liquid verbs; rarely into η; as *ΑΜΕΡΩ* *ἀμέρω*, *ΣΠΕΡΩ* *σπείρω* *ἔσπειρα*, *ΕΠΩ* *ΕΠΠΩ*, *ΕΩ* *εἰμί*; *μέλω* *μέμηλα*.
- ι — ει; before a liquid into ī; as *ΑΛΙΦΩ* *ἀλείφω*, *ΔΗΠΩ* *λείπω*, *ΤΙΛΩ* *ἐτίλα*, *ΚΑΙΝΩ* *κλίνω* *ἔκλινα*.
- ο — ου; *ΑΚΩΩ* *ἀκούω*, *βόλωμαι* *βούλωμαι*.
- υ — ευ; before a liquid into ū; *ΦΥΤΩ* *φεύγω*, *ΚΥΘΩ* *κεύθω*, *ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ* *αἰσχύνω*.

§ 103. 1. When the radical vowel of a dissyllabic liquid

verb is *ε*, it is changed into *α* in the perfect, pluperfect, aorist passive, future passive, second aorist, and sometimes in the present, future active, and aorist active. This commutation takes place also in dissyllabic mute verbs when *ε* is preceded or followed by a liquid. E. g.

στέλλ-ω, ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, ἐστάλην
τρέπω τράπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράφθην, ἔτραπον ἐτράπην

See also δέρκομαι, δέρω, δρέπω, εἶλω, κείρω, κτείνω, λέπω, πείρω, πέρβω, πλέκω, σπείρω, στρέφω, τέμνω, μείρομαι, τέρπω, τρέφω, τρέχω. in the Catalogue of Verbs.

The following retain the *ε* in the second aorist: ΓΕΝΩ, ΕΛΩ, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, θείνω, θέρομαι, λέγω, *to collect*, στερέω, τέμνω, τέρσομαι, φλέγω.

2. When the radical vowel of a verb is *ε*, it is regularly changed into *ο* in the second perfect, and sometimes in the perfect, and second aorist active; as,

δέρκομαι δέδορκα, ΓΕΝΩ γέγονα, στέργω ἔστοργα
κλέπτω κέκλοφα, πέμπω πέπομφα, πλέκω πέπλοχα
μείρομαι ἔμμορα μεμορμένος ἔμμορον

See also ANΕΘΩ, ἔλπω, ἐγείρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἔρδω, ἐσθίω, ἔημι, λαγχάνω, λέγω, *to collect*, ΛΕΧΩ, ΜΕΝΩ, ξυν-νεφέω, πάσχω, πέρδομαι, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, φέρβω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(a) In some verbs, the *ε* of the diphthongs *ει* and *ευ* becomes *ο* in the perfect; see δέιδω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, λείπω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Not unfrequently the radical vowel *ε* is changed into *ω*; as ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω. Most commonly, however, *ε* becomes *ο*, *ω*, and *εω*, *ωω* are annexed to the root; as στρέφω στρωφάω.

3. Sometimes *ε* is changed into *ι*; as ἔζομαι ἱζω, ἔΩ ἱώ, ἔχω ἱσχώ.

4. Sometimes the radical vowel *α* is changed into *ο* or *ω*; as μηχανάομαι, ἀτιμάω, Ionic pluperfect ἐμηχάνωτο, ἡτίμωτο, implying -όμαι, -δω; ζάω ζώω, ΤΡΑΓΩ τρώγω.

See also ἄγω, ἀμαρτάνω, πάσχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

ΑΥΡΩ changes *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος.

§ 104. 1. Roots are very often prolonged by annexing *ε*, sometimes *α* or *ο*, rarely *ι* or *υ*, to their last letter; as αἰδομαι αἰδέομαι, ἰσχνάνω ἰσχανάω, ἌΛΩ ἌΛΟΩ, ἔσθω ἐσθίω, ἀνω ἀνύω.

Particularly in the Ionic dialect, verbs in *ω* are not unfrequently inflected after the analogy of verbs in *εω*; as ἀγόμενος ἀγεόμενος, βάλλειν βαλλέειν, σχέθειν σχεθέειν, βαλλόμενος βαλλεόμενος, δύνουσι δυνέουσι, ρεύόμενος ρεύεόμενος.

So εἶχε, εἶψε, ὄφλεε, Ionic for εἶχε, ἤψε, ὄφλε, from ἔχω, ἔψω, ὀφλισκάνω.

2. When the root is thus prolonged, the radical vowel ε is very often changed into ο. The Poets may further change it into ω, and then prolong the root by annexing α to it; as ΔΡΕΜΩ δρομάω δρωμάω; πέρβω πορβέω.

3. When a root contains two consonants without an intervening vowel, it may be prolonged by inserting a short vowel between those consonants; thus, ΕΝΙΩ ἐνέπω ΕΝΙΠΩ, θράσσω ταρασσω, ΠΝΥΩ πινύσσω.

§ 105. 1. Sometimes the root is *syncopated*; in which case, monosyllabic roots lose their vowel; dissyllabic and polysyllabic roots most commonly drop their last vowel; as ἀγείρω ἀγρόμενος, ΓΕΝΩ γίνομαι.

See also ἀλέξω, ἔγειρω, ἔρχομαι, κέλομαι, κεράννυμι, μίμνω, πέλαω, πέλω, πιπράσσω, πετάω, ἵπταμαι, πέτομαι, πίπτω, ἔπω, ἔχω, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τίκτω (for τίττω), ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. In some verbs the root undergoes a *metathesis*; as δέρομαι ἔδρακον ἐδράκην.

See also ἀμαρτάνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσσω, βλώσσω, δαμάω, δέμω, θνήσκω, θρώσσω, καλέω, κάμνω, μείρομαι, μέλω, πέρδομαι, πέρβω, ΠΟΡΩ, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, τέμνω, στρώννυμι, τέρπω, τιτρώσσω.

§ 106. New themes are sometimes formed from the perfect active, and second aorist, by changing α, ον, ομην into ω, ομαι; as γίγνομαι γέγωα, new present γεγάομαι; ΔΑΕΩ δέδαα, δέδοομαι.

So ἐγείρω ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρηγοράω γρηγορέω, both prolonged; ἵστημι ἕστηκα, στήκαω; τέμνω τέτμηκα, τμήγω. So also ἵημι (ἦκα), ἦκαω; ἴω (ἶκα) ἶκαω.

§ 107. The last vowel of the root of a *pure* verb, if short, is lengthened in all the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

In this case, α is lengthened into η; when however it is preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, it is only lengthened. E. g.

τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην
φιλέω φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα πεφίλημαι ἐφίληθην
δηλώω δηλώσω ἐδήλωσα δεδήλωκα δεδήλωμαι ἐδηλώθην

τίω τίσω ἐτίσα τέτικα τέτιμαι
δακρύνω δακρῦσω ἐδάκρῦσα δεδάκρῦκα δεδάκρῦμαι
εἶω εἶσω εἶσα εἶκα εἶαθην
ἰάομαι ἰάσομαι ἰασάμην
δράω δράσω ἐδράσα δεδράκα δεδράμαι

NOTE 1. Ακροάομαι, θινιάω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ. πελάω (ΠΛΑΩ), and ποινάομαι, do not change \bar{a} into η ; as ακροάσομαι, θοινάσομαι, πάσομαι, ἐπλάθην, ποινάσομαι. — Πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), τιτράω (ΤΡΑΩ), χράω χράομαι, change \bar{a} into η ; as πρήσω, ἔτρησα, χρήσομαι. — Ἔω, *to place*, has F. εἴσομαι. Θέω (τίθημι), *to put*, has Perf. τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

NOTE 2. Many pure verbs retain the short radical vowel through all the tenses; as,

γελάω γελᾶσω ἐγέλῤῥα, καλέω καλέσω ἐκάλεσα

See also ἄγαμαι, ΑΕΩ. ἀηθέσσω, ἀκέομαι, ἀκηδέω, ἀλέομαι, ἄλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀντιάω, ἀνύω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρύω, ἀφύω, ἀχθομαι, βδέω, γελᾶω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, εἰμί, εἰλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἔννυμι, ἔραμαι, ἐράω, ἐρύω, ἐσθίω, ζέω, θλάω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κεράννυμι, κλάω, κοτέω, κρεμάννυμι, λοέω, μαίομαι, μεθύσκω, ναίω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλλυμι, ὀννυμι, ὄνομαι, ὄννυμι, πατέομαι, πετάννυμι, πιπράσκω, πτύω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τανύω, τελέω, τρέω, φθίω, χαλάω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. The quantity of the last radical vowel of some pure verbs is variable; as,

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, αἰνήσω, ἤνησα, ἤνεκα, ἤνημαι, ἠνέθην

See also ΑΑΩ, ἀγρέω, αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, αὐώ, ἀφάω βαίνω, γαμέω, δέω, *to bind*, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, δύω, εἰρύω, ἔλκω, ἐμέω, εὐνάω, εὐρίσκω, εὐτυχέω, ἔχω, κήδω, κορέννυμι, λύω, μάχομαι, νέμα, ὄζω, ὀνίνυμι, πεινάω, πίμπρημι, πινύσκω, πίνω, ποθέω, πονέω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, ῥύομαι, σβέννυμι, στερέω, τίθημι, ΦΕΝΩ, φημί, φθάνω, φθονέω, φορέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present and Imperfect.

§ 108. 1. All verbal forms are, in practice, referred to the present indicative.

For example, ἔμαθον, ελείφθην, ἔσφηλα, are, in parsing, said to come from μαθάνω, λείπω, σφάλλω.

2. To form the present passive, drop ω of the present active, and annex ομαι; as βουλεύω βουλεύομαι.

3. To form the imperfect active, drop ω of the present, annex *ον*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω ἐβούλεον.

4. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω, βουλεύομαι ἐβουλευόμην*.

Future and Aorist Active and Middle.

§ 109. 1. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω*.

So *τιμάω τιμήσω, καλέω καλέσω, πλέκω πλέξω, γράφω γράψω, ᾄδω ᾄσω, ἐλπίζω ἐλπίσω, σπένδω σπείσω*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ) κράξω, βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) βλάψω, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) πράξω, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) πλάσω*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the future active of a liquid verb, annex *εω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the root; as *μένω μενέω μενῶ, καθαίρω καθαρέω καθαρῶ*.

So *κρίνω κρινῶ, ἀμύνω ἀμυνῶ, φαίνω φανῶ, κτείνω κτενῶ, ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ, στέλλω στελῶ, σπείρω σπερῶ*. (§§ 100 - 103.)

3. To form the future middle, drop *ω* of the future active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύῶ βουλεύσομαι; ἀμύνῶ ἀμυνέω ἀμυνέομαι* contracted *ἀμυνοῦμαι*.

NOTE 1. (a) Futures in *ᾶσω* and *εσω*, from verbs in *αω, αζω, εω*, often drop *σ*, and are contracted like verbs in *αω* and *εω*. The Attic dialect uses only the contracted form. E. g.

ἐλαύνω, βιβάζω, F. ἐλάσω ἐλῶ, βιβάσω βιβῶ

δικάζω, τελέω, F. δικάσω δικῶ, τελέσω τελέω τελῶ

The future middle, in this case, is contracted chiefly in *ἐμέω ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, κολάζω κολάσομαι κολῶμαι, μάχομαι μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι*.

(b) In a few instances, *ᾶσω, ῶσω* seem to be contracted into *ῶ* according to the preceding analogy; thus, *δράω, ἐρημώω, δέομαι, F. δρίσω δρῶ, ἐρημώσεται ἐρημοῖτε, δεησόμεθα δεούμεθα*.

(c) In the Epic dialect, *ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑΩ), to teach, ἐρύω, to draw, ΚΕΙΩ or ΚΕΩ, to cause to lie down, and τανύω, to stretch*, drop the *σ* in the future; thus, *F. δῶω, I shall find, ἐρύσω ἐρύω, κείω or κέω, I shall lie down, τανύσω τανύω*.

NOTE 2. Futures in *ῖσω*, from verbs in *ιζω*, drop *σω* and annex *εω*, which is always contracted into *ῶ*; that is, *ῖσω ῖσομαι* become *ῖῶ ῖοῦμαι*, respectively; as,

οἰκίζω, F. οἰκίσω οἰκῶ, οἰκίσομαι οἰκιοῦμαι

φροντίζω, F. φροντίσω φροντιῶ φροντιοῦμαι

NOTE 3. (a) Some mute verbs form the future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs; thus, *καθίζομαι καθεδούμαι, μανθάνω μαθεύμαι* Doric for *μαθοῦμαι, τίκτω τεκούμαι, τρίβω συν-τριβεῖται*.

(b) The following form the future middle without the characteristic σ : *ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), to eat, F. ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, I shall eat; πίνω, to drink, F. πίομαι, I shall drink.*

For *ἔδομαι, πίομαι*, the later Greeks said *ἐδοῦμαι, πιοῦμαι*, formed according to the preceding analogy.

(c) The future *δράμομαι*, for *δραμοῦμαι*, from *τρέχω (ΔΡΕΜΩ)*, is formed after the analogy of *ἔδομαι*.

§ 110. 1. To form the aorist active, drop ω of the present, annex *σα*, and prefix its augment; as, *βουλεύω ἐβούλευσα*.

So *τιμᾶω ἐτίμησα, γελᾶω ἐγέλασα, καλέω ἐκάλεσα, πλέξω ἐπλεξα, γράφω ἔγραψα, ἄδω ἤσα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπισα, σπένδω ἔσπεισα*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) ἔβλαψα, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) ἔπραξα, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) ἔπλασα*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the aorist active of a *liquid verb*, annex *a* to the root, lengthen the radical vowel, and prefix its augment; as *κρίνω ἔκρινα, στέλλω ἔστειλα*.

So *ἀμύνω ἤμυνα, τίλλω ἔτιλα, σπείρω ἔσπειρα, μένω ἔμεινα, σφάλλω ἔσφηλα, φαίνω ἔφηνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθηρα*. (§ 102.)

3. To form the aorist middle, drop *a* of the aorist active, and annex *αμην*; as *βουλεύω, ἐβούλευσα ἐβουλευσάμην; κρίνω, ἔκρινα ἐκρινάμην*.

NOTE 1. These three verbs, *δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵημι*, take *κα* instead of *σα* in the aorist; thus, *ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἤκα ἠκάμην*.

NOTE 2. Some verbs do not take σ in the aorist; as *ἀλέομαι* or *ἀλεύομαι ἠλεάμην* or *ἠλευάμην*. See also *δατέομαι, καίω, ΣΕΥΩ, φέρω, χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the aorist annexes *σον, σόμην* to the root, that is, it is inflected after the analogy of the second aorist. See *αἶγω, αἶδω, βαίνω, δύω, ἴκω, ΛΕΧΩ, ὄρνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, φέρω, χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. Verbs in *-αίνω* and *-ραίνω* lengthen the radical vowel into \bar{a} ; as *παινώ ἐπῖᾱνα, περαίνω ἐπέρᾱνα, ἐπικραίνω ἐπέκρᾱνα*. Also the following: *ισχναίνω ἰσχνᾱνα, κερδαίνω ἐκέρδᾱνα, κοιλαίνω ἐκοιλᾱνα, λευκαίνω ἐλευκᾱνα, ὀργαίνω ὀργᾱνα, πεπαίνω ἐπέᾱνα*. But *τετραίνω ἐτέτρηνα ἐτετρηνάμην, μαινώ ἐμήνην* rarely *ἐμήᾱνα*.

NOTE 5. The radical vowel of αἶρω and ἄλλομαι becomes η only in the indicative, in consequence of the augment; in the other moods it is merely lengthened; thus αἶρω ἦρα ἄρω ἄραιμι ἄρον ἄρας, ἡράμην ἄρωμαι; ἄλλομαι, ἡλάμην ἄλωμαι.

NOTE 6. In later Greek, verbs in -αῖνω and -αῖρω often lengthen the radical vowel into ā; as σημαῖνω ἐσήμᾱνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθᾱρα, ἐχθαίρω ἤχθᾱρα, φαῖνω ἔφᾱνα.

NOTE 7. The aorist in -ηνα, -ηρα, from verbs in -αῖνω, -αῖρω, is often written -ηνα, -ηρα, with iota subscript, as if αι were changed into η. But this is incorrect, first, because the aorist of liquid verbs comes from the *root*; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is written without this ι; thus, ἐπ-ἐκρᾱνε, ἀν-έφηνε, καθηράντων, κατ-ᾱραι ἐπ-ᾱρη ἐπ-ᾱρας, ἦρε ᾱρατο.

NOTE 8. The future and aorist of some liquid verbs are formed after the analogy of other verbs; that is, by annexing σω, σα to the root; as, κείρω, F. κέρσω, A. ἔκερσα. See also αἶρω, ἀέρω, ἔρρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἶλω, εἰλᾶνω, θέρομαι, κέλλω, κύρω, μείρομαι, ὄρνυμι, τείρω, φθείρω, φύρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

-Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist and Future Passive.

§ 111. 1. To form the perfect active, drop ω of the present, annex κα, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα.

So τιμάω τετίμηκα, ἄδω ἤκα, πείθω πέπεικα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπικα. (§§ 107; 13, 8.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἤγγελκα, φαίνω πέφαγκα, καθαίρω κεκάθαρκα, στέλλω ἔσταλκα, σπείρω ἔσπαρκα. (§§ 100; 101; 103; 14.)

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (π, β, φ) or a palatal (κ, γ, χ), drop ω of the present, annex α, change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (φ, χ), and prefix its augment; φ and χ of course remain unchanged; as τρίβω τέτριφα, πλέκω πέπλεχα.

So γράφω γέγραφα, ῥίπτω ῥρριφα, τεύχω τέτευχα, πράσσω πέπραχα. (§ 101.)

3. To form the perfect passive, drop ω of the present active, annex μαι, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι.

So τιμάω τετίμηναι, ἀνιάω ἠνιάμαι, πλέκω πέπλεγμαι, λείπω λέλειμμαι, πείθω πέπεισμαι, χωρίζω κεχώρισμαι, σπένδω ἐσπείσμαι. (§§ 107; 13; 14.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἡγγέλμαι, αἰσχύνω ᾗσχυμμαι, καθαίρω κεκάθαρμαι, αἶρω ἤρμαι, στέλλω ἐστάλμαι, σπείρω ἔσπαρμαι. (§§ 100; 103; 14.)

4. To form the pluperfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.

5. To form the pluperfect passive, drop *μαι* of the perfect passive, annex *μην*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι ἐβεβουλεύμην.

6. To form the aorist passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *θην*, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην.

So τιμάω ἐτιμήθην, πλέκω ἐπλέχθην, λέγω ἐλέχθην, λείπω ἐλείφθην, πείθω ἐπείσθην, χωρίζω ἐχωρίσθην. (§§ 107; 13.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἡγγέλθην, φαίνω ἐφάνθην, αἰσχύνω ᾗσχύνθην, καθαίρω ἐκαθάρθην, αἶρω ἤρθην; στέλλω ἐστάλθην. (§§ 100; 103.)

7. To form the future passive, drop *θην* of the aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment; as βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην βουλευθήσομαι.

NOTE 1. (a) The following mute verbs change *ε* into *α* in the perfect passive; στρέφω ἔστραμμαι, τρέπω τέτραμμαι, τρέφω τέτραμμαι. The Ionic dialect changes it also in the aorist; thus ἐστράφθην, ἐτράφθην. (§ 103.) Τρέπω has also perfect active τέτραφα.

(b) In some instances the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ο*, rarely *ω*, in the perfect and pluperfect; as κλέπτω κέκλοφα ἐκεκλόφειν. (§ 103, 2.) See also αείρω, δείδω, ἔχω, ἵημι, λαγχάνω, ΔΕΧΩ, μείρομαι, ξυννεφέω, πέμπω, πλέκω, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(c) Ἄγω and πᾶσχω change the radical *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀγόχα or ἀγόχα, πέποσχα. (§ 103, 2, b.)

NOTE 2. When, in the perfect passive, γγ or μμ would come to stand before *μαι*, μεθα, the combinations γγμ, μμμ become γμ, μμ, for the sake of euphony; as ἐλέγχω ἐλήλεγγμαι ἐλήλεγμαι, κάμπτω κέκαμμμαι κέκαμμαι.

When μμ would come to stand after a consonant, it drops one *μ*; as τέρπω τέτερμμαι τέτερμαι.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the linguals *δ*, *θ* remain unchanged

before μ ; as ΚΑΔΩ, *κέκαδμαι κορύσσω, κεκόρυθμαι*, in Homer; πυκά-
ζω πεπύκαδμαι, in Sappho.

NOTE 4. Many pure verbs, especially such as do not lengthen the radical vowel, insert σ before *μαι*, *μεθα*, *μένος*, and *ται* of the perfect passive, and before *θην* of the aorist passive; as τελέω, *τετέλεσμαι τετελέσμεθα τετελεσμένος, τετέλεσται; ἐτελέσθην*.

See also ΑΑΩ, *ἀγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἀκούω, ἄλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀνύω, ἀρέσχω, ἀρύω, ἄχθομαι, βαίνω, βοάω, βυέω, γελῶ, γιγνώσκω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, δέω, δράω, δύναμαι, εἰρύω, ἐλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἐννυμι, ἔδω, ἔΩ, to seat, ζέω, ζώννυμι, θλάω, θραύω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κελεύω, κεράννυμι, κλαίω, κλάω, to break, κλείω, to shut, κληῖω, κναίω, κνάω, κο-
λούω, κορέννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρούω, κυλίω, λείω, to sift, μάχομαι, με-
θύω, μιμνήσκω, ναίω, νέω, ξίω, οἶομαι, ὀμνυμι, ὄνομαι, παλαιά, πατρί-
ομαι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, πιπίσκω, πλέω, πνέω, πρίω,
πτύω, ραίω, ρώννυμι, σάω, to sift, σβέννυμι, σείω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω,
στορέννυμι, τανύω, τίνω, ὕω, φέρω, φλάω, φλύω, φρέω, χαλάω, χόω, χρά-
ομαι, χράω, χρίω, χώννυμι, ψαύω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.*

NOTE 5. (a) The following verbs in *νω* drop ν in the perfect ac-
tive and passive, and aorist passive; κλίνω, *κέκλικα κέκλιμαι ἐκλίθην*;
κρίνω, *κέκρικα κέκριμαι ἐκρίθην*; πλύνω, *πέπλυκα πέπλυμαι ἐπλύθην*.
The Poets however often retain the ν in the aorist passive; thus ἐκλίν-
θην, ἐκρίνθην, ἐπλύνθην.

(b) The perfect drops the ν also in a few other verbs in *νω*; as κερ-
δαίνω *κεκέρδακα, βραδύνω ἐβεβραδύκειν, τραχύνω τετράχυναι*.

NOTE-6. Some verbs in *νω* drop ν before the endings *μαι*, *μεθα*,
μένος, of the perfect passive, and insert σ ; as φαίνω *πέφασμαι πεφά-
σμεθα πεφασμένος*.

So σημαίνω *σεσήμασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, περαίνω πεπέρασμαι -σμεθα
-σμένος, ραίνω ἔρρασμαι, παχύνω πεπάχυσμαι, μολύνω μεμόλυσμαι, λυ-
μαίνομαι λελύμασμαι, μαινώ μεμίαςμαι, ὑφαίνω ὕφασμαι*. — Ξηραίνω
has ἐξήραμαι and ἐξήρασμαι.

NOTE 7. In the following forms, the perfect takes the characteristic
of the aorist: ἴσασι, εἰξᾶσι, γεγράφαται (*Tabul. Heracl.*), for
ἴδασι, εἶκασι, γεγράφαται, from ἰδῶ, εἶκω, γράφω.

Future Perfect.

§ 112. 1. To form the future perfect active,
drop *a* of the perfect, and annex *σω*, which may
assume the middle form *σομαι*; as *θνήσχω, τέθνηκα
τεθνήξω* or *τεθνήξομαι*.

See also *δεῖδω, ἴστημι, κήδω, κλάζω, κράζω, χαίρω*, in the Catalogue
of Verbs.

2. To form the future perfect passive, drop *αι* of

the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαι* ; as *βλάπτω, βέβληται βεβλήσθαι*.

See also *βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, γράφω, δαμάω, δέχομαι, δέω, to bind, δηλόω, θάπτω, καλέω, κλαίω, κλείω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, κτάομαι, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λέγω, λείπω, λύω, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, παύω, πίμπρημι, πιπράσκω, πλήσσω, ποιέω, πράσσω, ΡΕΩ, to say, σιγάω, σκοπέω, τανύω, τάσσω, τέμνω, τεύχω, τιμάω, τρέπω, φάω, ΦΑΩ, to kill, φιλέω, φύρω, χολόω, χράομαι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The future perfect of *δείδω, κήδω*, and *κράζω*, inserts *η* before *σω*, after the analogy of verbs in *εω* ; further, the future perfect of *κήδω* retains the radical vowel ; thus, *δεδοικ-ή-σω, κεκαδ-ή-σομαι, κεκραγήσω*.

NOTE 2. The future perfect of *δέω, τεύχω*, and *ΦΑΩ*, imply a perfect passive in *-ημαι, -ενγμαι* ; thus, *δέω, δεδεσται δεδήσομαι ; τεύχω, τέτυξαι τετεύξομαι ; ΦΑΩ, πέφασται πεφήσομαι*.

Second Aorist, Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Future Passive.

§ 113. Some primitive verbs form their *aorist, perfect and pluperfect active, and future passive*, by annexing the following endings to the root :

Aorist Active	-ον ;	as <i>λείπω ἔλιπον, τέμνω ἔτεμον</i>
Aorist Passive	-ην ;	as <i>λείπω ἐλίπην, φλέγω ἐφλέγην</i>
Aorist Middle	-όμεν ;	as <i>λείπω ἐλιόμην</i>
Perfect Active	-α ;	as <i>λείπω λέλοιπα, πράσσω πέπράγα</i>
Pluperfect Active	-ειν ;	as <i>ἐλελοίπειν, ἐπεπράγειν</i>
Future Passive	-ήσομαι ;	as <i>λείπω λιπήσομαι</i>

These tenses are commonly designated by the numeral *second*, in order that they may be distinguished from the regular tenses of the same name, which commonly are designated by the term *first*.

For practical purposes, the *second pluperfect* may be formed by simply changing *α* of the second perfect into *ειν* ; the *second future passive*, by changing *ην* of the second aorist passive into *ησομαι*.

A list of verbs in which these tenses are found : *ἀγγέλλω, ἀγείρω, ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, αἰρέω, αἶρω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκαχίζω, ἀκούω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέξω, αἰτάνομαι, ἀλλάσσω, ἄλλομαι, ἀλφαίνω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμπεύχω, ἁμπελακίσκω, ἀνδάνω, ANEΘΩ, ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀριστάω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βάπτω, ΒΑΡΕΩ, βιβρώσκω, βλάπτω, βλαστάνω, βλώσσω, βούλομαι, ΒΡΑΧΩ, βρέχω, βρίθω, ΒΡΟΧΩ, γεγωνίσκω, γηθέω, γίγνομαι, γλύφω, γράφω, ΔΑΕΩ, δαίω, δάκνω, δαμάω, δαρθάνω, δειπνέω, δέρκομαι, δέρω, δίδωμι, ΔΙΚΩ, διώ, δουπέω, δρέπω, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἴκω, εἴλω, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔλπω, ἐναίρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω,*

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἔπω, ἔρδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, ἔρχομαι, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρύκω, ἐσθίω, εὐρίσκω, ἔχω, ζεύγνυμι, θάλλω, θάπτω, ΘΑΦΩ, θείνω, θέρομαι, θιγγάνω, θλίβω, θνήσκω, θρύπτω, θρώσκω, ἰκνέομαι, ἴσστημι, καίω, κάμνω, ΚΑΦΕΩ; κείρω, κέλωμαι, κεύθω, κήδω, κιχάνω, κλάζω, κλέπτω, κλίνω, κλύω, κόπτω, κορέννυμι, κοτέω, κράζω, ΚΡΙΖΩ; κρύπτω, κτείνω, κτυπέω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάμπω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, λέγω, *to collect*, λείπω, λείχω, λέπω, λίσσομαι, μαίνομαι, μαυθάνω, μάρπτω, μάσσω, ΜΑΩ, μείρομαι, μέλω, μένω, μηκάομαι, μίγνυμι, μύζω, μυκάομαι, οἶγω, οἰσθαίνω, ὀλλυμι, ὀράω, ὀρνυμι, ὀρύσσω, ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάω, πάλλω, πάσχω, πείθω, πείρω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, πέτομαι, πήγνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέκω, πλήθω, πλῆσσω, πνίγω, ΠΙΟΡΩ, πράσσω, πτάρνυμαι, πτήσσω, πτύρομαι, πτύσσω, πτύω, πυυθάνομαι, ράπτω, ῥέω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥιγέω, ῥίπτω, σαίρω, ΣΕΥΩ, σήπω, σκάπτω, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, σμύχω, σπείρω, στείχω, στελλω, στέργω, στερέω, στρέφω, στυγέω, σύρω, σφάζω, σφάλλω, ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τάσσω, τέμνω, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τέρσομαι, τήκω, ΤΙΕΩ, τίκτω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τίω, τμήγω, τορέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, τρίβω, τρίζω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τύπτω, τυφώ, ΦΑΓΩ, φαίνω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, φέρβω, φέρω, φεύγω, φθείρω, ΦΛΑΖΩ, φλέγω, φλίβω, φράζω, φράσσω, φρίσσω, φρύγω, φυλάσσω, φύρω, φύω, χάζω, χαίνω, χαίρω, χανδάνω, χέζω, ΧΛΑΖΩ, χλιδάω, ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, ψύχω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. Some of these verbs have also the regular form of the aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive; but, as a general rule, when the second aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive are used, the regular forms are of rare occurrence; thus, the usual aorist of ἄγω is ἤγαγον, the regular ἤξα being little used.

NOTE 2. The perfects δέδρα, μέμνηνα, σέσηρα, πέφηνα, from δαίω, μαίνομαι, σαίρω, and φαίνω, are often written with an iota subscript; thus, δέδρα, μέμνηνα, σέσηρα, πέφηνα. But as they come from the roots ΔΑ-, ΜΑΝ-, ΣΑΡ-, ΦΑΝ-, this iota should be omitted. (Compare § 110, n. 7.)

§ 114. *Dialects.*

1. (a) The Doric forms the future generally by annexing to the root -σέω, middle -σεόμαι, which are generally contracted into -σῶ, -σούμαι or -σεύμαι, and the future then is inflected throughout like contract verbs in έω; as οἰκοδομέω, F. (οἰκοδομησέω) οἰκοδομησῶ, F. M. (οἰκοδομησεόμαι) οἰκοδομησούμαι or οἰκοδομησεύμαι. So ἀπογράφω, F. ἀπογραψῶ, inf. ἀπογραφέν.

The Attic makes use of this Doric future in the verbs θέω, *to run*, νεύω, κλαίω, παίζω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πυυθάνομαι, χέζω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs. — The future χεῶ, from χέω, is the Doric future without the σ.

(b) Not unfrequently the Doric changes -σέω, -σεόμαι into -σίω, -σιόμαι; as πράσσω, βοηθέω, προλείπω, φυλάσσω, F. πραξίω, βοηθησίω, προλειψίω, φυλαξίω.

(c) The Dorians sometimes formed the future passive by simply

changing -ην of the aorist into -ησω; thus, δειχθῆσοῦντι, συναχθῆσοῦν-
τι, φανήσιν, ὠατωθήσω, from δείκνυμι, συνάγω, φαίνω, ὠατοῶ.

2. (a) The future of liquid verbs is inflected throughout like verbs in εω. Its uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic; as κτείνω, Ionic future κτενέω, Attic κτενῶ.

(b) The Doric may change -έω into -ίω in the future of liquid verbs; as ἐμμένω, ἀναγγέλλω, F. ἐμμενῶ, ἀναγγελλῶ.

3. (a) The Doric often conjugates verbs in ζω, and sometimes verbs in αω, as if the root ended in κ; as ὀρκίζω, δοκιμάζω, χαρίζομαι, ἐγδικάζω, ἐργαζομαι, F. ὀρκιζέω, δοκιμάξω, χαριξιάμαι, ἐγδικαξοῦμαι, ἐργαξοῦμαι: σφάζω, γελῶ, φθάνω, A. ἔσφαξα, ἐγέλαξα, ἐφθαξα. So κρατηρίζω ἐκεκρατηρίχην, νομίζω νενόμικμαι, πορίζω ἐπορίχθην, θλάω τέθλαμαι.

(b) In the Doric dialect, some verbs in εω are conjugated as if the root ended in α; as φωνέω φωνᾶσε, πτοέω ἐπτοᾶθην, φιλέω πεφίλακε, ὠνέομαι ὠνασείται.

(c) In the Ionic dialect, verbs in αω are sometimes conjugated as if the root ended in ο or ω; as ἀτιμάω, μηχανάομαι, Plup. ἤτιμωτο, ἐμηχάνωτο.

4. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double the σ of the future and aorist after a short vowel; as τελέω τελίσσω ἐτέλεσσα, ἀνύω ἀνύσσομαι ἤνυσσα, δικάζω ἐδίκασσα.

PERSONAL ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ 115. 1. The letter or letters which are peculiar to a tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense; thus, Σ is the characteristic of the aorist and future active and middle; E, of the future active and middle of liquid verbs; ΘE, ΘH, E, or H, of the aorist passive; K, of the perfect and pluperfect active; ΘHΣ, HΣ, of the future passive.

2: That which denotes the person and number of a verbal form is called the *personal ending*; thus, -μεν is the personal ending of λέγ-ο-μεν; -τε, of λέγ-ε-τε.

3. The following table exhibits the personal endings of the indicative.

Primary Tenses.

		<i>Active.</i>	
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μι	σι, s, σθα	τι, σι
Dual.	—	τον	τον
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	ντι, ντες, νθι, νσι, νι, ᾶσι

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	(μεθον)	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεθα, μεθεν, μεσθα	σθε	νται, ᾶται

Secondary Tenses.

		<i>Active.</i>	
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	ν	s, σθα	—
Dual.	—	τον	τᾶν, την
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	σαν, ν

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μᾶν, μην	σο, ο	το
Dual.		σθον	σθᾶν, σθην
Plural.	μεθα, μεσθα	σθε	ντο, ᾶτο

-*μι* is found in the indicative of verbs in *μι*; in the Epic subjunctive active; and in the optative active. In the secondary tenses, and in the optative active of verbs in *μι*, the element *μ* becomes *ν*, and *ι* is dropped. In the greatest number of verbs this ending is dropped. — The endings *μες, μεν, μαι, μαν, μην, μεθα, μεσθα, μεθεν, μεθον* are modifications of *-μι*.

-*σι* of the second person is found only in the Epic *ἔσσι, thou art*, from the root *ΕΣ-*; in all other cases it becomes *-s*, which is some times strengthened by *θα*. — The endings *τε, τον, σαι, σθε, σθον, σο, σθαν, σθην* are modifications of *σι, σθα*.

-*τι* Doric, *-σι* common, found in verbs in *μι*, and in the Epic subjunctive active. In the greater number of verbs it is dropped; as *ἔλεγε* for *ἔλεγε-τι*. — The endings *ταν, την, ται, το* are its modifications.

-*ντι* Doric, *-νσι* common, formed from *τι* by prefixing *ν*. Its modifications are *νται, ντο, αται, ατο*.

-*σαν*, a modification of *νσι*, is found in verbs in *μι*; in the pluperfect active; aorist passive; and in the imperfect, second aorist, and optative, of some Beotic forms.

NOTE. The personal endings are fragments of *personal pronouns*; thus, the endings beginning with *M* are modifications of *μ-οῦ, μ-οί, μ-έ, ἡ-μείς*; those beginning with *S* and *T* come from *σ-ὁ, τ-ὁ, Τ-ΟΞ, τ-ό*. It is evident therefore that, in Greek, the pronoun is annexed to the root; as *λέγο-μεν, we-say, λέγε-τε, you-say, λέγο-ντι, they-say*.

§ 116. The vowel which stands between the personal ending and the root or characteristic of a verbal form is called the *connecting vowel*. In the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural of the indicative, it is an *ο*; in all the other persons of the same mood, it is an *ε*. Except that,

(a) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *aoist active* and *middle*, is an *ᾱ*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the *aoist active* it is an *ε*.

(b) The connecting vowel-sound of the *pluperfect active* is an *ει*. In the third person plural it is an *ει* or *ε*.

(c) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *ο* into *ω* in the first person singular, and *ε* into *ει* in the second and third person singular.

§ 117. 1. The following table exhibits the personal endings and the connecting vowels of the indicative, united.

Present and Future.

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive.</i>		
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω	εις	ει	ομαι	ει, η, ει	εται
D.	—	ετον	ετον	—	εσθον	εσθον
P.	ομεν	ετε	ουσι (ουσι)	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Middle.</i>		
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ον	ες	ε	ομην	εο, ου	ετο
D.	—	ετον	ετην	—	εσθον	εσθην
P.	ομεν	ετε	ον	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο

Aorist.

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Middle.</i>		
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	α	ας	ε	αμην	αο, ω	ατο
D.	—	ατον	ατην	—	ασθον	ασθην
P.	αμεν	ατε	αν	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

Perfect Active.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	α	ας	ε
D.	—	ατον	ατον
P.	αμεν	ατε	ᾱσι (ανσι)

Pluperfect Active.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ειν	εις	ει
D.	—	ειτον	ειτην
P.	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν, εσαν

2. The *subjunctive* takes the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative, but lengthens the connecting vowels *ο*, *ε* into *ω*, *η*, respectively.

Present and Middle.

1st Sg.	ἔγω	ἔγω
2nd Sg.	σοι	σοι
3rd Sg.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῷ

the secondary

active takes -μι, and

but in the

Present and Middle.

1st Sg.	ἔγω	ἔγω
2nd Sg.	σοι	σοι
3rd Sg.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῷ

1st Sg.	ἔγω	ἔγω
2nd Sg.	σοι	σοι
3rd Sg.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῷ

I
I
I
I

P
I

A
P

P
In
F
A
P
P
F

P
A

P

P

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

1st Sg. 1st person of
and veris;
ἔγω, σοι, αὐτῷ.

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are -μεναι, μεν. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	ει-ν
Perfect Active,	έ-ναι
Aorist Active,	-αι
Passive and Middle,	ε-σθαι
Aorist Middle,	α-σθαι

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in ντ, preceded by ο; in the aorist active, preceded by α. In the perfect active, the root ends in τ preceded by ο.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in -μενος preceded by ο; in the aorist middle, preceded by α.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, τον is sometimes used for την, and την for τον; thus, διώκετον, λαφύσσετον, and perhaps τετεύχετον, for διωκέτην, λαφυσσέτην, τετευχέτην, in the Iliad. On the other hand, είπέτην, έπεδημησάτην, ήστην, έλεγέτην, έκωνωνησάτην, for είπετον, έπεδημησατον, ήστων, έλεγετον, έκωνωνήσατον, are found in Plato; ήλλαξάτην for ήλλάξατον! (Eurip. Alc. 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending -μεθον when two persons speak. Thus, περι-δώμεθον (Il. 23, 489), λελείμμεθον (Soph. El. 950), όρρώμεθον (Id. Ph. 1079); συντριβησόμεθον (Athen. 3, 19), άπολούμεθον (Id. ibid.).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as πίπτω έπεσον, βαίνω έβησόμεν. See also άγω, άείδω, δύνω, ίκω, ΔΕΧΩ, όρνυμι, πίνω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as ΕΙΠΩ είπα, εύρίσκω εύράμην. See also αἰρέω, ΑΥΡΩ, δέρκομαι, ΕΙΔΩ, όσφραίνομαι, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of βαίνω, γίγνομαι, and ίστημι, the feminine participle ends in -ώσα (for -ονσα); as βεβαώσα, γεγαώσα, έστειώσα, contracted βεβώσα, γεγώσα, έστώσα. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

NOTE 5. The imperfect ηέιν of είμι (ΕΙΩ), to go, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

§ 118. Dialects.

1. Indicative Active.

-εις, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -εις, as συρίσδες, άμέλγες : Æolic -ειςθα, as έχω έχισθα.

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
S.	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ωμαι	ῆαι, ῆ	ῆται
D.		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῆσθον	ῆσθον
P.	ωμεν	ῆτε	ωσι (ωνσι)	ωμεθα	ῆσθε	ωνται

3. The *optative* takes the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

(a) But the first person singular of the optative active takes -μ, and the third person plural ends in -εν.

(b) For its connecting vowel-sound the optative has οι; but in the aorist active and middle it has αι.

	<i>Active.</i>			<i>Passive and Middle.</i>		
S.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιμην	οιο	οιτο
D.		οιτον	οιτην		οισθον	οισθην
P.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	οιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο

	<i>Aorist Active.</i>			<i>Aorist Middle.</i>		
S.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιμην	αιο	αιτο
D.		αιτον	αιτην		αισθον	αισθην
P.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	αιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο

(c) The optative active has also the following endings:

S. ῆν, ῆς, ῆ, D. ῆτον, ῆτην, P. ῆμεθ, ῆτε, ῆσαν.

These endings are found in the second perfect and second aorist of a few verbs in ω; in contract verbs; in the future of liquid verbs; and in verbs in μ; as πείθω πεποιθοῖην, φεύγω πεφευγοῖην, ἔρχομαι ἐληλυθοῖην; ἔχω σχοῖην, ὀλλυμι ὀλοῖην; εἶρω ἐροῖην, φαίνω φανοῖην.

4. The first of the following tables exhibits the personal endings of the *imperative*; the second and third exhibit the personal endings and the connecting vowels (ε, α, ο) united.

	<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive and Middle.</i>	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	θι	τω	σο, ο	σθω
D.	τον	των	σθον	σθων
P.	τε	τωσαν, ντων, ντω, ντον	σθε	σθωσαν, σθων, σθω, σθον

	<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive and Middle.</i>	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	ε	ετω	εο, ου	εσθω
D.	ετον	ετων	εσθον	εσθων
P.	ετε	ετωσαν, οντων	εσθε	εσθωσαν, εσθων

	<i>Aorist Active.</i>		<i>Aorist Middle.</i>	
S.	ον	ατω	αι	ασθω
D.	ατον	ατων	ασθον	ασθων
P.	ατε	ατωσαν, αντων	ασθε	ασθωσαν, ασθων

-θι is used only when the connecting vowel is omitted; as κέκραχ-θι, ἔστα-θι, ἴσθι, φάθι, δίδω-θι.

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are *-μεναι*, *-μεν*. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	<i>ει-ν</i>
Perfect Active,	<i>έ-ναι</i>
Aorist Active,	<i>-αι</i>
Passive and Middle,	<i>ε-σθαι</i>
Aorist Middle,	<i>α-σθαι</i>

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in *ντ*, preceded by *ο*; in the aorist active, preceded by *α*. In the perfect active, the root ends in *τ* preceded by *ο*.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in *-μενος* preceded by *ο*; in the aorist middle, preceded by *α*.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, *τον* is sometimes used for *την*, and *την* for *τον*; thus, *διώκετον*, *λαφύσσετον*, and perhaps *τετεύχετον*, for *διωκέτην*, *λαφυσσέτην*, *τετευχέτην*, in the *Iliad*. On the other hand, *εἰπέτην*, *ἐπεδημῆσάτην*, *ἦστην*, *ἐλεγέτην*, *ἐκοινωνῆσάτην*, for *εἶπετον*, *ἐπεδημήσατον*, *ἦστων*, *ἐλέγετον*, *ἐκοινωνήσατον*, are found in Plato; *ἡλλαξάτην* for *ἡλλάξατον*? (*Eurip. Alc.* 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending *-μεθον* when two persons speak. Thus, *περι-δόμεθον* (*Il.* 23, 489), *λείψι-μεθον* (*Soph. El.* 950), *ὀρμώμεθον* (*Id. Ph.* 1079); *συντριβησόμεθον* (*Athen.* 3, 19), *ἀπολούμεθον* (*Id. ibid.*).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as *πίπτω ἔπεσον*, *βαίνω ἐβησάμην*. See also *ἄγω*, *αἰδῶ*, *δύω*, *ἴκω*, *ΔΕΧΩ*, *ὄρνυμι*, *πίνω*, *φέρω*, *χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as *ΕΙΠΩ εἶπα*, *εὕρισκω εὐράμην*. See also *αἰρέω*, *ΑΥΡΩ*, *δέρκομαι*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *ὀσφραίνομαι*, *φέρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of *βαίνω*, *γίγνομαι*, and *ἵστημι*, the feminine participle ends in *-ῶσα* (for *-ονσα*); as *βεβαῶσα*, *γεγαῶσα*, *ἰστωῶσα*, contracted *βεβῶσα*, *γεγῶσα*, *ἰσῶσα*. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

NOTE 5. The imperfect *ἦεν* of *εἶμι* (*ΕΙΩ*), *to go*, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

§ 118. Dialects.

1. Indicative Active.

-εις, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -εις, as *συνρίσθεις*, *ἀμείλγεις*: Æolic -εισθα, as *ἔχω ἔχεισθα*.

- μεν, 1 pers. plur. of all the tenses and moods, Doric -μες, as εὐρίσκομες, ἀπεστάλκαμες, κατετάμομες, ἐκβαλοῦμες.
 -ουσι, 3 plur. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -οντι, as ἔχοντι ἐξόντι (ἐξέοντι): Cretan -ονι, -οντες, as ἔχω ἔχον, διεξάγω διεξάγοντες: Æolic -οισι, as ἐμμενέοισι, οἰκήσοισι.
 -ᾱσι, 3 plur. of the *perfect*, Doric -αντι, as ἀνατίθημι ἀνατεθέντι. Cretan -αντες, as ἀπεστάλκαντες: Bæotic -ανθι, as ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδεδῶνθι: Alexandrian -ᾶν, as ἔοργαν, εἴρηκαν, πέφρικαν, ἀπέσταλκαν, ἐλήλυθαν.
 -ον, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* and *second aorist*, Bæotic -οσαν, as ἐσχάροσαν, δολιῶ ἐδολιόσαν (ἐδολιόοσαν), ἐμάθοσαν, εἰδοσαν, used chiefly in the Septuagint.
 -την, 3 pers. dual of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -τᾶν, as ἐποσητάων.

(a) In the following Ionic forms, the *imperfect* takes the connecting vowel of the aorist: ἔα or ἦα, ἔας, plur. ἔατε, ἔασαν, from εἶμι; ἦια or ἦα, from εἶμι; ἐτίθαι, from τιθέω. Further, during the iron age of the language, -ᾱσι was used for -ον (-αν); as, 3 pers. plur. ἐπιθέασι, for ἐτίθειον or rather ἐτίθειαν, from τιθέω.

(b) The Ionic dialect inflects the singular of the *pluperfect* after the analogy of the aorist; that is, it uses -εα, -εας, -εε, which the Attic contracts into -η, -ης, -η (!); as χαίνω, Ionic ἐκεχῆνεα ἐκεχῆνεας ἐκεχῆνεε, Attic ἐκεχῆνη ἐκεχῆνης ἐκεχῆνη (!). The ending -εε of the third person singular may become -εεν, contracted -ειν, rarely -ην; thus, πεποιθεῖν, ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, δεδειπνῆκειν, ᾗδεν or ᾗδην. — Herodotus has pluperf. 2 pers. plur. συνηδέατε for συνήδετε.

(c) When an action is *repeated*, the Ionic (both the old and new) uses the *iterative* endings σκον, σκόμην, which, in the imperfect, and second aorist active and middle, are preceded by ε; in the aorist active and middle, by α. When, however, the root ends in a vowel, these endings are, in the imperfect, commonly annexed without ε. They are used only in the indicative, and appear without the augment. As to inflection, they follow the analogy of the common imperfect. E. g.

ἀνοίγω, ἔρδω	— ἀναοίγεσκον, ἔρδεσκον
Εἰπῶ, εἶκω	— εἶπεσκον, εἶξασκεν
ἐρύω, δαίομαι	— ἐρύσασκε, δασάσκετο
ἀγινέω, καλέω	— ἀγίνεσκον; καλέεσκον or κάλεσκον, καλέσκετο
πωλέομαι, ῥύομαι	— πωλέσκετο, ῥύσκεο ῥύσκεν

In a few instances, these endings are preceded by α even in the imperfect; thus, γοάσσκον (γόασσκον), δρομάσσκον, κρύπτασσκον, ναιετάσσκον, πεδάσσκον, ῥίπτασσκον, ἀνασσεῖασσκον.

(d) According to the ancient grammarians, some of the branches of the Doric dialect inflected the *perfect* and *pluperfect* indicative active after the analogy of the present and imperfect respectively; as πεποιήκω, δεδοίκω, δλώλω. (Compare the endings -ειν, -ην, -ων, of the perfect infinitive and participle.)

The Epic dialect follows this analogy in the forms ἀνήνοθεν, ἔδειδεν, ἐνήνοθεν, μέμαεν, ἐμέμμεκον, ἄρηρεν, ἐπέφύκον, and perhaps πέπληγον or

ἐπέπληγον, τετεύχετον, from ANEΘΩ, δίω, ENEΘΩ, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, φύω, πλῆσσω, τεύχω.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

- μεθα, 1 plur. of all the tenses and moods, Poetic -μεσθα, as λεγόμεσθα: Æolic -μεθεν, as λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν.
- μην, 1 sing. of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -μᾶν, as ἐμπορευόμεν, ἀνειλόμεν, γενοίμεν.
- ντο, 3 plur. of the imperfect passive and middle and second aorist middle, Ionic -ατο. In this case the connecting vowel becomes ε; in pure verbs, however, -ατο is appended to the root. E. g. ἐγραφέ-ατο, εἰσινέ-ατο, ἐμχανέ-ατο.

3. Subjunctive.

- ω, 1 sing., Epic -ωμι, as τύχωμι, ἐθέλωμι.
- ης, 2 sing., Epic -ησθα, as τύχησθα, ἐθέλησθα.
- η, 3 sing., Epic -ησι, as τύχησι, ἐθέλησι: Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ει; as ἀρτύσει, ἀποθάνει, δόξει. Even the Attic and Ionic sometimes used -ει for -η; as ἐξέλθει, εἴπει, ἐπιψηφίσει, κατάξει, ἐκκόψει, ποιήσει, found in inscriptions.
- ωσι, 3 plur., Bæotic -ωνθι, as ἴωνθι, for ἴωντι, ἴωσι, from εἶμι.

The *Epic* may, for the sake of the metre, use the connecting vowels of the indicative, ο, ε, for ω, η; as ἐρύχομεν, ἴομεν, φθίεται, for ἐρύχωμεν, ἴωμεν, φθίηται.

4. Optative.

- οιμι, 1 sing., very rare -οιν, with the personal ending ν of the historical tenses; thus, τρέφοι-ν; also ἀμάρτει-ν (!) in Suidas.
- οις, 2 sing., Æolic and Epic -οισθα; as χαίροισθα, κλαίοισθα.
- οιην, 1 sing., Æolic -όην, rare, λαγχάνω λαχόην.
- εν, 3 pers. plur., Bæotic -σαν, as παρέχοισαν, εἶπα εἵπαισαν: Elean -αν, as ἀποτίνω ἀποτίνοισαν.
- αιμι, -αις, -αι, plur. -αιμεν, -αιεν, of the aorist active, Æolic -εια, -ειας, -ειε, plur. -ειμεν, -ειαν, which, with the exception of -εια, -ειμεν, are common to all the dialects.
- οιντο, 3 plur. opt. passive and middle, Ionic -οιατο, as γενοίατο, κεχαροίατο, ὀψοίατο.
- αιντο, 3 plur. aor. mid. opt., Ionic -αιατο, as ἀρησαίατο, φρασάιατο.

5. Imperative.

- ντων, 3 pl. imperative active, Cretan -ντω, as παρεχόντω, ἐόντω, ἀποστέλλαντω, ποιούντω: Æolic -ντον, as φέροντον, φυλάσσοντον.
- σθων, 3 plur. passive and middle, Cretan -σθω, as μισθούσθω, κρινέσθω, ἐγδανεύεσθω: Æolic -σθον, as ἐπιμέλεισθον, from ἐπιμέλειμαι.

6. Infinitive.

- ειν, Epic -έμεναι, -έμεν, as πινέμεναι πινέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι ἐλθέμεν: Bæotic and Thessalian -έμεν, as πινέμεν: Æolic -ην, as πίνην, ἔλθην: Doric -εν, as πίνεν.

εἶν of the *second aorist*, Ionic -έειν, as βαλεῖν βαλέειν, ἰδεῖν ἰδέειν : Doric -έν, as ἐλθέιν.
 -εῖναι of the *perfect active*, Æolic -ην, as τεθνάκην, ἐπιτεθεωρήκην : Doric -ήμεν, -ειν, as πεφυντεκήμεν, πεπρωγγνευκήμεν, γεγόνειν, ἀμφισβᾶθηκειν, γεγάκειν, ἀλώκειν. The endings -ην, -ειν are borrowed from the present. (Compare 1, d.)

7. Participle.

-ουσα, the feminine of -ων, Doric and Boeotic -ωσα, as ἰῶσα for εὐ-
 σα, from εἰμί : Cretan and Argive -ονσα, as ὑπάρχονσα : Laconian
 -ωά (-ωῆα), as κλέωά for κλέουσα : Æolic -οισα, as ἔχουσα.
 -ᾶς, -ᾶσα, of the *aorist active*, Æolic -αῖς, -αῖσα, as δισκήσαις, δι-
 σκήσαισα.
 -ῶς of the *perfect active participle*, Æolic -ων, the same as in the pres-
 ent, as φεύγω πεφύγγων, πεπληρώκων. (Compare 1, d, and 6.)
 -υῖα, the feminine of the *perfect active participle*, Doric -οὔσα, -εῖα,
 as μεμενακούσα, ἀμεστακούσα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἔστακεῖα, συναγαγῶχεῖα,
 ἐρρηγεῖα.

Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. The original personal endings of the second person singular pas-
 sive and middle are -σαι, -σο. In the present, future, imperfect, and
 aorist, they drop σ and, in the Attic dialect, are then contracted with
 the connecting vowel. The optative merely drops σ. The uncontract-
 ed forms belong to the Æolic and Ionic dialects. E. g.

Pres. λέγεσαι λέγεαι, later Attic λέγη, early Attic λέγει; subj. λέγῃ-
 σαι λέγῃαι λέγῃ; opt. λέγοισο λέγοιο; imperat. λέγεσο λέγεο
 λέγου.

Fut. λήξεσαι λήξεαι, λέξη λήξει; λεχθήσεαι λεχθήσῃαι λεχθήσῃ
 or
 λεχθήσει; opt. λέξοισο λέξοιο; λεχθήσοισο λεχθήσοιο.

Imp. ἐλέγεσο ἐλέγεο ἐλέγου

Aor. ἐλέξασο ἐλέξῃαι ἐλέξω; subj. ἐλέξῃαι ἐλέξῃαι ἐλέξῃ; opt. ἐλέξαισο
 ἐλέξαι.

The full ending -σαι is found in some forms belonging to the later
 Greek; as φάγεσαι, πίεσαι, καυχᾶσαι, δδυνᾶσαι, in the Septuagint and
 New Testament; κοιμᾶσαι, in Hierocles.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 119. Pure verbs in αω, εω, and οω are con-
 tracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect* ;
 as τιμάω τιμῶ, *to honor*, φιλέω φιλῶ, *to love*, δηλόω
 δηλῶ, *to manifest*.

The uncontracted form is inflected like βουλεύω. The contracted
 form is inflected according to the following examples.

Indicative Active.

Present.

S.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ
	τιμᾶς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς
	τιμᾷ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ
D.	τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον	δηλοῦτον
	τιμᾶτον	φιλείτον	δηλοῦτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	φιλοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
	τιμᾶτε	φιλείτε	δηλοῦτε
	τιμῶσι	φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦσι

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν
	ἐτίμας	ἐφίλεις	ἐδήλους
	ἐτίμα	ἐφίλει	ἐδήλου
D.	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐφιλείτον	ἐδηλοῦτον
	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλοῦτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεν
	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐφιλείτε	ἐδηλοῦτε
	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν

Subjunctive Active.

S.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ
	τιμᾶς	φιλῆς	δηλοῖς
	τιμᾷ	φιλῇ	δηλοῖ
D.	τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον	δηλώτον
	τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον	δηλώτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	φιλῶμεν	δηλώμεν
	τιμᾶτε	φιλῆτε	δηλώτε
	τιμῶσι	φιλῶσι	δηλώσι

Optative Active.

S.	τιμ-ῶμι, -ῶην	φιλ-οῖμι, -οίην	δηλ-οῖμι, -οίην
	τιμ-ῶς, -ῶης	φιλ-οῖς, -οίης	δηλ-οῖς, -οίης
	τιμ-ῶ, -ῶη	φιλ-οῖ, -οίη	δηλ-οῖ, -οίη
D.	τιμ-ῶτον, -ῶήτην	φιλ-οῖτον, -οιήτην	δηλ-οῖτον, -οιήτην
	τιμ-ῶτην, -ῶήτην	φιλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην	δηλ-οῖτην, -οιήτην

P.	τιμ-όμεν, -όμεν	φιλ-όμεν, -οίμεν	δηλ-όμεν, -οίμεν
	τιμ-είτε, -ήτε	φιλ-οίτε, -οίητε	δηλ-οίτε, -οίητε
	τιμ-ήσαν	φιλ-οίεν, -οίησαν	δηλ-οίεν, -οίησαν

Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμάτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλῆν δηλοῦν

Participle Active.

τιμών φιλῶν δηλῶν

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾷ	φιλ-ῆ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμᾶται	φιλείται	δηλούται
D.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
	τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφίλου	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλοῦσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S. τιμῶμαι	φιλῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
τιμῆ	φιλή	δηλοῖ
τιμάται	φιλήται	δηλῶται
D. ———	—————	—————
τιμᾶσθον	φιλήσθον	δηλῶσθον
τιμᾶσθον	φιλήσθον	δηλῶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	φιλώμεθα	δηλώμεθα
τιμᾶσθε	φιλήσθε	δηλώσθε
τιμώνται	φιλώνται	δηλώνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

S. τιμήμην	φιλοίμην	δηλοίμην
τιμῆο	φιλοίο	δηλοίο
τιμῆτο	φιλδίτο	δηλοίτο
D. ———	—————	—————
τιμῆσθον	φιλοίσθον	δηλοίσθον
τιμῆσθην	φιλοίσθην	δηλοίσθην
P. τιμώμεθα	φιλοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
τιμῆσθε	φιλοίσθε	δηλοίσθε
τιμῆντο	φιλοῖντο	δηλοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

S. 2 τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
3 τιμάσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
D. 2 τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3 τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
P. 2 τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3 τιμάσθωσαν,	φιλείσθωσαν,	δηλούσθωσαν,
τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι	φιλείσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
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Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος
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NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in αω is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in εω is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in οω is never used.

P.	τιμ-ῶμεν, -ῶμεν	φιλ-οῖμεν, -οῖμεν	δηλ-οῖμεν, -οῖμεν
	τιμ-ῶτε, -ῶτε	φιλ-οῖτε, -οῖτε	δηλ-οῖτε, -οῖτε
	τιμ-ῶεν, -ῶσαν	φιλ-οῖεν, -οῖσαν	δηλ-οῖεν, -οῖσαν

Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμάτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

Participle Active.

τιμών φιλών δηλών

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾷ	φιλ-ῇ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμᾶται	φιλείται	δηλούται
D.	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
	τιμώνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμῶμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφίλου	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλοῦσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S. τιμῶμαι	φιλῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
τιμᾶ	φιλῇ	δηλοῖ
τιμᾶται	φιλῇται	δηλῶται
D. ———	—————	—————
τιμᾶσθον	φιλήσθον	δηλῶσθον
τιμᾶσθον	φιλήσθον	δηλῶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	φιλώμεθα	δηλώμεθα
τιμᾶσθε	φιλήσθε	δηλῶσθε
τιμῶνται	φιλῶνται	δηλῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

S. τιμήμην	φιλοίμην	δηλοίμην
τιμῶ	φιλοῖο	δηλοῖο
τιμῶτο	φιλῶιτο	δηλῶιτο
D. ———	—————	—————
τιμῶσθον	φιλοῖσθον	δηλοῖσθον
τιμῶσθην	φιλοῖσθην	δηλοῖσθην
P. τιμήμεθα	φιλοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
τιμῶσθε	φιλοῖσθε	δηλοῖσθε
τιμῶντο	φιλοῖντο	δηλοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

S. 2 τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
3 τιμᾶσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
D. 2 τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3 τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
P. 2 τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3 τιμᾶσθωσαν,	φιλείσθωσαν,	δηλούσθωσαν,
τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι	φιλείσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
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Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος	φιλούμενος	δηλούμενος
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NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in $\alpha\omega$ is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in $ο\omega$ is never used.

NOTE 2. Dissyllabic verbs in *ew* are contracted only when two *ε*'s come together; as,

Ind.	S. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, P. πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι
Subj.	S. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, P. πλέωμεν, πλείητε, πλέωσι
Opt.	S. πλείοιμι, πλείοις, πλείοι, P. πλείοιμεν, πλείοιτε, πλείοιεν
Imp.	S. πλεί, πλείτω, P. πλείτε, πλείτωσαν οἱ πλεόντων
Inf.	πλείν: Part. πλέων πλέουσα πλέον, G. πλείοντος
Impf.	S. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, P. ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον

Δέω, *to bind*, may be contracted in all its forms; as δέουσι δοῦσι, δέον δοῦν, ἔδεον ἔδουν, δέομαι δοῦμαι.

NOTE 3. The following verbs in *aw* contract *ae* and *ah* into *η*, after the analogy of the Doric dialect:

διψάω διψῶ, *to thirst*, διψῆς, διψῇ; διψῆτε: ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη, ἐδιψῆτε: inf. διψῆν

ζάω ζῶ, *to live*, ζῆς, ζῇ; ζῆτε: ἔζης, ἔζη: inf. ζῆν

κνάω κνῶ, *to scrape*, κνῆς, κνῇ; κνῆτε: ἐκνῆς, ἐκνη, ἐκνῆτε: inf. κνῆν, κνῆσθαι

πεινάω πεινῶ, *to hunger*, πεινῆς, πεινῇ; πεινῆτε: ἐπεινῆς, ἐπεινῆτε: inf. πεινῆν

σμάω σμῶ, *to smear*, σμῆς, σμῇ, σμῆτε, &c. Herodotus has σμάται, regular.

χράομαι χρῶμαι, *to use*, χρῆται; χρῆσθε: ἐχρῆτο, ἐχρῆσθε: inf. χρῆσθαι. The Ionic contracts regularly, as χρᾶσθαι.

χράω, *to need*, χρῆς: impersonal, χρῆ, χρῆν, ἐχρῆν

ψάω ψῶ, *to rub*, ψῆς, ψῇ, ψῆτε, ψῆν, &c.

NOTE 4. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in *aw* is, in ancient inscriptions, always found without the *ι* subscript; as τιμᾶν, περιορᾶν, ζῆν; which shows that *ᾶν*, *ῆν* arise not out of *αειν*, but out of the original or Doric *αεν*.

NOTE 5. The movable *ν* is sometimes appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active; as ἡσκειν from ἡσκεω, from ἄσκειω, in Homer; also the impersonal ἐχρῆν, for ἔχραεν; so the Doric ἐπλην, ἔρρην, for ἔπλεεν, ἔρρεεν, from πλέω, ῥέω.

§ 120. Dialects.

1. Verbs in -άω.

(a) In verbs in *aw*, the Ionic changes *a* into *ε*; as δράω, Ionic δρέω δρέεις δρέει. The Doric sometimes follows the analogy of the Ionic.

(b) The Ionic may change *ao* into *ew*; as μηχανεώμενος, ἐχρέωντο.

(c) The Epic protracts *a*, *α*, contracted, into *aa*, *αα*; *ω*, contracted, into *ow*, *ωο*, *ωω*; *φ*, contracted, into *οφ*; as

ἀγάομαι, contracted ἀγάσθε, Epic ἀγάασθε

ἑάω — ἑᾶς, E. ἐάας

ἐλάω — ἐλώσι, E. ἐλώσι
 γελάω — γελῶ, E. γελῶ; γελῶντες, E. γελῶντες, γελῶντες
 μαιμάω — μαιμῶσι, E. μαιμῶσι; μαιμῶντος, E. μαιμῶντος, μαι-
 μῶντος
 αἰτιάομαι — αἰτιῶ, E. αἰτιῶ, αἰτιῶ

2. Verbs in -έω.

(a) In verbs in *έω*, the Epic changes *ε* into *ει*, as *πνείω*, *νικείω*; the *Æolic*, into *η*, as *ἀδικήω*; the *Doric*, into *ι*, as *ἀδικίω*, *δρμόμαι*.

(b) The *Doric* may change *εο* into *ιω*: as *ἐμετρίωμες*, *μετρίωμενος*, *φηλιώμενος* (*εἰλεόμενος*).

(c) The *Doric* shortens -*εῖς* of the contracted second person singular, and -*εῖν* of the infinitive, into -*εῖς*, -*εῖν*, respectively; as *ποιέω*, *ποι-εῖς ποίεν*, *φρονέω* *φρονέν*, *κρατέω* *κρατέν*.

(d) In the second person singular of the indicative and imperative passive and middle, the *Ionic* drops the connecting vowel *ε*; that is, it changes -*έεαι*, -*έεο*, into -*έαι*, -*έο*; as *ἐπαινέω* *ἐπαινέαι*, *πωλέομαι* *πω-λέαι*, *μυθέομαι* *μυθέαι*, *φοβέομαι* *φοβέαι* *φοβέο*, *ἀκέομαι* *ἀκέο*, *ἐξηγγέομαι* *ἐξηγγέο*.

The Epic contracts -*έεαι*, -*έεο*, into -*εῖαι*, -*εῖο*, respectively; as *μυθεῖαι*, *αἰδεῖαι*, *αἰδεῖο*.

3. Verbs in -όω.

(a) In verbs in *όω*, the *Ionic* contracts *οο* into *ευ*, which implies a change of the radical *ο* into *ε*; as *δικαίω* *ἐδικαίεν*, *πληρώω* *πληρεύν-τες*, *ἀξιώω* *ἀξιεύμεθα*.

(b) Some protracted Epic forms from verbs in *όω* presuppose a change of *ο* into *α* (1, c); thus,

ἀρόω, contracted *ἀρούσι*, Epic *ἀρόωσι*
δηϊόω — *δηϊόυντο*, E. *δηϊόωντο*; *δηϊοίεν*, E. *δηϊόφεν*
ιδρόω — *ιδρούντας*, E. *ιδρώνοντας*

(c) For the *Doric* contraction of *στεφανῶ*, *πριῶ*, and of the infinitives *ρίγῶν*, *μαστιγῶν*, *στεφανῶν*, see § 18, 5. 6.

OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING VOWEL.

Verbs in *μι*.

§ 121. Some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel in the *present*, *imperfect*, and *second aorist active* and *middle*.

They are called *verbs in μι*, because the first person singular of the indicative active takes the personal ending *μι*.

Subjunctive Active.

Present.

S.	ιστῶ ιστῆς ιστῇ	τιθῶ τιθῆς τιθῇ	διδῶ διδῆς διδῷ	δεικνύω δεικνύης δεικνύῃ
D.	<u>ιστῆτον</u> <u>ιστῆτον</u>	<u>τιθῆτον</u> <u>τιθῆτον</u>	<u>διδῶτον</u> <u>διδῶτον</u>	<u>δεικνύητον</u> <u>δεικνύητον</u>
P.	ιστῶμεν ιστῆτε ιστῶσι	τιθῶμεν τιθῆτε τιθῶσι	διδῶμεν διδῶτε διδῶσι	δεικνύωμεν δεικνύητε δεικνύωσι

Second Aorist.

S.	σθῶ σθῆς σθῇ	θῶ θῆς θῇ	δύω δύης δύῃ
D.	<u>σθῆτον</u> <u>σθῆτον</u>	<u>θῆτον</u> <u>θῆτον</u>	<u>δύητον</u> <u>δύητον</u>
P.	σθῶμεν σθῆτε σθῶσι	θῶμεν θῆτε θῶσι	δύωμεν δύητε δύωσι

Optative Active.

Present.

S.	ισταίην ισταίης ισταίῃ	τιθείην τιθείης τιθείῃ	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίῃ	δεικνύοιμι δεικνύοις δεικνύοι
D.	<u>ισταίητον</u> <u>ισταίητην</u>	<u>τιθείητον</u> <u>τιθείητην</u>	<u>διδοίητον</u> <u>διδοίητην</u>	<u>δεικνύοιτον</u> <u>δεικνύοιτην</u>
P.	ισταίημεν ισταίητε ισταίησαν	τιθείημεν τιθείητε τιθείησαν	διδοίημεν διδοίητε διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιμεν δεικνύοιτε δεικνύοιεν

Or thus,

D.	ισταίτον ισταίτην	τιθείτον τιθείτην	διδοίτον διδοίτην
P.	ισταίμεν ισταίτε ισταίεν	τιθείμεν τιθείτε τιθείεν	διδοίμεν διδοίτε διδοίεν

Second Aorist.

S.	σταῖν σταῖς σταῖ	θεῖν θείς θει	δοῖν δοίς δοί	δύη δύης δύη
D.	σταῖτον σταῖτην	θεῖτον θειήτην	δοῖτον δοιήτην	δύητον δυήτην
P.	σταῖμεν σταῖτε σταῖσαν	θεῖμεν θειήτε θειησαν	δοῖμεν δοιήτε δοισαν	δύμεν δύητε δυσαν

Or thus,

D.	σταῖτον σταῖτην	θεῖτον θειήτην	δοῖτον δοιήτην	δύτον δύτην
P.	σταῖμεν σταῖτε σταῖεν	θεῖμεν θειήτε θειεν	δοῖμεν δοιήτε δοιεν	δύμεν δύητε δύεν

Imperative Active.

Present,

S.	ἵστη ἵστάτω	τίθει τιθέτω	δίδου διδότω	δείκνυ δεικνύτω
D.	ἵστατον ἱστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἵστατε ἱστάτωσαν or ἱσάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν or διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν or δεικνύτων

Second Aorist.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θές θέτω	δός δότω	δύθι δύτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότον δότων	δύτον δύτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν or σάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν or θέντων	δότε δότωσαν or δόντων	δύτε δύτωσαν or δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ἱσάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

Participle Active.

Pres.	ἰστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι ἵστασαι ἵσταται	τίθεται τίθεται or τίθη τίθεται	δίδεται δίδεται δίδεται	δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι δείκνυται
D.	ἵστασθον ἵστασθον ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον τίθεσθον τίθεσθον	δίδεσθον δίδεσθον δίδεσθον	δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον
P.	ἱστάμεθα ἱσασθε ἱστανται	τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε τίθενται	διδόμεθα δίδεσθε δίδονται	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἱστάμην ἱστασο or ἱστω ἱστατο	ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίθου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδεσο or ἐδίθου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυσο ἐδείκνυτο
D.	ἵστασθον ἱστάσθην ἱστάσθην	ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδίδεσθον ἐδιδόσθην ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδεικνύσθην ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ἱστάμεθα ἱσασθε ἱσταντο	ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδεσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	ἐπριάμην ἐπρίασο or ἐπρίω ἐπρίατο	ἐθέμην ἐθεσο or ἐθου ἐθετο	ἐδόμην ἐδοσο or ἐδου ἐδοτο
D.	ἐπρίασθον ἐπριάσθην ἐπριάσθην	ἐθεσθον ἐθίσθην ἐθίσθην	ἐδοσθον ἐδόσθην ἐδόσθην
P.	ἐπριάμεθα ἐπρίασθε ἐπρίαντο	ἐθέμεθα ἐθεσθε ἐθεντο	ἐδόμεθα ἐδοσθε ἐδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

S. ἰσθῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
ἰσθῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
ἰσθῇται	τιθῇται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
D. —	—	—	—
ἰσθῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
ἰσθῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύσθον
P. ἰσθῶμεθα	τιθῶμεθα	διδῶμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
ἰσθῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύσθε
ἰσθῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται

Second Aorist Middle.

S. πρίωμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
πρίῃ	θῇ	δῷ
πρίῃται	θῇται	δῶται
D. —	—	—
πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
πρίσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
P. πρίῳμεθα	θῳμεθα	δῳμεθα
πρίσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
πρίωνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S. ἰσταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυίμην
ἰσταίῳ	τιθείῳ	διδοίῳ	δεικνυίῳ
ἰσταίῳτο	τιθείῳτο	διδοίῳτο	δεικνυίῳτο
D. —	—	—	—
ἰσταίσθον	τιθείσθον	διδοίσθον	δεικνυίσθον
ἰσταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυίσθην
P. ἰσταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυίμεθα
ἰσταίσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοίσθε	δεικνυίσθε
ἰσταίντο	τιθείντο	διδοίντο	δεικνυίντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S. πρίαίμην	θείμην	δοίμην
πρίαίῳ	θείῳ	δοίῳ
πρίαίῳτο	θείῳτο	δοίῳτο
D. —	—	—
πρίαίσθον	θείσθον	δοίσθον
πρίαίσθην	θείσθην	δοίσθην

P. <i>πριαίμεθα</i>	<i>θείμεθα</i>	<i>δοίμεθα</i>
<i>πρίασθε</i>	<i>θείσθε</i>	<i>δοίσθε</i>
<i>πρίαντο</i>	<i>θείντο</i>	<i>δούντο</i>

Imperative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S. <i>ἵστασο</i>	<i>τίθεσο</i>	<i>δίδοσο</i>	<i>δείκνυσο</i>
or <i>ἵστω</i>	or <i>τίθου</i>	or <i>δίδου</i>	
<i>ἵτάσθω</i>	<i>τιθέσθω</i>	<i>διδόσθω</i>	<i>δεικνύσθω</i>
D. <i>ἵστασθον</i>	<i>τίθεσθον</i>	<i>διδόσθον</i>	<i>δείκνυσθον</i>
<i>ἱτάσθων</i>	<i>τιθέσθων</i>	<i>διδόσθων</i>	<i>δεικνύσθων</i>
P. <i>ἵστασθε</i>	<i>τίθεσθε</i>	<i>δίδοσθε</i>	<i>δείκνυσθε</i>
<i>ἱτάσθωσαν</i>	<i>τιθέσθωσαν</i>	<i>διδόσθωσαν</i>	<i>δεικνύσθωσαν</i>
or <i>ἱτάσθων</i>	or <i>τιθέσθων</i>	or <i>διδόσθων</i>	or <i>δεικνύσθων</i>

Second Aorist Middle.

S. (<i>πρίασο</i>) <i>πρίω</i>	(<i>θέσο</i>) <i>θοῦ</i>	(<i>δόσο</i>) <i>δοῦ</i>
<i>πρίασθω</i>	<i>θέσθω</i>	<i>δόσθω</i>
D. <i>πρίασθον</i>	<i>θέσθον</i>	<i>δόσθον</i>
<i>πρίασθων</i>	<i>θέσθων</i>	<i>δόσθων</i>
P. <i>πρίασθε</i>	<i>θέσθε</i>	<i>δόσθε</i>
<i>πρίασθωσαν</i>	<i>θέσθωσαν</i>	<i>δόσθωσαν</i>
or <i>πρίασθων</i>	or <i>θέσθων</i>	or <i>δόσθων</i>

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres. <i>ἵστασθαι</i>	<i>τίθεσθαι</i>	<i>διδόσθαι</i>	<i>δείκνυσθαι</i>
2 A. M. <i>πρίασθαι</i>	<i>θέσθαι</i>	<i>δόσθαι</i>	

Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres. <i>ἱστάμενος</i>	<i>τιθέμενος</i>	<i>διδόμενος</i>	<i>δεικνύμενος</i>
2 A. M. <i>πρίαμενος</i>	<i>θέμενος</i>	<i>δόμενος</i>	

§ 124. Inflection of *ἵμι*, to send, *εἶμι*, to be, *εἶμι*, to go, *φημί*, to say, and *κεῖμαι*, to lie down.

Present. *Ἰημι.

Ind. S. <i>ἵμι</i> , <i>ἵης</i> , <i>ἵησι</i> , D. <i>ἵετον</i> , P. <i>ἵεμεν</i> , <i>ἵετε</i> , <i>ἵεῖσι</i> or (<i>ἵεσι</i>) <i>ἱᾶσι</i> .	
Passive and Middle, S. <i>ἵεμαι</i> , <i>ἵεσθαι</i> or <i>ἵη</i> , <i>ἵεται</i> , D. <i>ἵεσθον</i> , P. <i>ἵεμεθα</i> , <i>ἵεσθε</i> , <i>ἵενται</i>	
Subj. S. <i>ἵω</i> , <i>ἵῃς</i> , <i>ἵῃ</i> , D. <i>ἵητον</i> , P. <i>ἵωμεν</i> , <i>ἵητε</i> , <i>ἵωσι</i> . Passive and Middle, S. <i>ἵωμαι</i> , <i>ἵῃ</i> , <i>ἵηται</i> , D. <i>ἵησθον</i> , P. <i>ἵωμεθα</i> , <i>ἵησθε</i> , <i>ἵωνται</i>	

Opt. S. *λείην, λείης, λείη*, D. *λείητον, λείήτην*, P. *λείημεν, λείητε, λείησαν*.
Passive and Middle, S. *λείμην, λείο, λείτο*, D. *λείσθον, λείσθην*.
P. *λείμεθα, λείσθε, λείντο*

Imp. S. *λει, λέτω*, D. *λειτον, λέτων*, P. *λειτε, λέωσαν* or *λέντων*. Pas-
sive and Middle, S. *λεισο* or *ίου, λείσθω*, D. *λεισθον, λείσθων*,
P. *λεισθε, λείσθωσαν* or *λείσθων*

Inf. *λείναι*. Passive and Middle, *λεισθαι*

Part. *λεις, λείσα, λέν*, G. *λείντος*. Passive and Middle, *λείμενος*

Imperfect.

S. *ἴην* (*ἴειν*), *ἴης*, *ἴη*, D. *ἴητον, ἴήτην*, P. *ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν*. Pas-
sive and Middle, S. *ἴεμην, ἴεσο* or *ίου, ἴετο*, D. *ἴεσθον, ἴεσθην*,
P. *ἴεμεθα, ἴεσθε, ἴεντο*

Second Aorist.

Ind. S. (*ἦν, ἦς, ἦ*), D. *ἔϊνον* or *ἔϊνον, ἔϊτην* or *ἔϊτην*, P. *ἔϊμεν* or *ἔϊμεν*,
ἔϊτε or *ἔϊτε, ἔϊσαν* or *ἔϊσαν*. Middle, S. *ἔϊμην* or *ἔϊμην, ἔϊσο*
ἔϊτο, D. *ἔϊσθον, ἔϊσθην*, P. *ἔϊμεθα, ἔϊσθε, ἔϊντο*

Subj. S. *ἔϊς, ἔϊς, ἔϊ*, D. *ἔϊτον*, P. *ἔϊμεν, ἔϊτε, ἔϊτω*. Middle, S. *ἔϊμαι, ἔϊ*, *ἔϊται*,
D. *ἔϊσθον*, P. *ἔϊμεθα, ἔϊσθε, ἔϊνται*

Opt. S. *εἴην, εἴης, εἴη*, D. *εἴητον, εἴήτην*, P. *εἴημεν* or *εἴμεν, εἴητε* or
εἴτε, εἴησαν or *εἴεν*. Middle, S. *εἴμην, εἴω, εἴτο*, D. *εἴσθον*,
εἴσθην, P. *εἴμεθα, εἴσθε, εἴντο*

Imp. S. *ἔς, ἔτω*, D. *ἔτον, ἔτων*, P. *ἔτε, ἔτωσαν* or *ἔντων*. Middle,
S. (*ἔσο*) *οὐ, ἔσθω*, D. *ἔσθον, ἔσθων*, P. *ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν* or
ἔσθων

Inf. *εἶναι*. Middle, *ἔσθαι*

Part. *εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν*, G. *ἔντος*. Middle, *ἔμενος*

Present. Εἰμί and Εἶμι.

Ind.	S.	<i>εἰμί</i> (Æolic <i>ἐμμί</i>)	<i>εἶμι</i>
		<i>εἶ</i> (Ionic <i>εἶς</i> , Epic <i>εἶσι</i>)	<i>εἶς, εἶ</i> (Epic <i>εἶσθα</i>)
		<i>εἶσι</i> (Doric <i>ἐντί</i>)	<i>εἶσι</i> (Doric <i>εἶσι-εἶσι</i>)
	D.	<i>εἶσθον</i>	<i>ἴτον</i>
	P.	<i>εἶσμεν</i> (I. E. <i>εἶμέν</i> , Poetic <i>εἶμέν</i> , D. <i>εἶμές</i>)	<i>ἴμεν</i>
		<i>εἶστέ</i>	<i>ἴτε</i>
		<i>εἶσι</i> (I. <i>εἶσι</i> , D. <i>ἐντί</i>)	<i>ἴασι</i> (rare <i>εἶσι</i>)
Subj.	S.	<i>ἔω</i> (I. <i>εῶ</i> , Epic <i>εῶ</i>)	<i>ἴω</i> (rare <i>εῶ</i>)
		<i>ἔς</i>	<i>ἴης</i> (E. <i>ἴησθα</i>)
		<i>ἔη</i>	<i>ἴη</i> (E. <i>ἴησι</i>)
	D.	<i>ἔητον</i>	<i>ἴητον</i>
	P.	<i>ἔωμεν</i> (D. <i>ἔωμεν, ἴωμεν</i>)	<i>ἴωμεν</i> (E. <i>ἴωμεν</i>)
		<i>ἔητε</i>	<i>ἴητε</i>
		<i>ἔωσι</i> (I. <i>εῶσι</i> , Bæotic <i>ἴωνθι</i>)	<i>ἴωσι</i>
Opt.	S.	<i>εἴην</i>	<i>ἴοιμι, ἴοίην</i> (rare <i>λεῖην</i>)
		<i>εἴης</i> (I. <i>εῖσις</i> , P. <i>εἴησθα</i>)	<i>ἴοις, ἴοίης</i>
		<i>εἴη</i> (I. <i>εῖσι</i> , Elean EA)	<i>ἴοι, ἴοίη</i> (rare <i>εἴη</i>)

D.	εἶητον εἶτον εἶτην εἶτην	λοιτον λοίτην
P.	εἶημεν εἶμεν εἶητε εἶτε εἶησαν εἶεν (Elean EAN)	λοιμεν λοιτε λοιεν
Imp. S.	ἴσθι (ἴσο, ἴσσο) ἴστω (ἴτω)	ἴθι (in composition εἶ) ἴτω
D.	ἴστον ἴστων	ἴτον ἴτων
P.	ἴστε ἴστωσαν, ὄντων (D. ἰόν- των, ἴστων, Cretan ἰόντων)	ἴτε ἴτωσαν, ἰόντων, ἴτων
Inf.	εἶναι (Æ. ἔμμεναι, E. ἔμμε- ναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεν, D. ἥμεν, ἥμες, εἶμεν, εἶμες, εἶ- μεν, ἔμμεν?)	ἰέναι (rare ἵναι, E. ἱμεναι, ἱμμεναι, ἱμεν)
Part.	ὄν, ὄν, G. ὄντος (I. ἐών, ἐόν; D. εἷς, used only in the oblique cases, as ἔντα, ἔν- τασσι) οὔσα, feminine (I. ἐούσα, Æ. ῥοῖσα, B. ἰώσα, D. ἐούσα, εἰώσα, εὔσα, εἶσα or εἶσα)	ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος

Imperfect.

S.	ἦν, ἦ (rarely ἦμην, I. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον, E. ἦν) ἦς, ἦσθα (I. ἔας, E. ἔης, ἔη- σθα) ἦ, ἦν (E. ἦεν, ἦην, I. ἔσκε, D. ἦς)	ἦεν, ἦϊα, ἦα ἦεις, ἦεισθα ἦει, before a vowel ἦειν (E. ἦιε, ἦε, ἦε)
D.	ἦτον, ἦστον ἦτην, ἦστην	ἦειτον, ἦειτον ἦείτην, ἦείτην (E. ἦτην, ἦτον)
P.	ἦμεν (D. ἦμες) ἦτε, ἦστε (I. ἔατε) ἦσαν (I. ἔσαν, ἔασαν, εἶαται?)	ἦειμεν, ἦμεν (E. ἦομεν) ἦειτε, ἦτε ἦεσαν (I. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, E. ἦϊσαν, ἦσαν, ἦϊον, ἦσαν)

Future of εἰμί.

Ind. S.	ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσεται or ἔσται, (Doric ἐσσούμαι)
D.	ἔσεσθον
P.	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται
Opt. S.	ἐσοίμην, ἐσοιο, ἐσοιτο
D.	ἐσοίσθον, ἐσοίσθην
P.	ἐσοίμεθα, ἐσοισθε, ἔσονται
Inf.	ἔσεσθαι
Part.	ἐσόμενος, ἦ, ον

(a) The second person singular εἶ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it comes from ΕΩ like φιλέει φιλεῖ from φιλέομαι.

(b) Ἡμην and ἔσο, ἔσσο take the personal endings of the middle voice.

(c) In the imperative ἴσθι the radical vowel becomes ι.

Present. Φημί.

Ind. S. φημί, φῆς, φησί, D. φάτον, P. φάμεν, φατέ, φᾶσι. Middle, 2 plur. φάσθε, as active.

Subj. S. φῶ, φῆς, φῇ, D. φῆτον, P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι

Opt. S. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, D. φαίητον, φαίητην, P. φαίημεν or φαίμεν, φαίητε or φαίτε, φαίησαν or φαίεν

Imp. S. φάθι or φαθί, φάτω, D. φάτον, φάτων, P. φάτε, φάτωσαν or φάντων. Middle, 2 sing. φάο, 3 sing. φάσθω, 2 plur. φάσθε, all as active.

Inf. φάναι. Middle, φάσθαι, as active.

Part. φάς φᾶσα φάν, G. φάντος. Middle, φάμενος, as active.

Imperfect.

S. ἔφην, ἔφης or ἔφησθα, ἔφη, D. ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, P. ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν. Middle, ἐφάμην, as active.

The traditional orthography of the second person singular of the indicative active of φημί is φῆς, with iota subscript, contracted from φάεις. For its acute accent, compare χρή.

Present. Κεῖμαι.

Ind. S. κείμει, κείσαι (Epic κῆσαι), κείται, D. κείσθον, P. κείμεθα, κείσθε, κείνται (Ionic κέσται, κείσται)

Subj. S. κέωμαι (κίωμαι, διά-κειμαι), κῆη, κήγται (κῆται, κείται), D. κέησθον, P. κέώμεθα, κήσθε, κέωνται

Opt. S. κείμην, κέοιω, κέοιτο, D. κέοισθον, κείσθην, P. κείμεθα, κείσθε, κέοιντο

Imp. S. κείσο, κείσθω, D. κείσθον, κείσθων, P. κείσθε, κείσθωσαν

Inf. κείσθαι (κίεσθαι)

Part. κείμενος, η, ον

Imperfect.

S. ἐκείμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο (iterative κέσκετο), D. ἔκεισθον, ἐκείσθην, P. ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο (Ionic ἐκέατο, ἐκείατο)

The infinitive of the compounds of κείμει takes the circumflex on the penult, because it is contracted from the rare κίεσθαι; as κατακείσθαι, διακείσθαι.

§ 125. 1. The radical vowel is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect of the *indicative* active, and sometimes in all the numbers of the same tenses of the *indicative* passive and middle.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative

IMI forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, φέω, for φθυμην, φθυο.

The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of the aorist; as ξυν-ιστοῖτο, for ξυν-ιστάτο; προ-οῖτο, for προ-είτο. See παραμαι, μάρναμαι, ὄνομαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The second person singular of the imperative active most commonly drops *θι*, and lengthens the radical vowel; as ἴστη, τίθει, δέ-κνυ, for ἴστα-θι τίθε-τι δίδο-θι δέκνυ-θι.

NOTE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in *μι* may be inflected like *τίθημι*; as τιθέω τιθῶ, τιθείς τιθεῖς, τιθεῖς τιθεῖ; ἴσως ἴσῃ, ἴσῃ ἴσῃ; δέκνυ δεικνύεις δεικνύει δεικνύουσιν. The singular of the imperfect ἔτιθημι and δίδωμι is most commonly formed from τιθῶ δίδωμι; as, ἔτιθον ἔτιθείς ἔτιθει; ἐδίδουν ἐδίδους ἐδίδου.

126. 1. The second aorist active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

βίβημι, 2 A. ἔβην ης η, D. ἦτον ἦτην, P. ἦεν ἦτε ἦσαν, IMPERAT. βῆθι ητω, D. ἦτον ἦτων, P. ἦτε ἦσαν, INF. βῆναι. γινώσκω, 2 A. ἔγνων ως ω, D. ὤτον ὤτην, P. ὤεν ὤτε ὤσαν, IMPERAT. γνῶθι ὦτω, D. ὤτον ὤτων, P. ὤτε ὤσαν, INF. γινῆναι. δύνω, 2 A. ἔδυν ὤς ὤ, D. ὤτον ὤτην, P. ὤεν ὤτε ὤσαν, IMPERAT. δύνθι ὤτω, D. ὤτον ὤτων, P. ὤτε ὤσαν, INF. δύναι.

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμύνω, ἀρπάζω, βάζω. βάλλω, βινώσκω, βιόω, βλώσκω, βροντάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, εἰδωμι. ἰάω, ἐγείρω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ἵημι, ἵσταμαι, ἴστημι, κηρύσσω, κλέω, κτείνω, κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, ναίω, ὀνίστημι, οἰτάω, πελάω, πικράναι, πίνω, πλέω, ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, πτήσσω, σβέννυμι, ΣΕΥΩ, σκέλλομαι, συν-αἰτάω, ΤΑΙΣΑΩ, τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρέω, φως, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as εἰδωμι, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην; πύμπλημι, ἐπλή-μην πλή-μην πλή-μην.

See also βάλλω, γινώσκω, ἵημι, ὀνίστημι, πρίσθαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The aorists ἔκταν, οὐτάν, from κτείνω, οὐτάω, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of δίδωμι and τίθημι lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

NOTE 2. In αἰ

stances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participles; as ἐπλή-μην, πύμπλημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In the second aorist optative the radical vowel is lengthened into *ω*; as ἀλίσκομαι ἀλίσκω. See the Catalogue of Verbs.

active take the original personal ending *μι, σι*, respectively. E. g.

ιστάω gives *ἴσθημι ἴσθης ἴσθησι*, for *ἰσταομι ἰστάεις ἰσταεσι*: *ἴσταμαι ἰστασαι ἰσάται*, for *ἰσάομαι ἰσταεσαι ἰσάεται*.

τίθω — *τίθημι τίθης τίθησι*, for *τιθεομι τιθείεις τιθεεσι*: *τίθεμαι τίθεσαι τίθεται*, for *τιθεομαι τιθεεσαι τιθεεται*.

δίδω — *δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι*, for *διδοομι διδοεις διδοεσι*: *δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδεται*, for *διδοομαι διδοεσαι διδοεται*.

δείκνυ — *δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσσι*, for *δεικνύομι δεικνύεις δεικνυεσι*: *δείκνυμαι δεικνυσαι δεικνύται*, for *δεικνύομαι δεικνυεσαι δεικνύεται*.

2. The *subjunctive* of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* takes the common connecting vowels and is contracted. Verbs in *ημι* from *ω* are contracted from the Ionic subjunctive; as *ιστέω ἰστώ*, *ἰστέης ἰστέης*.

The subjunctive of verbs in *νμι* is the same as that of verbs in *ω*.

3. The *optative* active of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes to the root of the verb the endings *S. ην ης η*, *D. ητον ητήν*, *P. ημεν ητε ησαν*, preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3, c.) The optative passive and middle of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes the regular personal endings, likewise preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3.)

The optative of verbs in *νμι* is regularly the same as that of verbs in *ω*.

4. The *imperative* annexes the regular personal endings to the root. (See the examples.)

5. The *infinitive* annexes *-ναι, -σθαι* to the root without any further change.

6. The root of the *participle* active is formed by annexing *ντ* to the root of the verb. The participle passive and middle annexes *-μενος* to the root of the verb.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the *subjunctive* coincides with the indicative; thus, *σκεδάννυμι*, subj. 3 sing. *σκεδάννῃσι*, *σκεδάννται*; *κτίννυμι*, subj. 1 plur. *κτίννμεν*; *κείμει*, subj. 3 sing. *κείται*.

NOTE 2. (a) The dual and plural of the *optative active* often drop *η*; in which case *ησαν* becomes *εν*; (see the paradigms.)

(b) In a few instances the optative of verbs in *νμι* is formed after the analogy of verbs in *ημι* or *ωμι*; the diphthong *υι* however becomes *ῠ*; thus, *δαίνυμι*, opt. 3 sing. *δαινῦτο* or *δαίνῦτο*, 3 plur. *δαινῶτο* Ionic; *δύω* *δύην*, *φύω* *φῦην*, *ζεύγνυμι* *ζευγνῦην*, *ἔμνυμι* *ἐμνῦην*; *πῆγνυμι*, 3 sing. *πῆγνῦτο*.

(c) $\Phi\Theta\text{IMI}$ forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$, for $\phi\theta\upsilon\mu\eta\nu$, $\phi\theta\upsilon\omega$.

(d) The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of verbs in ω ; as $\xi\nu\nu\text{-ιστοίτο}$, for $\xi\nu\nu\text{-ισταίτο}$; $\pi\rho\omicron\text{-οίτο}$, for $\pi\rho\omicron\text{-είτο}$. See also $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The second person singular of the imperative active most commonly drops $\theta\iota$ and lengthens the radical vowel; as $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\iota}$, for $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\theta\iota$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\text{-}\theta\iota$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\text{-}\theta\iota$.

NOTE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in $\mu\iota$ may be inflected like verbs in ω ; as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$; $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\iota$; $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\omega}$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\nu}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$. The singular of the imperfect of $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ is most commonly formed from $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}$; thus, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\upsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota$; $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$.

§ 126. 1. The second aorist active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

$\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu\iota$, 2 A. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\nu$ $\eta\varsigma$ η , D. $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ $\eta\tau\eta\nu$, P. $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, imperat. $\beta\acute{\eta}\theta\iota$ $\eta\tau\omega$, D. $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ $\eta\tau\omega\nu$, P. $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, infin. $\beta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$
 $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, 2 A. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\nu$ $\omega\varsigma$ ω , D. $\omega\tau\omicron\nu$ $\omega\tau\eta\nu$, P. $\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, imperat. $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\iota$ $\omega\tau\omega$, D. $\omega\tau\omicron\nu$ $\omega\tau\omega\nu$, P. $\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\omega\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, infin. $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha\iota$
 $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, 2 A. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ $\upsilon\varsigma$ υ , D. $\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ $\upsilon\tau\eta\nu$, P. $\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$, imperat. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\theta\iota$ $\upsilon\tau\omega$, D. $\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ $\upsilon\tau\omega\nu$, P. $\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\upsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, infin. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$

See also $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\beta\acute{\iota}\omega\omega$, $\beta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\beta\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\omega}\omega$, ΠPIAMAI , $\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$, $\Sigma\text{EY}\Omega$, $\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\nu\nu\text{-}\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\Omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ $\delta\omicron\text{-}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$; $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$.

See also $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$, $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The aorists $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, from $\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ and $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

NOTE 2. In a few instances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle. See $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$, $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, $\omicron\iota$, in the second aorist optative active of verbs in $\omega\mu\iota$, is changed into ω ; as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\phi\acute{\eta}\nu$. See also $\beta\acute{\iota}\omega\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The imperatives βῆθι, στήθι, from βαίνω, ἵστημι, in composition often drop θι, and change η into α; as ἀνάβᾱ κατάβᾱ, ἀνάστᾱ παρόστᾱ. (Compare § 125, n. 4.)

NOTE 5. The second person singular of the second aorist imperative active in the following verbs drops ι of the personal ending θι, and changes θ into ς; thus, δίδωμι δός, τίθημι θές, ἵημι ἕς, ἔχω σχές, φρέω φρές.

Aorist Passive.

§ 127. The aorist passive takes the personal endings of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of verbs in ημι from εω. (Compare the examples.)

Second Perfect and Second Pluperfect.

§ 128. The second perfect and pluperfect of some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι. The singular of the indicative is not used; except δέδια.

1. Second Perfect of βαίνω, θνήσκω, ἵστημι, ΤΑΛΑΩ.

Ind. S. (βίβασα)	(τίθναα)	(ἕσταα)	(τέτλαα)
D. βίβατον	τίθνατον	ἕστατον	τέτλατον
P. βίβαμεν	τίθναμεν	ἕσταμεν	τέτλαμεν
βίβατε	τίθνατε	ἕστατε	τέτλατε
		ἑστέατε	
		ἑστήτε	
βεβᾶσι	τεθνᾶσι	ἑστᾶσι	τετλᾶσι
βεβάασι		ἑστέασι	

The forms βεβάασι, ἑστήτε are Epic; ἑστέατε, ἑστέασι, Ionic.

Subj. S. βεβῶ	(τεθνῶ)	ἑστῶ	(τετλῶ)
βεβῆς	not found	ἑστής	not found
βεβῆ		ἑστή	
D. βεβῆτον		ἑστήτον	
P. βεβῶμεν		ἑστῶμεν	
βεβῆτε		ἑστήτε	
βεβῶσι		ἑστῶσι	
Opt. S. (βεβαίην)	τεθναίην	ἑσταίην	τετλαίην
not found	τεθναίης	ἑσταίης	τετλαίης
	τεθναίῃ	ἑσταίῃ	τετλαίῃ
D.	τεθναίητον	ἑσταίητον	τετλαίητον
	τεθναίητην	ἑσταίητην	τετλαίητην
P.	τεθναίημεν	ἑσταίημεν	τετλαίημεν
	τεθναίητε	ἑσταίητε	τετλαίητε
	τεθναίησαν	ἑσταίησαν	τετλαίησαν

Imp. S. (βέβαθι)	τέθαθι	ἔσταθι	τέτλαθι
	τεθάτῃ	ἐστάτῳ	τετλάτῳ
D.	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατῳ
	τεθνάτων	ἐστάτων	τετλάτων
P.	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
	τεθνάτωσαν	ἐστάτωσαν	τετλάτωσαν
Inf.	βεβάναι	τεθάναι	ἐσάναι
			τετλάναι

Epic infinitives, βεβάμεν, τεθνάμεναι τεθνάμεν, ἐστάμεναι ἐστάμεν, τετλάμεναι τετλάμεν. — Τεθνάναι is written also τεθνάναι as if from τεθναέναι.

Part. βεβαῶς βεβανῖα βεβαός, G. βεβαῶτος, contracted βεβώς βεβῶσα, G. βεβῶτος
 τεθνεῶς (τεθνεῖα) τεθνεός, G. τεθνεῶτος; Epic τεθνεῖος οἱ τεθνηῶς τεθνηῖα, G. -ῶτος οἱ -ῶτος, Doric τεθναῶς
 ἐσταῶς, G. -ῶτος; also ἐστηῶς ἐστηνῖα, G. -ῶτος; Ionic ἐστεῶς ἐστεῶσα, G. -ῶτος; Attic ἐστῶς ἐστῶσα ἐστῶς, G. -ῶτος
 τετληῶς τετληνῖα, G. τετληῶτος

Second Pluperfect.

S. (ἔβεβάνειν)	(ἐτεθνάειν)	(ἐστάειν)	(ἐτέτλαειν).
D. ἐβέβατον	ἐτέθνατον	ἔστατον	ἐτέτλατον
ἐβεβάτην	ἐτεθνάτην	ἐστάτην	ἐτέτλατην
P. ἐβέβαμεν	ἐτέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	ἐτέτλαμεν
ἐβέβατε	ἐτέθνατε	ἔστατε	ἐτέτλατε
ἐβέβασαν	ἐτέθνασαν	ἔστασαν	ἐτέτλασαν

2. Second Perfect of γίγνομαι, ΜΑΩ, ἀριστάω, δειπνέω (-άω).

Ind. S. (γέγαα)	(μέμαα)	(ἤρισταα)	(δεδείπναα)
D.	2 μέματον		
P. ———	μέμαμεν	ἤρισταμεν	δεδείπναμεν
γεγάατε	μέματε		
γεγάασι	μεμάασι		
Imp.	3 μεμάτω		
Inf.	γεγάμεν (Ε.)	ἤριστάναι	δεδείπνάναι

Second Pluperfect.

D. 3 ἐγεγάτην	
P.	3 ἐμέμασαν

3. Second Perfect of δέω, to fear, κλύω.

Ind. S. δέδια	(κέκλυα)
δέδιας	
δέδιε (Epic δέιδιε)	
D. δεδίατον	

P.	δεδίαμεν δέδιμεν (Epic δειδίμεν) δεδιάτε δέδιτε δεδιάσι	
Subj.	δεδῶ, -ης, regular	
Opt.	δεδειήν (like λειήν)	
Imp. S. 2	δέδιθι, Epic δειδιθι	κέκλυθι
P. 2	δέδιτε Epic	κέκλυτε
Inf.	δεδιέναι, Epic δειδίμεν	
Part.	δεδιώς, regular	

Second Pluperfect.

S. ἐδεδειν regular; also 1 plur. Epic ἐδειδίμεν, 3 plur. ἐδέδισαν, Epic ἐδείδισαν

§ 129. 1. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*; as ἀνώγω ἀνωγ-μεν, κράζω κέκραχ-θι.

See also ἐγείρω, εἶκω, ἔρχομαι, πάσχω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Οἶδα, νομῖ, *I know*, the second perfect of ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΔΩ), and its second pluperfect ἤδειν, *I knew*, drop the connecting vowel in many of their parts. In the subjunctive and optative, οἶδα follows the analogy of verbs in μι, that is, it presupposes ΕΙΔΕΩ ΕΙΔΗΜΙ.

Second Perfect.

Ind. S. οἶδα οἶσθα (οἶδας, οἶσθας) οἶδε	Subj. S. εἶδῶ (Epic εἰδέω) εἰδῆς εἰδῆ
D. ἴστων	εἰδητόν
P. ἴσμεν (οἶδαμεν, Ionic ἴδμεν) ἴστε (οἶδατε) ἴσασι (οἶδᾶσι)	εἰδῶμεν (E. εἶδομεν) εἰδητε εἰδώσι
Opt. S. εἰδείην εἰδείης εἰδείη	Imp. — ἴσθι ἴστω (Bæotic ἴττω)
D. εἰδείητον εἰδείητην	ἴστων ἴστων
P. εἰδείμεν εἰδείητε εἰδείσαν, εἰδείεν	— ἴστε ἴστωσαν
Inf. εἰδέναι (Epic ἴδμεναι, ἴδμεν, ἰδέμεν)	
Part. εἰδώς εἰδνία εἰδός, G. εἰδότος, (Epic feminine ἰδνία)	

The regular forms οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδᾶσι are used chiefly by the later authors.

Second Pluperfect.

- S. ᾔδων or ᾔδη, (Ionic ᾔδεα, Epic ᾔειδων)
 ᾔδεις or ᾔδης; ᾔδισθα or ᾔδησθα, (Epic ᾔείδεις, ᾔείδης)
 ᾔδει or ᾔδη, ᾔδων or ᾔδην, (Ionic ᾔδεε εἶδεε, once ᾔειδε, Epic
 ᾔείδει ᾔείδη)
 D. ᾔδειτον or ᾔστον
 ᾔδείτην or ᾔστην
 P. ᾔδμεν or ᾔσμεν
 ᾔδετε or ᾔστε (Ionic ᾔδέατε)
 ᾔδσαν or ᾔσαν (Epic ἴσαν)

NOTE. The forms ἀνώχθω, ἀνώχθε, from ἀνωγα, are explained as follows; ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, syncopated ἀνώγ-τω ἀνώγ-τε; the endings -γτω, -γτε suggested the passive endings -χθω -χθε, (as in λελέ-χθω λελέ-χθε.)

The forms ἐργήγορθε, ἐργήγορθαι, from ἐγείρω, are explained as follows; ἐργηγόρετε ἐργήγορτε ἐργήγορθε, ἐργήγορθαι, -ρτε suggesting the passive endings -ρθε, -ρθαι, (as in ἐφθαρθε, μέμορθαι, τέτορθαι.)

Πείθω has πίποσθε, formed as follows; πεπόνθατε πίπονθε πίπονστε πίποστε, -στε suggesting the passive ending -σθε, (as in πέπεισθε.)

Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

§ 130. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel. (See the examples, § 84, et seq.)

2. In mute and liquid verbs, and sometimes in pure verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle indicative is formed by means of the participle and εἰσί, ἦσαν; as,

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, ἡγγελμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, for τέτριβ-νται, ἡγ-
 γελ-νται
 τετριμμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, ἡγγελμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, for ἐτέτριβ-ντο, ἡγ-
 γελ-ντο

Pure verbs which take σ before μ and τ (§ 111, n. 4) form this person after the analogy of mute verbs; as τέλειω, τετελεσμένοι εἰσί, τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν.

3. The perfect passive *subjunctive* and *optative* are formed by means of the participle and εἶναι, to be. (See the examples.)

NOTE. (a) The perfect passive subjunctive and optative of a few pure verbs is formed after the analogy of verbs in μι; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι,

Subj. κεκῶμαι κεκτῇ κεκτῆται, &c., οἱ κέκῶμαι κέκτῃ κέκτῃται, &c.

Opt. κεκτῆμην κεκτῆο κεκτῆτο, &c.

See also βάλλω, κάθημαι, καλέω, λύω, μιμνήσκω, οἰκοδομέω, ὄρνυμι, τέμνω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Κτάομαι and μιμνήσκω form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in ᾶω; thus,

Opt. κεκτώμην κεκτῶο κεκτῶτο, &c.

μεμνῶμην μεμνῶο μεμνῶτο (Ionic resolved μεμνέωτο)

(c) Some of the parts of the perfect passive and middle of ἀραρίσκω, μιμνήσκω, and κάθημαι (ΕΩ), take the terminations and accent of the present; as ἀραρίσκω, P. P. subj. 3 sing. πρόσ-αρήρεται; κάθημαι. subj. κάθωμαι κάθη κάθηται, opt. καθοίμην. See these verbs in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Middle.

§ 131. 1. In the Epic dialect, the present, imperfect, and second aorist middle of a few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of their parts; as ἀρχομαι ἀργ-μενος, δέχομαι δέξο (δέχ-σο), ἄλλομαι ἄλτο.

See also αἰρέω, ἀνδάνω, ἀραρίσκω, γεύω, γίγνομαι, ἔδω, ἐλελίζω, εὔχομαι, ἔχω, ἰκνέομαι, κέλομαι, λέγω, λείπω, ΛΕΧΩ, μίγνυμι, ὄρνυμι, πάλλω, πέρθω, πηγνυμι, σεύομαι, ΣΤΕΥΟΜΑΙ, φέρω, φυλάσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The *future* middle drops the connecting vowel only in ἔσ-ται for ἔσεται, from εἰμί, *to be*.

NOTE. The form προ-φύλαχθε, from φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚΩ) is explained as follows; προφυλάσσετε προφυλάκετε προφύλακ-τε προφύλαχθε, after the analogy of ἀνωχθε for ἀνώγετε.

§ 132. *Dialects.*

1. Indicative Active.

-σι, 3 sing. of verbs in μι, Doric -τι, rarely -ντι; as δίδωτι, τίθητι, ἡγί, ἀφίητι, φᾶτί, ἀναδείκνυντι, ἐντί.

-νσι, 3 plur. Doric -ντι; as ἰσάντι: Ionic -ᾶσι, as ἰστέᾶσι, ἐστέᾶσι, ἔᾶσι. The Ionic ending -ασι is used also by the Attics in διδάσσι, τιθέασι, ἰᾶσι (ἰέασι), and in all verbs in -νμι.

-σαν, 3 plur. imperfect and second aorist, and aorist passive, Æolic, Doric, Boeotic, and Epic -ν preceded by the radical vowel; as ἔσᾶν, τίθεν, ἀνέθεν, ἰεν, ἔδον, διέγον, for ἔστησαν, ἐτίθεσαν, ἀνέθεσαν, ἔσαν, ἔδосαν, ἔγνωσαν. In the aorist passive -ησαν becomes -εν, as ἐκόσμηθεν, κατεδίκασθεν. The forms ἔγνων, μίανθην, for ἔγνωσαν, ἐμίανθησαν, retain the long vowel.

(a) The Æolic lengthens the radical vowel α, ο, into αι, οι, in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in μι; as ἴσταμι, πλάναμι. The Doric lengthens α into ᾶ; as ἴσᾶμι.

(b) The Boeotic lengthens ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in $\mu\iota$; as $\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$.

(c) The Æolians usually convert contract verbs into verbs in $\mu\iota$; as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\omicron\kappa\eta\mu\iota$, $\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\iota$, $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\mu\iota$. Such forms as $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\iota$ presuppose a theme in $\epsilon\omega$.

(d) The iterative endings $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ are appended to the root of verbs in $\mu\iota$ without any further change; as $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\mu\iota$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ $\delta\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\mu\iota$ $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$; $\Delta\Upsilon\text{MI}$ $\delta\Upsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu$.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

$-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\nu\tau\omicron$, 3 plur. Ionic $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\alpha\tau\omicron$; as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

(a) In the third person plural of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive and middle, π , β become ϕ ; κ , γ become χ , and ζ becomes δ , before $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\alpha\tau\omicron$; further, the radical vowel ϵ commonly remains unaltered before these endings; as,

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi$ - $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi$ - $\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi$ - $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi$ - $\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ $\eta\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta$ - $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta$ - $\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$	— $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho$ - $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho$ - $\alpha\tau\omicron$

The Attic dialect sometimes makes use of the Ionic third person plural; as $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$, in Thucydides and Xenophon. — Herodotus has $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$).

(b) The Æolic and Epic lengthen the radical vowel ϵ into η in the indicative passive and middle of verbs in $\mu\iota$; as $\pi\acute{o}\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\nu\acute{o}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\eta\nu$.

3. Subjunctive.

$-\eta\delta$, 2 sing. Epic $-\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$, in $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\eta\varsigma$, for $\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$.

$-\eta$, 3 sing. Epic $-\acute{\eta}\eta$; thus, $\beta\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\sigma\tau\eta\eta$, $\phi\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$, for $\beta\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$, $\sigma\tau\eta$, $\phi\eta$, $\theta\eta$; so in the aorist-passive, $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\sigma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$, for $\delta\alpha\mu\eta$, $\sigma\alpha\pi\eta$, $\phi\alpha\nu\eta$. In the Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric dialects, this ending becomes $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, but only in the aorist passive; as $\omicron\nu\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$.

(a) The uncontracted form of the subjunctive of verbs in $\mu\iota$ is Ionic and Epic; as $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Epic also $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, for $\theta\acute{\omega}$ $\theta\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\eta$, $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\omega}$, $\beta\acute{\omega}$, $\beta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$.

The aorist passive subjunctive is contracted from the original form $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, D. $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, P. $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\tau\epsilon$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$. The uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic, and has all the peculiarities of contract verbs in $\epsilon\omega$; as $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\mu\iota$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$; $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\xi}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\xi}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\lambda\theta\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$, Doric $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\lambda\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\tau\iota$. (§ 120, 2, a.)

(b) The Epic protracts η in the forms $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, for $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$.

- αἰνέω, rarely αἰνῆμι, *to praise*, F. αἰνέσω, αἰνέσομαι, Epic αἰνήσω, A. ἦνεσα, Epic ἦνῆσα, P. ἦνεκα, P. P. ἦνῆμαι, A. P. ἦνῆθην.
 αἰνῶμαι, *to take*, Epic, Imperf. αἰνῶμην.
 αἰρέω ('ΕΛ-), *to take*, F. αἰρήσω, rarely ἐλῶ, P. ἦρηκα, Ionic ἀραίρηκα, P. P. ἦρημαι, Ionic ἀραίρημαι, A. P. ἦρέθην, 2 A. εἶλον, ἔλω, ἐλοιμι, ἔλε, ἐλείν, ἐλών, 2 A. M. εἰλόμην (εἰλάμην), ἔλωμαι, ἐλοίμην, ἐλοῦ, ἐλέσθαι, ἐλόμενος, F. M. αἰρήσομαι, rarely ἐλοῦμαι. — γένετο, *he seized*, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἔλετο (φέλετο).
 αἶρω (AP-), *to raise, lift*, F. ἄρῶ, A. ἦρα, ἄρω ἄραιμι, ἔρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, P. ἦρκα, P. P. ἦρμαι, A. P. ἦρθην, A. M. ἦράμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἀράμενος, 2 A. M. ἠρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἄροίμην, ἀρέσθαι. — ἐξ-άρη, 2 A. subj. 3 sing. rare and doubtful. — ἦρᾱ, A. M. 2 sing. Bæotic, for ἦραο ἦρω.
 αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘ-, ΑΙΣΘΕ-), *to feel, perceive*, F. αἰσθήσομαι, P. ἦσθημαι, 2 A. ἦσθόμην.
 αἰῶ, *to hear*, Imperf. αἰῶν, A. ἐπ-ῆῖσα.
 ἀκαχίζω (AX-, AKAX-, AKAXE-, AXEΔ-, AXE-), *to grieve, afflict*, F. ἀκαχίσω, P. M. ἀκάχημαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχήμενος, as Present, A. ἀκάχησα, 2 A. ἦκαχον, 2 A. M. ἡκαχόμην. — ἀκηχέδασται, P. M. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀκαχίατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. Epic.
 ἀκρόομαι, *to tend*, F. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), A. ἡκεσάμην, A. act. part. ἐξ-ἀκέσας, rare. — ἀκειάμενος, corrupt, for ἀκειόμενος Epic.
 ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, A. ἀκήδεσα.
 ἀκούω (AKO-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἦκουσα, P. ἄκουκα Doric, P. P. ἦκουσαι, A. P. ἠκούσθην, 2 P. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plup. ἀκηκόειν, ἡκηκόειν.
 ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροᾶσομαι, A. ἡκροᾶσάμην.
 ΑΚΩ, *αcuo, to sharpen, point*, P. P. part. ἀκαχήμενος, Epic.
 ἀλαλάζω, *to raise a war-cry*, F. ἀλαλάξομαι, A. ἡλάλαξα.
 ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, F. ἀλήσομαι, P. ἀλάλημαι, ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος, as Present, A. ἀλήθην.
 ἀλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΑΝ-, ΑΛΔ-), *also, to nourish, increase*, Poetic, Imperf. ἤλδανον as Aorist.
 ἀλδήσκω (ΑΛΔ-, ΑΛΔΕ-), *also, to nourish, cause to grow, also alesco, to thrive, grow*, A. ἀλδήσασκον iterative.
 ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦ-), *to anoint*, regular; P. ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, P. P. ἤλειμμαι, ἀλήλιμμαι, 2 A. P. ἤλιφην.
 ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΞΕ-, ἀλέκω, ΑΛΚ-, ΑΛΑΛΚ-), *to help, ward off*, Poetic in the active, F. ἀλέξῃσω, rarely ἀπ-ἀλέξω, A. ἡλέξῃσα, rarely ἤλεξα, 2 A. ἤλαλκον, F. M. ἀλέξῃσομαι, rarely ἀλέξομαι, A. M. ἡλέξάμην. — ΑΛΚΑΘΩ, inf. ἀλκάθειν, Imperf. ἤλκαθον, both Aoristic.
 ἀλόομαι, *to shun, escape*, Epic, A. ἡλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθαι, ἀλέασθαι.
 ἀλύω, *to avert, protect*, Poetic, F. ἀλύσω, A. ἤλυσα, ἀλευσον, A. M. ἀλευνάμην.
 ἀλέω, *to grind*, F. ἀλέσω ἀλῶ, A. ἤλεσα (σσ), P. ἀλήλεκα, P. P. ἀήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι.
 ἀλθομαι (ΑΛΘΕ-), *to become healed*, Epic, A. P. ἀλθέσθην, F. M. ἀλθήσομαι as Passive.
 ἀλινδω, ἀλίνδομαι, *also ἀλινδῶ, ἀλινδέομαι, to roll*, A. ἤλιῖσα, P. ἤλικα, regular.
 ἀλίσκομαι ('ΑΛ-, 'ΑΛΟ-, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be captured*, F. ἀλώσομαι, P. ἤλω

- κα ἐάλωκα, 2 A. ἦλων, commonly ἐάλων, ἀλῶ, ἀλοῖην (ἀλόην), δλω-
ναι, δλούς, all passive in signification. — ἀλώω, ης, η, 2 A. subj.
Epic. — εὐάλωκεν (that is εἰβάλωκεν), Perf. 3 sing. for ἐάλωκεν.
- ἀλιταίνω or ἀλιτραίνω (ΑΛΙΤ-, ΑΛΙΤΕ-), to err against, A. ἀλίτησα
rare, P. M. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, wicked, 2 A. ἤλιτον,
2 A. M. ἡλιτόμην.
- ἄλλομαι (ΑΛ-), salio, to leap, spring, F. ἀλοῦμαι, A. ἡλάμην, δλω-
μαι (ā), 2 A. ἡλόμην. — Epic forms: 2 A. M. 2 sing. ἄλσο,
3 sing. ἄλτο; subj. 3 sing. ἄλεται; part. ἄλμενος, only in com-
position.
- ἀλυκτάζω (ΑΛΥΚΤΑ-), to be in distress, P. M. ἀαλύκτῃμαι as Present.
ἀλύσσω, ἀλυσκάζω, (ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝ-, ΑΛΥΚ-) to shun, escape, Poetic, Im-
perf. ἀλύσκανον as Aorist, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.
- ἀλφαίνω (ΑΛΦ-), to find, procure, bring as price, 2 A. ἤλφον.
- ἀμαρτάνω (ΑΜΑΡΤ-, ΑΜΑΡΤΕ-), to err, miss, F. ἀμαρτήσω, common-
ly ἀμαρτήσομαι, A. ἡμάρτησα later, P. ἡμάρτηκα, P. P. ἡμάρτημαι,
A. P. ἡμαρτήθην, 2 A. ἡμαρτον, Epic ἡμβροτον.
- ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω, (ΑΜΒΛ-, ΑΜΒΛΩΜΙ) to miscarry, A. ἡμβλωσα,
P. ἡμβλωκα, P. P. ἡμβλωμαι, 2 A. ἡμβλων rare.
- ἀμείρω, ἀμέρδω, to deprive, A. ἡμερσα, A. P. ἡμέρθην.
- ἀμπέχω, ἀμπέσχω, (ἀμφί, ἔχω, ἵσχω) to wrap around, clothe, Imperf.
ἀμπείχον, ἀμπεχον, F. ἀμφέξω, 2 A. ἡμπισχον. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι,
ἀμπίσχομαι, ἀμπισχνέομαι, to put on, wear, Imperf. ἡμπειχόμεν, ἀμ-
φεχόμεν (!), 2 A. ἡμπισχόμεν, ἡμπεσχόμεν.
- ἀμπλάκισκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚ-, ΑΜΠΛΑΚΕ-, ΑΜΒΛΑΚ-), to err, miss, P. P.
ἡμπλάκημαι, 2 A. ἡμπλακον, ἡμβλακον, part. ἀμπλακόν, ἀπλακόν.
- ἀμ-πνύω (ΑΜΠΝΥΜΙ, ΠΝΥ-), Epic for ἀναπνέω, to recover breath, A.
P. ἀμπνύνθην as active, 2 A. M. 3 sing. ἀμπνύτο as active.
- ἀμύνω, to assist, ward off, regular. — ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ, in Attic Poetry, im-
perat. ἀμύναθε, inf. ἀμυνάθειν, Mid. ἀμυναθοίμην, ἀμυνάθην, Imperf.
ἡμύναθον, ἡμυναθόμην; commonly with an Aoristic force.
- ἀμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, A. ἡμφίασα, P. ἡμφίακα.
- ἀμφι-γνοέω, to doubt, Imperf. ἡμφιγνύουν, ἡμφεγνύουν, A. ἡμφεγνόησα,
A. P. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.
- ἀμφι-έννυμι, to clothe, Imperf. ἡμφιέννυν, F. ἀμφιέσω ἀμφιέσθαι, A. ἡμφί-
εσα, P. M. ἡμφιέσμαι.
- ἀμφισ-βητέω, to dispute, Imperf. ἡμφισβήτουν, ἡμφεσβήτουν, A. ἡμ-
φισβήτησα, ἡμφεσβήτησα, P. ἡμφισβήτηκα, A. P. ἡμφισβήτηθην,
F. M. ἀμφισβήτησομαι as passive.
- ἀναίομαι (α-, ΑΙΝ-), to refuse, Imperf. ἡναινόμην, A. ἡννέμην, ἀνή-
νομαι.
- ἀν-αλίσκω, ἀν-αλόω, to expend, Imperf. ἀνήλiskon, ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώ-
σω, A. ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωσα, P. ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, P.
P. ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλωμαι, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, A. P. ἀναλώθην, ἀνηλώθην.
- ἀνάσσω, to reign, regular. — ἐάνασσε, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἦνασσε,
rare.
- ἀνδάνω (ΑΔΕ-, ΑΔ-), to please, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἦνδανον, ἐάν-
δανον, ἐήνδανον, F. ἀδήσω, P. ἄδηκα rare, 2 A. ἔαδον, ἄδον, Epic εὔ-
αδον (that is εἰαδον), ἄδω, ἀδεῖν, 2 P. ἔαδα, Doric ἔαδα, 2 A. M.
part. ἄσμενος as an adjective, pleased, with pleasure.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *to trickle out, issue forth*, 2 P. ἀνήνοθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἀνήνοθεν with the ending and force of the Imperfect (§ 118, 1, d).

ἀν-έχω, *to hold up*, Imperf. ἀν-είχον, &c., as in ἔχω, Imperf. M. ἡνείχόμεν, 2 A. M. ἡνεσχόμεν, rarely ἀνεσχόμεν.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίγνυμι, *to open*, Imperf. ἀνέωγον, ἥνοιγον, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶγον, F. ἀνοίξω, A. ἀνέωξα, ἥνοιξα, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶξα, ἀνοιξα, P. ἀνέωχα, P. P. ἀνέωγμαι, later ἡνέωγμαι, A. P. ἀνεῶχθην, later ἡνοιχθην, 2 A. P. ἡνοιγην, 2 P. ἀνέωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

ἀν-ορθώω, *to set upright*, Imperf. P. ἡνωρθούμην, F. ἀνορθώσω, A. ἡνώρθωσα, ἀνώρθωσα, P. P. ἡνώρθωμαι.

ἀντάω (ΑΝΤΗΜΙ), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. ἀντήσω, ἀπ-αντήσομαι, 2 A. 3 dual συν-αντήτην.

ἀντ-ευ-ποιέω, *to do a favor in return*, regular; P. ἀντενυπεποίηκα.

ἀντι-βόλῳ, *to meet, supplicate*, Imperf. ἡντιβόλουν, F. ἀντιβολήσω, A. ἀντεβόλεσα, ἡντεβόλησα, A. P. part. ἀντιβοληθεῖς.

ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, (ύ) *to accomplish*, F. ἀνύσω(ύ), Epic ἀνύω, A. ἥνυσα (σσ), P. ἥνυκα, P. P. ἥνυσμαι, A. P. ἥνυσθην. — ANYMI, Imperf. 1 plur. ἄνυμις Doric; Imperf. P. 3 sing. ἄνυτο, ἥνυτο.

ἀνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἥνωγον, ἡνώγεον, F. ἀνώξω, A. ἡνώξα, 2 P. ἄνωγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἡνώγειν as Imperfect. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 plur. ἄνωγμεν, imperat. ἄνωχθε, ἀνῶχθω, ἄνωχθε.

ἀπ-αυράω (ΑΥΡ-), *to take away*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀπηύρων as Aorist, 2 A. part. ἀπούρας, 2 A. M. ἀπηυράμην, part. ἀπουράμενος.

ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦΕ-), *to deceive*, Poetic, F. ἀπαφήσω, A. ἡπάφησα, 2 A. ἡπαφον, ἀπάφω, 2 A. M. opt. ἀπαφοίμην as active.

ἀπ-έκταν, *they blew off or away, scattered about*, a defective A. 3 plur.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, ἀπ-έχθομαι, (ΕΧΘΕ-) *to be hated*, Imperf. ἀπήχθετο, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, P. ἀπήχθημαι, all as passive.

ἀπο-λαύω, *to enjoy*, Imperf. ἀπέλανον, ἀπήλανον, F. ἀπολάυσω, commonly ἀπολαύσομαι, A. ἀπέλανσα, ἀπήλανσα, P. ἀπολέλανκα.

ἀπτω (ΑΦ-), *to fasten, cause to take hold of*, regular. — ἐάφθη or ἐάφθη, *was fastened*, A. P. 3 sing. Epic.

ἀράομαι, *to pray*, regular. — APHMI, inf. ἀρήμεναι, Epic.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, A. ἤρσα, P. M. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, A. P. ἤρθην, 2 A. ἤραρον ἀράρῳ, 2 A. M. opt. 3 plur. ἀραροῖατο as passive, part. ἄρμενος as an adjective, *fitting, suitable*, 2 P. ἄρᾱρα, Ionic ἄρηρα, as Present intransitive, *to fit*, 2 Plup. ἀρήρειν, ἤρηρειν, as Imperfect intransitive. — ἀρᾶρυνῖα, 2 P. part. fem. for ἀράρυνῖα, Epic. — ἀρῆρεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect active. (§ 118, 1, d.) — προσ-αρήρεται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. for προσ-αρηρήται, (§ 130, n. c.)

ἀρέσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. ἤρεσα, P. ἀρήρεκα, A. P. ἡρέσθην as active.

ἀρήμενος (ἀ), *oppressed*, a defective P. P. part. Epic.

ἀριστάω, *to dine*, regular. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 pl. ἡρίσταμεν, inf. ἡριστάναι.

- ἀριστο-ποιέομαι, *to dine*, regular; P. ἡριστο-ποιόημαι.
 ἀρκέω, *to assist, suffice, defend, ward off*, F. ἀρκέσω, A. ἤρκεσα.
 ἀρμόττω, ἀρμόζω, *to fit, adjust*, A. ἤρμοσα, P. M. ἤρμοσμαι, A. P. ἀρμόχθην later.
 ἄρνημαι (αἶρω, AP-), *to win, earn, acquire*, Imperf. ἀρνύμην, 2 A. ἡρόμην, ἀρόμην, (Il. 9, 124; 8, 121.)
 ἀρόω, ἀρο, *to plough*, F. ἀρόσω, A. ἤροσα, P. P. ἀρήρομαι, A. P. ἡρόθην. — ἀρόωσιν, 3 plur. Epic from APAΩ. — APΩMI, inf. ἀρόμεναι, Epic.
 ἀρπάζω (ΑΡΠΑΓ-), *rapio, to seize, carry off, snatch*, F. ἀρπάσω, ἀρπάσομαι, also ἀρπάξω not Attic, A. ἤρπασα, not Attio ἤρπαξα, P. ἤρπακα, P. P. ἤρπασμαι, later ἤρπαγμαι, A. P. ἤρπάσθην, later ἤρπάχθην, 2. A. P. ἤρπάγην later. — ΑΡΠΗMI, 2 A. M. part. ἀρπάμενος.
 ἀρύω, ἀρύτω, *to draw as water*, A. ἤρῡσα, A. P. ἡρύσθην, ἡρύσθην. Mid. also ἀρύσσομαι, rare.
 ἀρχομαι, *to begin*, regular. — ἀρχμενος, Pres. part. for ἀρχόμενος.
 ἀσάομαι, ἀσάω, *to be sated, loathe, feel sad be grieved*, A. ἡσθήην. — ἀσάμενοι, part. Aeolic, contracted from ἀσαόμενοι.
 ἀτύζω, *to terrify*, Poetic, A. inf. ἀτύξαι, A. P. part. ἀτυχθείς as middle.
 αἰαίνω, *to dry*, regular; A. P. ἐπ-αφ-ανάνθην, implying ἀνάνθην.
 αὐδάω, *to speak*, regular. Forms not Attic ἡδαξα αὐδάσασα, ἡδαξάμην.
 αὐξάνω, αὖξω, (ΑΥΞΕ-, ΑΥΓ-) *augeo, to increase*, F. αὐξήσω, A. ἡύξησα, P. ἡύξηκα, P. P. ἡύξημαι, A. P. ἡύξήθην, rarely (ἡύχθην) αὐχθῆ. — αὐξουμένη, part. for αὐξομένη, in an inscription.
 ΑΥΡΩ, see ἀπαιράω, ἐπαιρίσκομαι.
 αὖω, *to shout*, F. αὖσω (ῡ), A. ἡῡσα (ῡ), imperat. αὔσον (ῡ).
 ἀφάω, ἀφάσσω, *to handle, feel*, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἤφησα, ἤφᾶσα.
 ἀφ-εύω, *to singe, roast*, P. P. ἤφευμαι, A. P. part. ἀφευθείς.
 ἀφ-ιέω, Imperf. ἡφίουν, the same as ἀφίημι.
 ἀφ-ίημι, *to let go, dismiss*, Imperf. ἡφίην, rarely ἡφίειν, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφήκα, Epic ἀφέηκα, used only in the indicative, P. ἀφέικα, P. P. ἀφείμαι, A. P. ἀφείθην, ἀφέθην, F. P. ἀφεθήσομαι, 2 A. (ἀφῆν), ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἄφες, ἀφείναι, ἀφείς, 2 A. M. ἀφείμην, ἀφείσθαι, ἀφείμενος. The plural of the aorist ἀφῆκα, except ἀφῆκαν, is rarely used. — ἀφίηται. 3 sing. Doric for ἀφίησι. — ἀφέω, -έης, -έη, 2 A. subj. Epic, for ἀφῶ, -ῆς, ῆ. — ἀφέωνται, P. P. 3 plur. for ἀφείνται.
 ἀφύω, ἀφύσσω, *to pour out as liquids, to draw, accumulate*, F. ἀφύξω, A. ἡφῡσα.
 ἀχέων, ἀχέων, *being grieved*, a defective participle, Epic.
 ἀχυνμαι, ἀχομαι, *to grieve, sorrow, be sad*, Imperf. ἀχύνμην.
 ἀχθομαι (ΑΧΘΕ-), *to be indignant or displeased*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. P. ἡχθέσθην, F. P. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι.
 ἄω, *to sate, satisfy*, Epic, F. ἄσω, A. ἄσα, ἄσω, F. M. ἄσομαι, 3 sing. (ἄσεται ἄσαι ἄται) ἄται protracted, A. M. ἄσάμην. — ἀμεναι, inf. Epic, from HMI.
 ἄω, *to blow*, Imperf. ἄων.

B.

βάω, *to utter*, F. *βάω*, P. P. *βέβαγμα*.

βαίνω (*βάω*, *βιβάω*, *βίβημι*), *va do, to walk, go*, F. *βήσομαι*, P. *βέβηκα*, P. P. *βέβαμαι*, *βέβασμαι*, A. P. *ἔβάθην*, A. M. *ἔβησάμην* or *ἔβησόμεν* Epic, 2 A. *ἔβην*, *βῶ*, *βαίην*, *βῆθι*, *βῆναι*, *βάς*, 2 P. (*βέβασα*), *βεβῶ*, *βεβαίην*, *βεβάναι*, *βεβαώς* *βεβώς*, 2. Plur. (*ἔβεβάειν*). When it is equivalent to *βιβάζω*, *to cause to go*, it has F. *βήσω*, A. *ἔβησα*. — 2 A. 3 dual *βάτην*, for *ἔβήτην*; 3 plur. *βάσαν* for *ἔβησαν*: subj. *βέω* or *βείω*; 3 sing. *βῆη* for *βῆ*; 1 plur. *βείομεν*, Doric *βᾶμες* (*βᾶωμες*), for *βῶμεν*. — *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, 2 A. M. subj. Epic, as Future, *I shall live*.

βάλλω (BAΛΛΕ-, BAA-, BΛA-, BAE-, BAHMI), *to cast, throw, hit*, F. *βαλῶ*, Poetic also *βαλλήσω*, P. *βέβληκα*, P. P. *βέβλημαι*, A. P. *ἔβληθην*, F. Perf. *βεβλήσομαι*, F. M. *ξυμ-βλήσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβαλον*, Epic *ἔβλην*, 2 A. M. *ἐβαλόμην*, Epic *ἔβλήμην* as passive. — *ὑπερ-βαλλέειν*, *ξυμ-βαλλέμενος*, Ionic for *-βάλλειν*, *-βαλλόμενος*. — P. P. 2 sing. *βέβληαι*, Epic; 3 plur. *βεβλήταται*, Epic; opt. 2 plur. *δια-βεβλήσθε*. — 2 A. opt. 2 sing. *βλείης* as passive. — 2 A. M. 2 sing. *βλήο* or *βλείο*; subj. 3 sing. (*βλήται*) *βλήεται* protracted.

BAPEΩ, *to load, render heavy*, F. *βαρήσω*, regular; 2. P. part. *βεβαρηώς* as passive, Epic.

βάσχω, *βιβάσχω*, equivalent to *βαίνω*. — *ἐπι-βασκέμεν*, inf. Epic, causative.

βαστάω, *to carry, support*, F. *βαστάσω*, A. *ἐβάστασα*, later *ἐβάσταξα*, A. P. *ἔβαστάχην*.

βδέω, *to foist*, A. *ἔβδεσα*.

BIAΩ, *to force*, Epic and Ionic, P. *βεβίκα*, regular.

βιβρώσκω (BOP-, BPO-, BPOMI), *de-voro, to eat*, rare in the Present, F. *βρώσομαι*, A. part. *κατα-βρώξασαι*, P. *βέβρωκα*, P. P. *βέβρωμαι*, A. P. *ἔβρώθην*, F. Perf. *βεβρώσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβρων*, 2 P. part. *βεβρώς*, *-ῶτος*, contracted from *βεβρώος*. — BEBPΩΘΩ, opt. 2 sing. *βεβρώθοις*.

βιώω (BIOMI), *vivō, to live*, F. *βιώσω*, commonly *βιώσομαι*, rarely *βώσομαι*, regular; 2 A. *ἐβίων*, *βιῶ*, *βιῶν*, *βιώτω*, *βιώναι*, *βιούς*. — *βιόμεσθα*, Pres. 1 plur. implying *βίομαι*.

βιώσκομαι (*βιώω*), *to restore to life, or to be brought to life again*, A. *ἐβιωσάμην*, *ἀν-εβιωσάμην*, 2 A. *ἀν-εβίων* intransitive, *to revive*.

βλάπτω (BΛAB-), *to hurt*, regular; F. Perf. *βεβλάψομαι*, 2 A. P. *ἔβλάβην*. — *βλάβομαι*, for *βλάπτομαι*, rare.

βλαστάνω, *βλαστέω*, (BΛΑΣΤ-) *to sprout*, F. *βλαστήσω*, A. *ἐβλάστησα*, P. *βεβλάστηκα*, *ἐβλάστηκα*.

βλώσκω (MOA-, BAO-, BAOMI), *to go, to come*, F. *μολοῦμαι*, P. *μέμβλωκα*, *βέβλωκα*, 2 A. *ἔμολον*, rarely *ἔβλων*.

βοάω (BO-), *boo, to call aloud*, regular. Ionic conjugation, *βώσομαι*, *ἔβωσα*, *βέβωμαι*, *ἐβώσθην*.

ΒΟΛΕΩ, equivalent to *βάλλω*, P. P. *βεβόλημαι*, Plur. P. *ἔβεβολήμην*. *βόσχω* (ΒΟΣΚΕ-), *pasco, to pasture*, F. *βοσκήσω*, A. P. *ἔβοσκήθην* later. Mid. *βόσκομαι*, *vescor*.

βούλομαι (BOYΛE-), *volo, to will*, 2 sing. βούλει, Imperf. ἐβουλόμην, ἡβουλόμην, F. βουλήσομαι, P. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην, ἡβουλήθην, 2 P. προ-βέβουλα as Present. — βόλεσθε, 2 plur. for βούλεσθε.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *to resound, ring*, 2 A. ἔβραχε.

βρέχω, *to wet*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐβράχην.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, *to swallow up, gulp*, A. ἀνέβροξα, κατέβροξα, A. P. part. κατα-βροχθεῖς, 2 A. P. part. ἀνα-βροχέν.

βρυσάω, *to teem, exult, revel, shout*, F. βρυσάσομαι, A. ἐβρύαξα.

βρυχάομαι (BRYX-), *to roar*, P. βέβρυχα as Present, *to roar*, A. P. part. βρυχηθείς, A. M. ἐβρυχασάμην.

βυνέω, βύεω, (BY-) *to caulk*, F. βύσω, A. ἔβυσσα, P. P. βίβυσμαι. Pass. also βύνομαι.

T.

γαμέω (TAM-), *to marry*, said of the man, F. (γαμέω) γαμέω γαμῶ, later γαμήσω, A. ἔγημα, later ἐγάμησα, P. γεγάμηκα, P. P. γεγάμημαι, A. P. ἐγαμήθην, part. γαμεθείσα. F. M. γαμέσσομαι, Epic, *will procure a wife for*.

ΓΑΝΩΩ, *to delight*, P. P. γεγάνωμαι, A. P. ἐγανώθην as middle, *to rejoice*.

γάννυμαι, *to rejoice, be delighted*, F. γανύσομαι (σ), P. γεγάνυμαι.

γεγωνίσκω, γεγωνέω, γεγώνω, (ΓΩΝ-) *to shout aloud, call, proclaim*, Imperf. ἐγεγώνεον, ἐγέγωνον, as Aorist, F. γεγωνήσω, A. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 P. γεγωνα, γεγώνω, γέγωνε, γεγωνέμεν, γεγωνός, as Present.

γείνομαι (GEN-), *nascor, to be born, rarely to beget*, Epic in the present and imperfect, A. ἐγεινάμην, Æolic ἐγεννάμην, *to beget, give birth to*.

γελᾶω, *to laugh*, F. γελάσω, commonly γελάσομαι, A. ἐγέλασα, Doric ἐγέλαξα, A. P. ἐγέλασθην.

γελοιᾶω, Epic for γελᾶω, regular. — γελοῖωντες, part. for γελοιῶντες.

γεύω, *to cause to taste, γεύομαι, gusto, to taste*, regular; A. P. ἐγεύσθην. — εὔεμεθα, Pres. 1 plur. for γευόμεθα.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘ-, ΓΑΘ-), *gaudeo, to rejoice*, regular; 2 P. γέγηθα, Doric γέγαθα, as Present. — γεγάθέω, a new Present, Doric.

γηράσκω, γηράω, (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) *to grow old*, F. γηρᾶσω, γηρᾶσομαι, A. ἐγήρᾶσα, P. γεγήρᾶκα, 2 A. ἐγήρᾶν, γηρᾶναι, γηράς.

γίγνομαι, γίνομαι, (ΓΕΝΕ-, ΓΕΝ-, ΓΑ-) *gignor, to become, to be*, F. γενήσομαι, P. γεγένημαι, A. ἐγενήθην not Attic, 2 A. ἐγενόμην, 2 P. γέγονα (Poetic γέγαα) as middle, *to be*, 2 Plur. ἐγεγόνειν (ἐγεγάειν). — γεγάασθε, new Pres. 2 plur. protracted from γεγᾶσθε (γεγάσθε); 3 plur. γεγάονται as Future. — γέντο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐγένετο. — γεγάκειν, P. inf. Doric, equivalent to γεγονένα.

γινώσκω, γινώσχω, (ΓΝΟ-, ΓΝΩΜΙ) *nosco, cognosco, to know*, F. γνώσομαι, A. ἔγνωσα only in the compound ἀν-έγνωσα, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι, A. P. ἐγνώσθην, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνώω, γνώην, γνώθι, γνώναι, γνώς, 2 A. M. opt. 3 sing. ξυγ-γνώιτο as active. — Epic forms: 2 A. 3 plur. ἔγνων, for ἔγνω, ἔγνωσαν: subj. γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for γνώ, γνώμεν, γνώσι: opt. 3 sing. ἀ-γνώι-ησι?

γλύφω, *sculpo, sculpo, to engrave, regular*; P. P. γέλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐγλύφην.
 γοῶ (ΓΟ-), *to bewail, mourn, regular*; Imperf. γόν, Epic. — γοή-μεναι, inf. Epic, from ΓΟΗΜΙ.
 γράφω (ΓΡΑΦΕ-), *scribo, to scratch, write, regular*; P. γέγραφα, rarely γεγράφηκα, P. P. γέγραμμαι, rarely ἔγραμμαι, F. Perf. γεγράψομαι, 2. A. P. ἔγραψην. — γρόφω, part. Doric for γράφω.

Δ.

ΔΔΕΩ (ΔΑ-, ΔΑΗΜΙ), *to teach*, P. δεδάηκα as middle, *to know*, 2 A. δέδασθαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάην as middle, *to learn*, 2 P. δεδάα, *to have taught, or to have learned*. Mid. ΔΔΕΟΜΑΙ, *to learn*, F. δαήσομαι, P. δεδάημαι. — δαήμενος, Pres. part. as an adjective, *skilled*. — δεδάασθαι, new Pres. inf. protracted from δεδάσθαι (δεδάεσθαι). — δήω, F. for δησω, *shall find*.

δαίζω, *to rend*, F. δαίξω, A. ἐδάϊξα, P. P. δεδάϊγμαι, or δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, A. P. ἐδαίχθην.

δαίνυμι, δαινύω, (ΔΑΙ-, ΔΑ-) *to feast*, F. δαίσω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδασθην, rarely κατα-δασθῆναι, A. M. ἐδασάμην, ἔδασάμην. — δαινύτο or δαινύτο, opt. 3 sing.; δαινύατο, opt. 3 plur. Ionic for δαινύντο.

δαίωμα (ΔΑ-), *divido, to divide*, F. δάσσομαι, P. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, both passively, A. P. ἐδάσθην, A. M. ἐδασάμην.

δαίω (ΔΑΥ-, ΔΑ-), *to burn*, P. P. δέδαιμαι, 2 P. δέδηα as Present intransitive, *to burn*, 2 A. P. ἐδάβην, κατ-εδάην, 2. A. M. ἐδάβην.

δάκνω (ΔΗΚ-, ΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. δήξομαι, P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. P. ἐδήχθην, 2 A. ἔδακον (δέδακον).

δαμάω (ΔΑΜ-, ΔΑΜΑ-), Poetic for δαμάζω, *domo, to tame, subdue*, F. δαμάσω, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. P. ἐδμήθην, F. Perf. δεδμήσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάμην. — δαμάω, δαμόωσι, F. protracted, for δαμά, δαμῶσι, (δαμάσει, δαμάσουσι.) — δαμήη, 2 A. P. protracted, for δαμή.

δαμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι, the same as the preceding.

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΕ-, ΔΑΡΘ-), *to sleep*, P. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, ἔδαρθον, 2 A. P. ἐδάρθην, ἐδάρθην, as active.

δατεῖομαι, *to divide*, A. inf. δατεῖσθαι.

δαίτο, δόατο, *he, it appeared*, A. δόασατο, subj. δόασσεται, defective.

δεδοκμημένος, *on the look out, watching*, a defective P. M. part. Epic.

δειδίσσομαι, *to frighten, rarely to fear*, A. ἐδειδιξάμην.

δεῖδω (ΔΕΙ-, ΔΙΩ-), *to fear*, Epic in the present and future, F. δείσομαι, A. ἔδεισα, Epic ἔδδεισα, P. δέδοικα, Epic δέδοικα, Doric δέδοικω, as Present, *to be afraid*, P. P. δέδειμαι rare, F. Perf. δεδοικῶσω. — A. περί-δδεισα, Epic for περιέδεισα; part. ὑπο-δδείσας, Epic for ὑποδείσας. — δέδοιγμεν, P. 1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν.

δειελήσας, *having taken an afternoon's luncheon*, a defective A. part. Epic.

δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, (ΔΕΙΚ-, ΔΕΚ-) *to show*, F. δείξω, A. ἔδειξα, P. δέδεικα, P. P. δέδειγμαι, A. P. ἐδείχθην. Ionic conjugation, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδέχθην. — P. M. δέδειγμαι, 3 plur. δειδέχεται, Epic: Plur. M. 3 sing. δείδεκτο, as Aorist; 3 plur. δειδέχεται, as Imperfect.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — δεδείπναμεν, δεδείπνάναι, 2 P. 1 plur. and inf.

δέμω (ΔΜΕ-), *to build*, A. ἔδειμα, P. P. δέμῃμαι, A. M. ἐδεμάμην.

δέρκομαι, *to look sharply*, *to see*, F. δέρξομαι rare, A. ἐδέρχθην, 2 A. ἔδρακον (ἔδρακα), 2 A. P. ἐδράκην, 2 P. δέδορκα as Present. — δέρκειν, inf. act.

ἔρω, *to flog, flog*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐδάρην.

δεύομαι (ΔΕΥΕ-), Epic for δέομαι, F. δεύσομαι, A. ἐδεύσα.

δέχομαι, *to receive*, regular; F. P. δεδέξομαι. — Epic forms: Pres. 3 plur. δέχονται (δεχ-νται); imperat. 2 sing. δέξο, 2 plur. δέχθε, Aoristic; inf. δέχθαι, Aoristic; part. δέγμενος as Present or Aorist: Imperf. ἐδέγμην, *I was expecting*, 3 sing. δέκτο or ἔδεκτο Aoristic.

δέω, *to bind, tie*, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, rarely δέδηκα, P. P. δέδεμαι, δεδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην, F. Perf. δεδήσομαι.

δέω (ΔΕΕ-), *to want, to be wanting*, F. δέσω, A. ἐδέησα, Epic ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, P. M. δεδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην as middle. Mid. δέομαι, *to need, beg*. — δεοῦμεθα, F. M. for δεησόμεθα.

Δεί, *debet, it is necessary, there is need, it ought*, impersonal, δέη, δέοι, δέιν, δέον, F. δέησει, A. ἐδέησε.

δηλώω, *to manifest*, regular; F. Perf. δεηλώσομαι.

διατάρω, *to feed, decide*, F. διατήσω, A. ἐδιήτησα, P. δεδιήτηκα, P. P. δεδιήτημαι, A. P. διητήθην as middle.

διακονεω, *to wait upon*, Imperf. διηκόνουν, F. διακονήσω, P. δεδιηκόνηκα, P. P. δεδιηκόμεμαι, A. P. ἐδιακονήθην.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ-, ΔΙΔΑΧ-), *to teach*, F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Epic ἐδιδάσκησα, P. δεδίδαχα, P. P. δεδιδάχαμαι, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

δίδημι (δέω), *to bind*, Imperf. ἐδίδην.

διδώω (ΔΟ-), *to give*, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, 3 sing. διδοί, Imperf. ἐδίδουν, F. διδώω Epic.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ-, ΔΡΗΜΙ), *to run away*, used only in composition, F. δρασομαι, A. ἔδρασα, P. δέδρακα, 2 A. ἔδραν, Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δραῖν, δράναι, δρύς.

δίδωμι (διδώω, ΔΟ-), *do, to give*, F. δώσω, A. ἔδωκα only in the indicative, P. δέδωκα, P. P. δεδομαι, A. P. ἐδόθην, 2 A. ἔδων, δῶ, δοίην (δῶν), δός, δοῦναι, δούς. The singular ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, and the 3 plur. ἔδωκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔδων is not used in the indicative; except in some compounds, as διέδω (Xen. Cyr. 1). — δίδωτι, 3 sing. Doric for δίδωσι. — ἀπο-δεδῶσθαι, 2 P. 3 plur. Boeotic. — Epic forms: imperat. 2 sing. δίδωθι, for δίδοθι; inf. διδοῦναι, for διδόναι: 2 A. subj. δῶω, δῶης, δῶη or δῶησι or δῶσι, δῶομεν, δῶωσι, for the common δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, δῶμεν, δῶσι; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν, for δοῦναι. — δίδοι, imperat. for δίδοθι, Aeolic.

δίζημαι (ΔΙΖΕ-), *to seek*, Ionic, δίζησθαι, διζήμενος, retains the η in the inflection, Imperf. ἐδιζέμην, F. διζήσομαι, A. ἐδιζήσάμην.

δίζω, *to consider, φροντίζω, doubt*, Imperf. ἔδιζον. Mid. δίζομαι, equivalent to δίζημαι, Imperf. ἐδιζάμην.

διημι (διά, ἦμι), *to moisten, sprinkle*; part. διείς. Mid. διέμαι, *as active*

διημι, *to chase away*, Imperf. 3 pl. ἐδίεσαν. Mid. διέμαι, *to speed*.

ΔΙΚΩ, *to fling*, Poetic, 2 A. ἔδικον, δίκη, δικών.

διοικέω, *to manage, regular*. P. P. δεδιώκημαι, rare.

δῖω, *to fear*, Epic in the present and imperfect, 2 Perf. δέδια, Epic δέδια, as Present, *to be afraid*, δεδίω, δεδῖειν, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, 2 Pluperf. ἐδεδῖειν. Mid. δίομαι, *to cause to fear, to frighten, scare*. — ἐδεῖδιον, δεῖδιε, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect.

διώκω, *to pursue, regular*. — ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν, Imperf. ἐδιώκαθον.

δοκέω (ΔΟΚ-), *to seem, think*, F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαi, A. P. ἐδόχθην rare. The regular forms δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκημαι, ἐδοκήθη are Poetic. — δοκεύμενος; for δοκέμενος, equivalent to δοκῶν.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems, appears*, impersonal, F. δόξει, A. ἔδοξε, P. P. δέδοκται. Poetic δοκήσει, ἐδόκησε, δεδόκηκε, δεδόκται.

δοσιπέω (ΔΟΥΠ-, ΓΔΟΥΠΕ-, ΓΔΟΥΠ-), *to sound heavily*, as in falling, Poetic A. ἐδοῖπησα, ἐγδοῖπησα, 2 A. ἔδουπον, 2 P. δέδουπα, δεδουπῶς fallen, dead.

δράω, *to do*, F. δρᾶσω, A. ἔδρασα, P. δέδρακα, P. P. δέδραμαι, δέδρασμαι, A. P. ἐδράσθην. — δρώ, as Future, (Arist. Pl. 59.) — δρώοιμι, opt. as if from ΔΡΩΩ.

ΔΡΕΜΩ, see τρέχω.

δρέπω, sometimes δρέπτω, *to pluck, enjoy*, A. ἔδρεψα, A. P. ἐδρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔδραπον, δραπών.

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑ-), *to be able, I can*, Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἡδυνάμην, F. δυνήσομαι, P. δεδύνημαι, A. ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην, rare ἐδυνάσθην, A. M. ἐδυνήσατο Epic. — δύνῃ, 2 sing. for δύνασαι. — δύνῃαι, subj. 2 sing. for δύνῃ, Epic; δυνέωμεθα, δυνέωνται, subj. Ionic for δυνώμεθα, δύνωνται.

δύνω (δύω, ΔΥΜΙ), in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, A. ἔδυνα later, P. δέδυκα, 2 A. ἔδυν, δῶω, δῶην, δῶθι, δύναι, δύς. — δυνέουσι, Pres. 3 plur. Ionic.

δύω (ΔΥΜΙ), *to cause to enter, envelope, immerse, sink*, F. δύσω (ϋ), A. ἔδῶσα, P. δέδῶκα, P. P. δέδῶμαι, A. P. ἐδῶθην (ϋ), 2 A. P. ἐδῶην. Mid. δύομαι, later ἐν-διδύσκομαι, in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, F. δύσομαι, A. ἐδυσάμην, Epic ἐδυσάμην, 2 A. ἐδύμην, imperat. περί-δυσο από-δυσο, rare.

E.

εἰώω, Epic εἰάω, *to permit, let, let alone*, F. εἶσω, A. εἶασα, P. εἶακα, A. P. εἶāθην, F. M. εἶασμαι as passive.

ἐγγυάω (ἐγγύη), *to betroth, proffer*, Imperf. ἡγγυάων, ἐνεγυάων, A. ἡγγύησα, ἐνεγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα, P. ἡγγύηκα, ἐγγεγύηκα, P. P. ἡγγύημαι, ἐγγεγύημαι, Plup. P. ἡγγεγυήμην and ἐνεγγεγυήμην, A. P. ἡγγυήθην. Mid. ἐγγυάομαι, *to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage*, Imp. ἡγγυώμην, ἐνεγυώμην, F. ἐγγυήσομαι, A. ἡγγυησάμην, ἐνεγγυησάμην, ἐγγυησάμην.

ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡ-, ΕΓΡ-, ΕΓΡΗΜΙ), *to rouse, waken, raise*, F. ἐγερῶ, A. ἤγειρα, P. M. ἐνήγερμαι, Plup. 3 sing. ἤγερτο, A. P. ἠγέρθη, 2 P. ἐγρήγορα as Present intransitive, *to be awake*, 2 A. (ἐγρην) imperat. 3 sing. ἐγρέτω rare, 2 A. M. ἠγρόμην, ἔγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἔγρεο Epic, ἐγρεσθαι or ἔγρεσθαι, ἐγρόμενος. — Epic forms; 2 P. 3 plur. ἐγρηγόρθῃσι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ; imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε; inf. ἐγρηγόρθαι or ἐγρήγορθαι. — ἔγρονται, 3 plur. for ἐγείρονται.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

εἶδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐργνυμι, see εἶδομαι, ἔλπομαι, ἔργνυμι.

εἶργω; Epic and Ionic for ἔργω εἶργω, *to shut out*; also for ἔργω εἶργνυμι, *to shut in*, in which sense it has P. P. part. ἐεργμένος, *closely compacted*. — ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐέργαθον, as Aorist. — ἐέρχατο, Plup. 3 plur. Ionic, for ἐεργμένοι ἦσαν.

ἕζομαι ('ΕΔ-, 'ΕΔΕ-), *sedeo, to sit*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐζόμην as Aorist. For the other forms, see καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω (ΕΘΕΛΕ-), *to will, to wish*, F. ἐθελήσω, A. ἠθέλησα, P. ἠθέληκα.

ἐθίζω, *to accustom*, ἐθίσω, εἴθισα, εἴθικα, εἴθισμαι, ἐθίσθη.

ἔθω, *suesco, to be accustomed*, part. ἔθων Epic, 2 P. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as Present, 2 Plup. εἴωθειν, Ionic ἔώθειν, as Imperfect. — εὐέθωκα (that is, εφεθωκα), P. from ΕΘΩ.

ΕΙΔΩ (ΕΙΔΕ-, ΙΔΕ-, ΙΔ-), *video, to see*, 2 A. εἶδον (εἶδα, ἴδον), ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε or ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, F. ἰδησῶ Doric. Mid. εἶδομαι and εἰδομαι, generally Poetic, *to seem, appear, resemble*, A. εἰσάμην and εἰσαίμην, εἰσάμενος or εἰσαίμενος, 2 A. εἰδόμην or ἰδόμην, ἰδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδῆσθαι, ἰδόμενος rarely ἰδόμενος, generally with the sense of the active, *I saw*.

The 2 P. οἶδα has the force of the Present, and means *I know*, 2 Pluperf. ᾔδειν as Imperfect, *I knew*, F. εἰδήσω, commonly εἴσομαι, *I shall know*, A. εἶδησα, *I knew*, rare. — εὐιδε (that is εφιδε), 2 A. for εἶδε. — βιδεῖν, 2 A. inf. Laconian for ἰδεῖν.

εἶκω, *to appear, to seem, to resemble*, Imperf. εἶκον as Aorist, F. εἴξω, 2 P. εἴκα (Ionic οἴκα, rare εἴκα) as Present, εἴκω (οἴκω), εἴκοιμι, εἴκηναι (εἰκέναι), εἴκως (εἰκώς), 2 Pluperf. ἐφίκειν (rarely φῖκειν) as Imperfect. — Epic and Poetic: 2 P. dual ἔϊκτον, for εἴκατον (εἴκατον); 1 plur. ἔοιγμεν, for εἴκαμεν; part. εἰοικώς, for εἰοικώς; 2 Plup. 3 dual ἐἴκτην, for ἐφκείτην (εἰκείτην); 3 plur. ἐοίκεσαν, for ἐφῖκεσαν.

*Εοικε (Οἶκε), *it seems, appears, is likely, fitting*, impersonal, part. εἰκός, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable*, 2 Plup. ἐφκει, as Imperfect.

εἶκω, *to yield*, regular. — ΕΙΚΑΘΩ, εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, εἰκάθειν, εἰκάθων, Imperf. εἰκαθον, all Aoristic.

εἰλέω (ΟΛΕ-), *to roll*, Imperf. εἰλεον, ἐέλεον, F. εἰλήσω, P. P. ἐόλημαι, Pluperf. P. ἐόλητο.

εἰλῶω, *to wrap up, envelop, cover over, roll round, gather up*, regular; A. εἰλῶσα, A. P. part. εἰλυσθείς, with the rough breathing.

εἰλω (ΕΛ-), *volvo, to roll up*, εἰλομαι, Epic, A. ἔλσα, ἔλσαι ἐέλσαι,

- ἔλας (rarely εἶλας), P. P. ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος; 2 A. P. ἐῶλην and ἄλην (ᾶ), ἀλῆναι, ἀλείς.
- εἶμι (ΕΞ-, Ε-, ΗΜΙ), *sum, to be, to exist*, ὦ, εἶην, ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο), εἶναι, ὦν, Imperf. ἦν or ἦ, sometimes ἤμην, F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσονται, ἐσόμενοι. Sometimes γέγονα, from γίγνομαι, is used as Perfect to εἶμι, (Aristot. *Rhet.* 1, 1, 8.)
- εἶμι (Ι-, ΕΙ-, ΙΜΙ, ΙΗΜΙ), *eo, to go, I shall go*, ἴω, ἴοιμι (ἰοῖν), ἴθι, ἴεναι, ἰών, Imperf. ἦειν and ἦα, F. εἴσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or εἰσεάμην Epic.
- εἶνύω, Epic for ἐννύω, *ἐννυμι*, only in composition, Imperf. *κατα-εἶνουν*, *I covered*. Mid. *ἐπι-εἶνυσθαι*.
- ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠ-, ΕΣΠ-), *to say, to tell*, 2 A. εἶπον (Epic *ἔειπον*), εἶπω, εἶπομι, εἶπέ, εἶπειν, εἶπών, also εἶπα (Epic *ἔειπα*), εἶπαμι, εἶπον or εἶπόν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, 2 A. Mid. εἰπάμην, ἀπ-εἰπάμην, *to refuse, disclaim, disown, to say no*. — All the forms of εἶπα, except εἶπαν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, are used by good Attic writers. Further, εἰπάτω, εἶπατον, εἶπατε, of the imperative, are preferred to εἰπέτω, εἶπετον, εἶπετε. The present is borrowed from φημί, λέγω, and, in certain connections, from ἀγορεύω: the other parts are borrowed from εἶρω, ΠΕΩ, which see; thus, F. ἐρῶ, P. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ἐρρέθην, εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι. — ἔσπετε, 2 A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic.
- εἰργνυμι and εἰργνύω (ΕΡΓ-, ΕΙΡΓ-), *to shut in*, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην.
- εἶργω (ἔργω), *arceo, to shut out*, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην (!), F. M. εἶρξομαι as passive. — ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ, εἰργάθω, εἰργάθειν, Imperf. εἰργαθον, Aoristic. Mid. imperat. εἰργάθου.
- εἶρώ (εἶρω), *to say, to tell*, Epic.
- εἶρομαι, rarely εἰρέομαι, Ionic for ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, *to ask*, Imperf. εἰρόμην, F. εἰρήσομαι.
- εἶρύω, for ἐρύω, *to draw*, F. εἶρύσω (ῥ), A. εἶρῡσα, P. P. εἶρῡμαι and εἶρυσμαι, Plup. εἶρύμην (ῡ), A. P. εἶρύσθην. Mid. εἶρύομαι (ῡ), F. εἶρύσομαι, A. εἶρυσάμην. — ΕΙΡΥΜΙ, Pres. inf. εἶρύμεναι. Pres. P. 3 plur. εἶρύσται (ῡ); inf. εἶρυσθαι: Imperf. 3 sing. εἶρῡτο, 3 plur. εἶρυντο.
- εἶρω (ΕΡ-), *to say, to tell*, not Attic in the present and imperfect, F. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, F. M. ἀπ-ερούμαι, *shall refuse*.
- εἶρω (ΕΡ-), *sero, to join*, εἶρα, P. εἶρκα, P. P. εἶρμαι, Ionic *ἔρμαι*, Epic *ἔερμαι*, Plup. P. ἐέρμην.
- εἴσκαω, *to liken, think like, compare, make similar, assimilate*, causative of εἶκω, *to be like*, Imperf. ἥϊσκον, ἔϊσκον. Mid. P. 2 sing. ἥϊξαι, 3 sing. ἥϊκται, equivalent to εἴοικας, εἴοικε, Plup. 3 sing. ἥϊκτο, εἴκτο, equivalent to εἴοικε.
- ἐκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία), *to call an assembly, regular*; Imperf. ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησιάζον, F. ἐκκλησιάζω, A. ἐκκλησιάζα, ἐξεκκλησιάζα.
- ἐλαύνω, Poetic also ἐλάω, (εἶλω, ΕΛ-) *to drive*; F. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, A. ἡλάσα, P. ἐλήλακα, P. P. ἐλήλασμαι, Plup. P. ἐληλάμην, ἡληλάμην, A. P. ἡλάθην (ᾶ), Ionic ἡλάσθην, A. M. ἡλασάμην transitive. — ἐληλάδατο, P. P. 3 plur. Epic, as if from ΕΛΑΔΩ. — ἡλσάμην, A. Mid. from the radical form ΕΛΩ. — ἐληλάμενος, P. P. part. proparoxytone.

ἐλέγχω, *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, regular; P. P. ἐλήλεγμαi, or ἤλεγμαι.

ἐλελίξω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout ἐλελεῦ*, A. ἐλέλιξα.

ἐλελίξω (ἐλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to shake*, Epic, A. ἐλέλιξα, A. P. ἐλελίχθην as middle, A. M. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self*. — ἐλέλικτα, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλελίστα, sometimes Aoristic.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἐλίσσω or ἐλίττω (ΕΛΙΚ-), *to twirl*, F. ἐλίξω, A. ἐίλιξα, P. P. ἐίλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, A. P. ἐίλιχθην.

ἐλκώω, *ulcero, to ulcerate*, regular; Plup. P. ἐιλκώμην, A. P. ἐιλκώθην, not Attic.

ἐλκω (ΕΛΚΥ-), *vello, vellico, to pull*, F. ἐλξω, ἐλκύσω, A. ἐίλξα, ἐιλκῦσα, P. ἐιλκυκα, P. P. ἐιλκυσμαι, A. P. ἐιλκύσθην. — ἤλκον, Imperf. for ἐιλκον.

ἐλπω, *to give hope*, Epic, 2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present middle, *to hope*, 2 Pluperf. ὥλπειν as Imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*. Mid. ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι, *to hope, expect*, Imperf. ἐλπόμην, ἐελπόμην.

ΕΛΥΩ, *volvo, to roll*, Epic, A. P. ἐλύσθην, part. ἐλυσθείς.

ΕΛΩ, see αἰρέω.

ἐμέω, *vomio, to vomit*, F. ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἤμεσα, Epic ἤμησα, P. ἐμήμεκα, Pluperf. ἐμεμεκεῖν later, P. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐμ-ποδέω, *to confirm*, regular; Imperf. ἤμπέδουν.

ἐμ-πολάω, *to traffic*, F. ἐμπολήσω, A. ἤμπόλησα, P. ἤμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, P. P. ἤμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡ-), *to slay*, A. M. ἐνηράμην, 2 A. ἤναρον.

ἐν-αντίσθωμι, *to oppose*, regular; P. P. ἤναντίωμαι, A. P. ἤναντιώθην.

ἐναρίζω, *to slay*, Poetic, F. ἐναρίζω, A. ἐνάριξα, ἠνάρισσα, P. P. ἠνάρισμαι.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *to sit, to rest upon*, 2 P. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, rarely ἐνίπτω, (ΕΠ-, ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠΕ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-) in quam, *to tell, say*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, F. ἐνίψω ἐνισπήσω, 2 A. ἐνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔτισπε, ἐνισπεῖν.

ἐνίπτω or ἐνίσσω (ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-), *to chide*, Poetic, 2 A. ἐνένισπον or ἐνένιπον, also ἠνίπαπον.

ἐννυμι and ἐννύω (Ε-), *vestio, to clothe*, Poetic, F. ἔσω, A. ἔσα. Mid. ἔννυμαι, *to put on*, Imperf. ἐννύμην, F. ἔσομαι, P. εἶμαι, ἔσμαι, Plup. ἔσμην, ἐέσμην, A. ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην.

ἐν-οχλέω, *to annoy, vex*, Imp. ἠνώχλεον, F. ἐνοχλήσω, A. ἠνώχλησα, P. ἠνώχληκα, P. P. ἠνώχλημαι.

ἐορτάω, Ionic ἐορτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Imperf. ἐώρταζον, F. ἐορτάσω, A. ἐώρτασα, ἐορτάσαι.

ἐπ-αυρίσκω or ἐπ-αυρέω (ΑΥΡ-), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, F. M. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπαύρον, 2 A. M. ἐπηυρόμην or ἐπαυράμην.

ἐπι-μέλωμαι or ἐπι-μελέομαι, *to take care of*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, &c., all from the second form.

ἐπ-ίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑ-, ἐπί, ΙΔ-), *to know, understand, learn*, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, F. ἐπιστήσομαι, A. ἠπιστήσθην. — ἐξ-επίσταται, 2 sing. Ionic, for ἐξ-επίσταται.

ἐπώ (ΣΕΠ-), *to be employed, to be after any thing*, Imperf. εἶπον, A. P. περι-έφθην, 2 A. ἔσπον, σπείν, σπών. Mid. ἔπομαι, sequor, *to follow*, Imperf. εἰπόμην, F. ἔψομαι, A. ἐψάμην rare, 2 A. (ἐσπόμην), σπώμαι, σποίμην, σπού, σπείσθαι, σπόμενος. — σπείω, 2 A. imperat. Epic, for σπείω σπού. — σπείομεν, 2 A. subj. 1 plur. Epic, from ΣΠΗΜΙ.

ἐραμαι, Poetic for ἐράω, Imperf. ἠράμην, A. ἠρασάμην. — ἐράται, subj. 3 sing. Æolic or Doric, contracted from ἐράγται.

ἐράω (ᾶ), *to be passionately fond of, to be in love*, Imperf. ἠραον, A. P. ἠράσθην, F. P. ἐρασθήσομαι, both as active.

ἐργάζομαι, *to work, do*, Imp. ἐργαζόμην, F. ἐργάσομαι, P. ἐργασμαι, A. P. ἐργάσθην passive, A. M. ἐργασάμην. — ἐξ-ηργάσατο, A. M. 3 sing. later.

ἐργνυμι, ἐσ-ἐργνυμι, for εἰργνυμι, εἰσ-εἰργνυμι, Imperf. ἐέργνυν.

ΕΡΓΩ, see ἐρῶ, *to do*.

ἐργω or ἐργω, the theme of ἐργνυμι, *to shut in*, not found in the present, F. ἐρῶ, ξυν-έρῶ, ἐφ-έρῶ, ἀφ-έρῶ, A. ἐρξα or ἔρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, A. P. ἔρχθην. — Epic P. P. 3 plur. ἔρχαται; Plup. 3 plur. ἔρχατο.

ἐργω, the original form of ἐίργω, arceo, *to shut out*, A. ἔρξα, ἀπ-έρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, ἀπ-εργμαι, F. M. ἔρξομαι as passive. — ΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Pres. Mid. imperat. ἐργάθου transitive, Imperf. ἔργαθον, ἐργαθόμην, as Aorist.

ἐρῶ or ἔρῶ (ΕΡΓ-), *to do, work*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἔρδον, ἔρδον, F. ἐρῶ, A. ἔρξα, 2 P. ἔοργα, 2 Plup. ἐώργειν, Ionic ἐόργεα. — ἔοργαν, 2 P. 3 plur. for ἐόργασι.

ἐρείδω, *to prop*, regular; P. M. ἠρείσμαι, ἐρήρεισμαι, later ἠρήρεισμαι, Plup. ἠρηρείσμην. — Epic forms: P. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδαται, or ἐρήρεινται, Plup. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδατο, or ἠρήρειντο.

ἐρείκω (ΕΡΙΚ-), rumpo, *to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces*, A. ἠρείξα, rare ἠρίξα, P. P. ἐρήριγμαι, 2 A. ἠρικον, commonly intransitive, *to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces*.

ἐρείπω (ΕΡΙΠ-), *to cast down*, F. ἐρείψω, A. ἠρείψα, P. P. ἐρήρειμμαι, Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐρέριπτο, 2 A. ἠριπον, *to fall down*, 2 A. P. ἠρίπην, 2 P. ἐρήριπα as passive, *to have fallen*, A. M. ἀν-ηρείψάμην, 2 A. ἠριπόμην as passive, later.

ἐρεῦθω, ἐρυθθαίνω, ἐρυθθαίνω, (ΕΡΥΘ-) *to redden*, A. ἔρευσα, ἐρύθηνα, 2 A. P. opt. ἐρευθεῖν.

ἐρέω, or ἐρέομαι, *to ask*, Epic. — ἔρειο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from ἐρέεο, with the accent on the antepenult.

ἐριδαίνω, ἐριδμαίνω, (ΕΡΙΔΕ-), for ἐρίζω, A. ἐριδήνα, A. M. ἐριδήσασθαι.

ἐρίζω, *to quarrel*, F. ἐρίσομαι, regular; P. M. ἐρήρισμαι, as Present active.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ (ἐρέομαι), *to ask, question*, F. ἐρήσομαι, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐρού, ἐρέσθαι or ἔρεσθαι, ἐρόμενος; the rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω.

ἐρπύζω, another form of ἔρπω, A. εἵρπυσα.

ἔρπω, serpo, to creep, Imperf. εἵρπον, F. ἔρψω.

ἔρρω (EPPE-, EP-), to go to destruction, F. ἐρήσω, A. ἥρρησα, (subj. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρση, opt. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρσειε, both Epic,) P. ἥρρηκα.

ἐρυνγάνω (EPYTΩ), erugo, ructo, to eruct, 2 A. ἥρυνγον.

ἐρύκω, to keep back, regular; 2 A. ἥρύκακον, Epic.

ἐρύω, to draw, pull, Epic, Imperf. ἔρουν, F. (ἐρύσω) ἐρύω, A. ἔρῡσα, F. M. (ἐρύσομαι) ἐρύσομαι. — EPYMI, Pres. M. 3 sing. ἔρῡται, inf.

ἔρυσθαι, Imperf. 2 sing. ἔρῡσο, 3 sing. ἔρῡτο, 3 plur. ἔρυντο.

ἔρχομαι (ΕΛΕΥΘ-, ΕΛΥΘ-, ΕΛΘ-), to come, to go, F. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 P. ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, rarely ἤλυθα, ἐλήλουθα, 2 A. ἤλυθον Poetic, commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, ἐλθέιν, ἐλθών, to come. — εἰλήλουθμεν, 2 P. 1 plur. Epic for εἰληλούθαμεν. — ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε, 2 P. for ἐληλύθαμεν, ἐληλύθατε.

ἐσθίω, sometimes ἔσθω, ἔδω, (ΕΔΕ-, ΦΑΓ-) edo, to eat, F. ἔδομαι, later ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, rarely ἐδήδεμαι, Epic ἐδήδομαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, 2 A. ἔφαγον, 2 P. ἔδηδα Epic. — ἔδμεναι, Pres. inf. Epic for ἐδεμεναι, ἔδην.

ἔσπομαι (ἐπομαι), to follow, ἔσπομαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπέσθω, ἔσπεσθαι (ἐσπέσθαι?), Imperf. ἐσπόμην usually as Aorist.

ἐστιάω (ἐστία), to feast, F. ἐστιάσω, A. ἐιστιάσα, P. ἐιστιάκα, P. M. ἐιστιάμαι, A. P. ἐιστιάθην.

εὔδω (ΕΥΔΕ-), to sleep, Imperf. εὔδον, ἠῡδον, F. εὔδησω.

εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), to do good, benefit, Imperf. εὐηργέτεον, εὐεργετειον, F. εὐεργετήσω, A. εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτησα, P. εὐηργέτηκα, εὐεργέτηκα, P. P. εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργέτημαι.

εὐνάω, to put to bed, regular; A. P. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνέθην.

εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ-), to find, F. εὐρήσω, P. εὐρηκα, P. P. εὐρημαι, A. P. εὐρέθην, 2 A. εὐρον (εὔρα), 2 A. M. εὐρόμην (εὐράμην). — εὐρέιαν, 2 A. opt. 3. plur. with the ending of the aorist.

εὐτυχέω, to prosper, regular. — εὐτύχεσα, A. later for εὐτύχησα.

εὐχομαι, to pray, regular. — εὐγμενος, part. for εὐχόμενος. — εὐκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for εὐχετο, Aoristic. — εὐχούμην, Imperf. later for εὐχόμην.

ἐχθοδοπήσαι, to have a contention with, a defective A. inf.

ἐχθω, to hate, Poetic, used only in the present. Pass. ἔχθομαι, Imperf. ἤχθόμην.

ἔχω (ἔχω, ΟΧ-, ΣΕΨ-, ΣΧΕ-, ΣΧΗΜΙ), to have, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἔξω; σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ, σχοίην (σχοῖμι), σχές, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοίμην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος, 2 P. part. συν-οχῶς. — εἶχεε, Imperf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε. — ἔγμεν, inf. Epic for ἐγμεν. — εἰσχημαί, P. P. later for ἔσχημαι. — ἐπ-ώχατο, Plup. P. 3 plur. — ΣΧΕΘΑΙ, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθε, σχέθειν (Epic σχεθέειν), σχέθων, Imperf. ἔσχεθον, all Aoristic.

ἔψω (ΕΨΕ-, ΕΨΙ-), to cook, F. ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι, A. ἤψησα (ἤψα), P. P. ἤψημαι, A. ἤψηθην (part. ἐφθέντες rare). — ἔψεε, Imperf. Ionic, 3 sing. for ἤψε.

ἔω, to seat, set, A. εἶσα, ἔσα, εἶσον, ἔσας or εἶσας. Mid. ἔομαι, to seat one's self, to sit, F. εἴσομαι, ἔσομαι, P. ἤμαι as Present, to sit,

ῥητο, ῥησθαι, ῥημενος, Pluperf. ῥημην as Imperfect, A. εἰσάμην, ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην, *to place, erect, build, εἶσαι, εἰσάμενος, ἐσάμενος*. — In the Perfect and Pluperfect, 3 sing. ῥησται, ῥηστο are more common than the regular ῥηται, ῥητο. — ῥεται, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ῥηται. — εἶατο or εἶατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ῥητο.

ῥωνται, see ἀφίημι.

Z.

ζάω (ZHMI), *to live*, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, inf. ζῆν, Imperf. ζῆαον, also ἔζην in the first person singular, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι, A. ἔζησα, P. ἔζηκα, later.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, (ZEYΓ-, ZYT-) *jungo, to yoke*, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔζευξα, P. P. ἔζευνμαι, A. P. ἐζεύχθην, 2 A. P. ἐζύγην. — ζευγνύμεν, Pres. inf. Epic for ζευγνύναι. — ζευγνύην, opt. act.

ζέω, later ζέννυμι, ζεννύω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, F. ζέσω, A. ἔζεσα, P. ἔζεκα, P. P. ἔζεσμαι, A. P. ἐζέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, (ZO-) *to gird*, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, P. ἔζωκα, P. P. ἔζωσμαι, A. P. ἐζώσθην.

H.

ῥιβιάω, *to be at the age of puberty, to be vigorous*, also ῥιβιάσκω, *to approach the age of puberty*, F. ῥιβήσω, A. ῥιβήσα, P. ῥιβήκα. — ῥιβώω, opt. ῥιβώοιμι.

ῥίθω (HΘ-), *to strain as fluids*, regular; A. part. ῥήσας, in Galen.

ῥημί (φημί), *inquam, say I, I say*, colloquial, Imperf. ῥην, ῥη, in the phrases ῥην δ' ἐγώ, said I, ῥη δ' ὅς, said he. But ῥη, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὅς. — ῥητι, 3 sing. Doric.

ῥμύω (ῥ, rarely ῥ), *to bow down*, A. ῥμύσαι, P. 3 sing. ὑπ-εμνήμυκε, *are bent down*.

ῥσθημένος, Ionic ἐσθημένος, (ἐσθής, vestis) *clothed*, a defective P. P. part., Plup. 3 sing. ῥσθητο, *he had on, was clothed in*, later.

Θ.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛ-, ΘΑΛΛΕ-, ΘΑΛΕ-), *to bloom*, F. θαλλήσω, *will give birth to*, F. M. θαλήσομαι, later, 2 A. ἔθαλον, 2 P. τέθηλα as Present. — τεθᾶλυϊα, 2 P. part. Epic for τεθηλυῖα.

θάσμαι, *to gaze at*, a Doric verb, imperat. θάεο, θᾶσθε, F. θάσομαι, θασοῦμαι, A. ἐθασάμην, θησαίμην, θᾶσαι, θάσασθαι. — θάοντα, part. act. acc. — σαωμένη, part. Laconian, for θαομένη. — ἐσάμεθα, Imperf. 1 plur. Laconian for ἐθαόμεθα.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, P. τέταφα, P. P. τέθαμμαι, A. P. ἐθάφθην rare, 2 A. ἐτάφην, F. Perf. τεθάψομαι. — τεθάφαται, P. P. 3 plur. Ionic.

ΘΑΦΩ, ΘΗΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Ionic, P. τέθαφα, *to astonish*; but τέθηπα as Present intransitive, *to be astonished*, Pluperf. ἐτεθήπεα as Imperfect intransitive, 2 A. ἔταφον.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, A. ἔθησα. Mid. (θάεσθαι) θῆσθαι, *to milk*, A. ἐθῆσάμην, *to suck*, also *to suckle*.

θείνω (ΘΕΝ-), *to smite*, Poetic, Imp. ἔθεινον, F. θενῶ, A. ἔθειω, 2 A. ἔθεινον, θένω, θένε, θενεῖν, θένων (θενάν).

θέλω (ΘΕΛΕ-), the same as ἐθέλω, F. θελήσω, A. ἐθέλησα, P. τεθέληκα later.

θέρομαι, to *warm one's self*, Poetic, F. θέρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐθήρην as middle.

θίσσασθαι, to *obtain by prayer, to pray that it may be*, found only in the A. M. 3 plur. θέσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος.

θίω (ΘΕΥ-), to *run*, F. θεύσομαι, later θεύσω.

θίω, to *put*, see τίθημι.

θιγάνω (ΘΙΓ-), tango, to *touch as with the hand*, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἐθιγον (τέθιγον).

θλάω, to *bruise, break*, F. θλάσω, A. ἐθλάσα, P. P. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλαγμα.

θλίβω, to *squeeze*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐθλίβην.

θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ-, ΘΝΑ-, ΘΝΗΜΙ), to *be dying, to die*, F. θανέομαι θανούμι, P. τέθνηκα, F. Perf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, also ἔθνην take, 2 P. (τέθναα), τεθναῖην, τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνώως, 2 Plur. (ἐτεθνάειν). — τεθνᾶκην, P. inf. Æolic, for τεθνηκέναι.

θοιναίω (ΘΟΙΝΙΖ-), to *entertain festively*, Imperf. ἐθοίναον, I *feasted*, intransitive, A. ἐθοίνισα, A. P. ἐθοινήθην as middle. Mid. θοινάσμαι, to *feast, feast upon*, F. θοινήσομαι or θοινάσομαι, P. τεθοίνῃμαι, A. ἐθοινησάμην.

θούω, to *feast, entertain*. Mid. θῶται, θώνται, θῶσθαι, θωμένους, to *feast, eat*, Doric forms, contracted from θέται θόνται θέσθαι θοομένους, F. θώσομαι, P. τέθωμαι, A. ἐθώθην; A. M. inf. θώσασθαι.

θράσσω (ΘΡΑΧ-), to *disturb*, A. ἐθραξα, θραξαί, P. τέτρηχα as Present intransitive, to *be tumultuous*, Pluperf. ἐτετρήχευ as Imperfect intransitive, A. P. ἐθράχθην, F. M. θραξοῦμαι.

θραύω, to *crumble*, regular; P. P. τέθραυμαι, τέθραυσμαι, A. P. ἐθραύσθην.

θρύπτω (ΘΡΥΦ-), to *crumble*, A. ἐθρύψα, P. M. τέθρυμμαι, A. P. ἐθρύφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτρύφην.

θρόσκω (ΘΡΟ-, ΘΡΟ-), to *leap, spring, jump*, F. θορέομαι θοροῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθορον (τέθορον).

θύω, and θύνω, to *rage, rush, move rapidly*, Imperf. ἔθυον, ἔθυνον, F. θύσω, παρ-θύσω, A. ἔθυσα.

θύω, to *sacrifice*, F. θύσω, A. ἔθυσα, P. τέθύκα, P. P. τέθύμαι, A. P. ἐτύθην, A. M. ἐθυσάμην.

I.

ιάω, ιαχέω, (ΑΧ-) to *shout*, Imp. ἱαχον, F. ιαχήσω, A. ιάχῃσα, P. part. fem. ἀμφ-ιαχία as Present, *screaming around*.

ιδρώω, sudo, to *sweat*, regular. — ἸΔΡΑΩ, opt 3 sing. ἰδρῶή; part. ἰδρῶοντας (ιδρώντας), Epic; part. fem. ἰδρῶσα. — ἸΔΡΩΩ, part. fem. ἰδρῶουσα.

ιδρύω, ἸΔΡΥΝΩ, to *seat, locate*, F. ιδρῦσω, A. ἰδρύσα, P. P. ἰδρύμαι, A. P. ἰδρύθην or ἰδρύνθην.

ἴμαι (εἴμι), to *hasten*, Imperf. ἰέμην.

ἰέω (Ε-) to *send*, μεθ-ιέω, inf. ἰεῖν, ξυνιέιν, Imperf. ἰουν.

ἵζω, ἱζάνω, (ἕζομαι, ἸΖΕ-) to *seat, place*; also to *sit*, Imperf. ἵζον, A. ἵησα, P. ἱζήκα. Mid. ἵζομαι, to *sit*, F. καθ-ιζήσομαι.

ἵημι (ἰέω, 'E-), *to send*, Imperf. ἵην, F. ἦσω, Epic also ἀν-έσω, A. ἦκα only in the indicative, Epic ἦκα only in composition, ἀφ-έηκα, ἐφ-έηκα, ξυν-έηκα, also opt. ἀν-έσαιμι, P. εἶκα, P. P. εἶμαι, A. P. εἴθην or εἴθη, εἴῶ, F. P. εἴθῃσμαι, A. M. ἡκάμην rare in Attic, used only in the indicative, 2 A. ἦν, ὦ, εἶην, εἶς, εἶναι, εἶς, 2 A. M. εἶμην or εἶμην, ὦμαι, εἶμην, (έσο έο) οὐ, ἔσθαι, ἔμενος. The singular ἦκα ἦκας ἦκε and the 3 plur. ἦκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἦν is not used in the indicative. — ἔωκα, ἔωμαι or ἔομαι, Perf. with the syllabic augment, for εἶκα, εἶμαι; 3 plur. ἔωνται, ἀφ-έωνται, ἀν-έωνται or ἀνέονται, for εἵνται, ἀφείνται, ἀνείνται. — προ-οῖτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for προ-εῖτο.

ἰκάνω (ἰκω), *to come, to have come*, Poetic, Imperf. ἰκάνον as Aorist.

ἰκνέομαι (ἰκω), *to come, to arrive*, F. ἴξομαι, P. ἴγμαι, 2 A. ἰκόμην. Prose-writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι. — ἰκτο, ἴκμενος, 2 A. M. for ἰκετο, ἰκόμενος.

ἰκω (ἴ), *to come*, Epic Imp. ἰκον, A. ἴξον.

ἰλάσκομαι, rarely ἰλέομαι, ἰλέομαι, Epic ἰλάομαι, *to propitiate*, F. ἰλᾶσσομαι, later Epic ἰλάσσομαι, A. P. ἰλάσθην passively, A. M. ἰλᾶσάμην, later Epic ἰλαξάμην.

ἰλημι (ἰλάομαι), *to be propitious*, imperat. ἰλᾷθι, ἰληθι, P. (ἰληκα) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι, as Present. Mid. ἱλαμαι equivalent to ἰλάσκομαι.

ἱππο-τροφέω, *to keep horses*, regular; P. ἱπποτρόφῃκα and καθ-ἱπποτε-τρόφῃκα.

ἱπταμαι (πετάομαι, ΠΤΑ-, 'ΠΠΗΜΙ), *to fly as a bird*, Imp. ἱπτάμην, F. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἑπτην, πταῖην, πτήναι, πτάς, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, πτώμαι, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

ἰσᾶμι (ΙΣΑ-), *to know*, a Doric verb, 2 sing. ἴσῃς; 3 sing. ἴσατι, 1 plur. ἴσαμεν, 2 pl. ἴσατε, 3 pl. ἴσαντι, part. ἴσας (not ἰσάς), Æolic ἴσαις. — ἴσαντι, subj. 3 plur. contracted from ἰσάωντι.

ἴσχω for ἴσχω, Imperf. ἴσκων.

ἰστάω, the same as ἴστημι, Imperf. ἴστων.

ἵστημι (ΣΤΑ-), *statuo, to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place, station, stēssō*, A. ἕστησα, P. ἕστηκα as Present intransitive, sto, *to stand*, later ἕστακα active, Pluperf. ἕστήκειν or εἰστήκειν as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, P. P. ἕστώμαι rare, A. P. ἐστώθην, F. Perf. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, *shall stand*, as future to ἕστηκα, 2 P. (ἕσταα), ἐστώ, ἐσταῖν, ἐσταθι, ἐσάναι, ἐσώς, as Present intransitive, *to stand*; 2 Pluperf. (ἐστάειν) as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, 2 A. ἕστην, στώ, σταῖν, στήθι, στήναι, στάς. — ξυν-ιστοῖτο, opt. 3 sing. for ξυν-ισταίτο. — ἕστασε, A. 3 sing. for ἕστησε; 3 plur. ἕστασαν, for ἕστησαν. — ἐσταθην, A. P. for ἐσταθην.

In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the Perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

ἴσχω (έχω), *to have, hold fast*, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, &c., as in έχω. — ἴσχε, imperat. 2 sing. for ἴσχε, formed after the analogy of σχές, from έχω.

ἰώ (ΕΩ), another form of ἵημι, found only in composition, ἀφίω, ἀφίομαι, Imperf. ξύν-ιον, P. P. part. μεμετ-ιμένος, from μεθίημι.

K.

καθ-ίζομαι (ἔζομαι, 'ΕΔΕ-, 'ΕΔ-), *to sit down*, Imperf. ἐκαθεζόμην, Poetic also καθεζόμην, usually as Aorist, F. καθεδούμαι, later καθεδήσομαι, A. P. ἐκαθέσθην as middle, F. P. καθεσθήσομαι as middle.

καθ-εύδω (εὕδω, 'ΕΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imp. ἐκάθεινδον, καθεύδον, or καθῆνδον, F. καθευδήσω, A. καθεύδησα.

κάθ-ημαι ('Ε-, ἦμαι), Perf. of 'ΕΩ, as Present, *to sit, sit down*, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθησο, καθήσθαι, καθήμενος, Plup. ἐκαθήμην, καθήμην, as Imperfect. — κάθῃ, 2 sing. later for κάθησαι. — καθήμεθα, opt. 1 plur. — κάθου, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from κάθεο, later for κάθησο.

καθ-ίζω (ἵζω, 'ΙΖΕ-), *to set, place*, F. καθίσω, καθιῶ, A. ἐκάθισα, P. M. ἐκάθισμαι rare, F. M. καθιζήσομαι, A. M. ἐκαθισάμην.

καίνυμαι (ΚΑΔ-), *to excel, to be distinguished*, Poetic Imp. ἐκαίνυμην, P. ἐκάσμαι, ἐκάσθαι, κεκασμένος and κεκαδμένος, Plup. ἐεκάσμην.

καίνω (KAN-), *to kill*, Poetic, F. κανῶ, 2 A. ἐκανον, 2 P. ἐέκανα?

καίω also κᾶω (ΚΑΥ-, ΚΕ-), *to burn*, F. καύσω, καύσομαι, A. ἔκαυσα, Poetic ἔκαε, Epic ἔκαη or ἔκεια, P. ἐκάυκα, P. P. ἐκαυμαι, A. P. ἐκαύθην, 2 A. P. ἐκάην. — καυθήσωμαι, F. P. subj.

καλέω (ΚΑΛ-, ΚΛΑ-), *to call*, F. καλέσω καλέω καλῶ, A. ἐκάλεσα, P. ἐκέληκα, P. P. ἐκέλημαι, A. P. ἐκλήθην, rare ἐκαλίσθην, F. Perf. ἐκέκλησομαι. — P. P. opt. 2 sing. κεκλήῃς, 1 plur. κεκλήμεθα.

καίημι, inf. καλήμεναι, for καλέω, καλείν.

κάμνω (ΚΑΜ-, ΚΜΑ-), *to labor*, F. καμέομαι καμοῦμαι, P. ἐκέμηκα, 2 A. ἐκαμον, 2 P. part. κεκμηώς, -ώτος or -ότος, 2 A. M. ἐκαμώμην as active, Epic.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, A. ἐκάπυσσα.

κατα-γλωτίζω, *to kiss*, regular; P. P. part. κατεγλωτισμένος.

κατ-άγνυμι, κατ-αγνίω, *to break to pieces*, F. κατάξω, A. κατέαξα, rarely κατήξα, A. P. κατεύχθην, 2 A. P. κατεύαγην, 2 P. κατέαγα, rarely κατήγα. — κατεύξω, F. for κατάξω; κατεύξας, A. part. for κατάξας; κατεαγῶ, 2 A. P. subj. for καταγῶ; κατεαγείς, 2 A. P. part. for καταγείς. — κανάξαις, A. opt. 2 sing. for κατάξαις; formed as follows, κατα-φαξαις, κατ-φαξαις, κα-φαξαις, κα-νάξαις, like κατά-βᾶθι κάτ-βᾶθι κάβᾶσι.

ΚΑΦΕΩ (ΚΑΦ-), *to pant*, Epic, P. ἐκήφε, *is dead*, part. κεκαφώς as Present.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΔΑ-), Epic for σκεδάννυμι, A. ἐκέδασσα, Pluperf. P. κεκέδαστο, A. P. ἐκέδασθην.

κείμαι (ΚΕ-, ΚΕΙ-), Ionic κέομαι, *to lie down*, κέωμαι or κείωμαι, κείομην, κείσο, κείσθαι (κέεσθαι), κείμενος, Imperf. ἐκείμην, F. κείσομαι.

κείρω (ΚΕΡ-), *to shear*, F. κέρσω, commonly κερῶ, A. ἔκερσα, commonly ἔκειρα, P. P. ἐέκαρμαι, A. P. ἐέκερθην, 2 A. P. ἐέκάρην.

κείω or κέω, *I will lie down, desire to lie down*, Epic for κείσω, κέσω. — κάκειη, imperat. 2 sing. Doric for κατάκειε.

κελεύω, *to command*, regular; P. P. κεκέλευσμαι, A. P. ἐκελεύσθην.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛ-), *to come, or bring, to land*, as a ship, F. κέλσω, A. ἐκέλσα

σα

κἄλομαι (ΚΕΛΕ-), *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic, F. κελήσομαι, A. ἐκελήσάμην, A. ἐκέλησα rare, 2 A. κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην. — κέκλωμαι, κεκλόμενος, new Present, from κεκλόμην. — κέντο, Imperf. 3 sing. Doric for κέλ-το, κέλετο, as Aorist.

κεντέω (ΚΕΝΤ-), *to prick*, regular. A. inf. κένσαι, Epic.

κεράννυμι and κεραννύω (κεράω, ΚΡΑ-), *to mix*, as wine and water, F. κεράσω κερῶ, A. ἐκέρᾱσα, Ionic ἔκρησα, P. P. κέκρᾱμαι, sometimes κεκέρασμαι, A. P. ἐκράβην, ἐκέρασθην.

κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, Imperat. κέρα and κέραιε. — κέρωνται, subj. 3 plur. as if from κέραμαι.

κερδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΑ-, ΚΕΡΔΑΝ-), *to gain*, F. κερδανῶ, later κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, A. ἐκέρδανα, ἐκέρδησα, P. κεκέρδαγα, κεκέρδηκα, later κεκέρδακα. — κερδῆθῆσονται, F. P. subj. 3 plur.

κεύθω, Epic κευθάνω, (ΚΥΘ-) *to hide*, F. κεύσω, A. ἔκυσσα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκευται, 2 A. ἔκυθον (κέκυθον), 2 P. κέκευθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκεύθειν as Imperfect.

κέω, see κείω.

κῆδω (ΚΗΔΕ-, ΚΑΔ-), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic F. κηδήσω, A. M. ἐκηδεσάμην, 2 Perf. κέκηδα as Present middle, F. Perf. κεκᾷδήσομαι as future to κέκηδα.

κίδνημι, κικήσκω, Poetic for κεδάννυμι, καλέω.

κίνυμαι, Epic for κινέομαι, *to move one's self*, Imperf. ἐκινύμην.

κίρνῶ, κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι, Imperat. κίρναθι, inf. κιρνάμεν Epic, part. κιρνάς, Æolic κίρνας, Imperf. ἐκίρνων, ἐκίρην.

κίχῶ, κιχᾶνῶ, κιχέω, (ΚΙΧ-, ΚΙΧΗΜΙ) *to find, reach*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐκίχανον, ἐκίχεον, F. κιχῆσομαι, Epic κιχῆσω, 2 A. ἔκιχον, also ἐκίχην, (κιχέω κιχῶ) κιχείω, κιχείην, κιχήμεναι, κιχείς. Pres. M. part. κιχήμενος as Present or Aorist, Epic.

κίχρημι (χράω), *to lend*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. P. κέχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, later κιχράομαι, *to borrow*, A. ἐχρησάμην.

κίω, *to go*, Poetic, κίω, κίοιμι, κίε, κίειν, κίων, Imperf. ἔκιοι usually as Aorist. — ΚΙΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐκίαθον μετ-εκίαθον, as Aorist.

κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΗΓ-), *clango, to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, P. κέκλαγχα, 2 A. ἔκλαγον, 2 P. κέκλαγγα, κέκλαγγα, as Present, F. Perf. κεκλάγξομαι, as future to κέκλαγγα.

κλαίω, κλάω, (ΚΛΑΙΕ-, ΚΛΑΕ-, ΚΛΑΥ-) *to weep*, F. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι, κλανσοῦμαι, κλαιῖσω or κλαῖσω, A. ἔκλαυσα, P. P. κέκλαυμαι, A. P. ἐκλαύσθην, F. Perf. κεκλαύσομαι.

κλάω (ΚΛΗΜΙ), *to break*, A. ἔκλᾱσα, P. P. κέκλασμαι, A. P. ἐκλάσθην, 2 A. part. ἀπο-κλᾱς.

κλείω, κλάυδο, *to shut*, F. κλείσω, A. ἔκλεισα, P. κέκλεικα, P. P. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην, F. Perf. κεκλείσομαι. — κατακλείει, F. 3 sing.

κλέπτω (ΚΛΕΠ-, κλεπο, *to steal*, F. κλέψω, κλέψομαι, A. ἔκλεψα, P. κέκλοφα, F. P. κέκλεμμαι, A. P. ἐκλέφθην, 2 A. ἔκλαπον later, 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.

κληίζω, *to celebrate, call*, Poetic, F. κλείξω Doric, P. P. κεκληῖσομαι, ἐκληῖσομαι, Plup. P. ἐκληῖσμεν.

κληῖω (κλείω), *to shut*, Ionic, A. ἐκλήῖσα, P. P. κεκληῖμαι and κεκληῖσμαι, A. F. ἐκλήῖσθην.

κλῖνω, in-clino, *to bend, incline*, F. κλινῶ, A. ἐκλῖνα, P. κέκλικα, P. P. κέκλιμαι, A. P. ἐκλίθην, Poetic ἐκλίνθην, 2 A. P. ἐκλίην.

κλύω (KAYMI), *to hear*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔκλυον as Aorist, P. κέκλυκα as Present, 2 A. (ἔκλυν) imperat. κλύθι, κλύτε, 2 A. M. (ἐκλύμην) part. κλύμενος, *celebrated*, 2 P. (κέκλυα) imperat. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, as Present.

κναίω, *to scrape*, regular; P. P. κέναισμαι, A. P. ἐκναίσθην.

κνάω, for κναίω, Imperf. 3 sing. ἔκνη (ἐκναε) as Aorist, F. κνήσω, A. ἔκνησα, P. P. κέκνησμαι, A. P. ἐκνήσθην.

κολούω, *to check*, regular; A. P. ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.

κοναβίζω (KONABE-), *to resound*, A. ἐκονάβησα.

κόπτω (KOPI-), *to cut*, regular; F. Perf. κεκόψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην, 2 P. κέκοπα Epic.

κορέννυμι (KOPE-), *to satiate*, F. κορέσω, κορέω, A. ἐκόρεσα, P. M. κεκόρεσμαι, not Attic κεκόρημαι, A. ἐκορεσάμην, A. P. ἐκορέσθην as middle, 2 P. part. κεκορηώς as middle.

κορύσσω (KOPYΘ-, κόρυς), *to arm*, Poetic, regular; P. P. part. κεκορυσμένος, κεκορυνμένος.

κοτέω, κοταίνω, *to be angry*, F. κοτέσομαι (σσ), Poetic, A. ἐκότεσα, A. M. ἐκοτεσάμην, 2 P. part. κεκοτηώς.

κοχύνω (χέω), *to trickle down*, Imperf. κοχύεσκον, or κοχυδεσκον, Epic.

κράζω (KPAΓ-, ΚΕΚΡΑΓ-), *to cry aloud*, F. κράξω not common, A. ἐκάκραξα later, 2 A. ἔκραγον, 2 P. κέκράγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐκεκράγειν as Imperfect, F. Perf. κεκραγίσσω, κεκράξομαι as future to κέκραγα. — ἐκκραχθεῖ, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated.

κραιναίνω, a protraction of κραινώ, Epic, Imp. ἐκραιναίνον, A. ἐκρήνην, P. P. 3 sing. κεκράανται, Plup. 3 sing. κεκράαντο, A. P. ἐκράανθην.

κραίνω (KPAN-), *to finish, complete, rule over*, Poetic, F. κρανῶ, A. ἔκρανα, Epic ἐκρηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκρανται, A. P. ἐκράνθην, F. M. κρανοῦμαι as passive.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), *to hang*, F. κρεμάσω κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρεμάσα, P. P. κεκρέμασμαι, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην, A. M. ἐκρεμασάμην.

κρέμμιμι (κρεμάω), *to hang* transitive, rare in the active. Mid. κρέμμαι, *to hang, be in a state of suspension, to be hanging*, Imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, F. κρεμήσομαι.

κρημνάω or κρήμνημι, for κρεμάννυμι.

ΚΡΙΖΩ (KPIΓ-, ΚΡΙΚ-), *to creak, shriek, squeak*, 2 A. ἔκρικον, 2 P. κέκριγα as Present.

κρίνω, *to separate, judge*, F. κρινῶ, A. ἔκρινα, P. κέκρικα, P. P. κέκριμαι, A. P. ἐκρίθην, Epic ἐκρίνθην.

κρούω, *to knock*, regular; P. P. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, A. P. ἐκρούσθην.

κρύπτω (KPYB-, ΚΡΥΦ-), *to hide*, regular; F. Perf. κεκρύψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκρύβην, rarely ἐκρύφην. — ἔκρυβον, Imperf. from ΚΡΥΒΩ, (N. T. Luc. 1, 24.)

κτάνομαι, *to acquire*, F. κτήσομαι, P. κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, subj. κεκτώμαι or κέκτωμαι, opt. κεκτῆμην or κεκτῶμην, as Present, *to possess*, A. ἐκτῆσθην passively, A. ἐκτῆσάμην, F. Perf. κεκτῆσομαι, ἐκτῆσομαι, as future to κέκτημαι.

κτείνω (KTEN-, KTAN-, KTA-, KTHMI-), *to kill, slay*, F. κτενῶ, Epic κτανέω, A. ἐκτεινα, P. ἐκτόνηκα rare, later ἐκτακα, ἐκταγκα, A. P. ἐκτάθην Epic, ἐκτάνθην later, F. M. κτανέομαι as passive, 2 A. ἐκτανον, also ἐκτᾶν, Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην as passive, Poetic, 2 P. ἐκτονα the usual Perfect.

κτίμενος (KTIMI, κτίζω), *built, founded*, Epic; a defective 2 A. M. part. with a passive signification; used only in composition, εὐκτίμενος.

κτίννυμι, κτιννύω, (κτείνω) *to kill*, ἀπο-κτίννυμι. — ἀπο-κτίννυμεν, subj. 1 plur.

κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ-), *to sound, crash*, A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἐκτυπον.

κύω, κύω, *to be pregnant, to bring forth*, F. κυήσω, κυήσομαι, A. ἐκύησα, also ἐκύσα *to impregnate*, P. κекύηκα.

κυίσκω, κυίσκομαι, (κύω) *to conceive*, A. M. ἐκῦσάμην, ἐκῦσάμην (σσ). κυλινδῶ, κυλινδέω, κυλίω, *to roll*, F. κυλινδήσω, A. ἐκύλισα, P. P. κекύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

κυνέω (ΚΥ-), *to kiss*, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἐκῦσα. The compound προσκυνέω, *to worship*, is regular.

κῦρω, *to fall in with, to meet, to chance*, F. κύρσω, A. ἐκυρσα.

Λ.

λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧ-, ΔΗΧ-, ΔΕΓΧ-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, Ionic λάβομαι, P. εἴληχα, λέλαχα, λέλογχα, P. P. εἴληγμαι, A. P. ἐλήχθην, 2 A. εἴλαχον (λέλαχον). — ἐλλαχον, 2 A. Epic. — λαχόν, 2 A. opt. for λαχοίην.

λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒ-, ΛΑΒΕ-, ΔΗΒ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, P. εἴληφα, γάρ-ly λελάβηκα, P. P. εἴλημμαι, sometimes λέλημμαι, A. P. ἐλήφθην. F. Perf. λελήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, 2 A. M. ἔλαβόμην (λελαβόμην). ΔΑΜΒΩ gives the Ionic λάμψομαι, λέλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην. — ἐλλαβον, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 A. Epic.

λάμπω, *to shine*, regular; 2 P. λέλαμπα.

λανθάνω, Poetic λήθω, (ΛΑΘ-) lateo, *to lie hid, escape notice*, F. λήσω, A. ἔλησα rather rare, P. M. λέλησμαι, Ionic λέλασμαι, A. P. ἐλάσθην Doric, F. Perf. λελήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), 2 A. M. ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην), 2 P. λέληθα, Doric λέλαθα as middle. Mid. λανθάνομαι, *to forget*.

λάσκω (ΔΑΚΕ-, ΔΑΚ-), loquor, *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, F. λακήσομαι, A. ἐλάκησα, 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 A. M. ἐλακόμην (λελακόμην), 2 P. λέλακα, Epic λέληκα, as Present.

λάω, *to see*, Epic, Imperf. λᾶον.

λέγω, loquor, *to say*, regular; A. P. ἐλέχθην, F. Perf. λελέξομαι.

λέγω, *to enumerate, to collect*, F. λέξω, A. ἔλεξα, P. εἴλοχα, P. P. εἴλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, A. P. ἐλέχθην, 2 A. P. ἐλέγην. — Imperf. ἐλέγμην, for ἐλεγόμην, 3 sing. λέεκτο, for ἐλέγετο, both Aoristic.

λείπω, λιμπάνω, (ΛΙΠ-) linquo, *to leave*, F. λείψω, A. ἔλειψα later, P. P. λείμμαι, A. P. ἐλείφθην, F. Perf. λελείψομαι, 2 A. ἔλειπον, 2 A. M. ἐλίπόμην, 2 A. P. ἐλίπην later, 2 P. ἔλειπτα. — ἔλλιπον, 2 A. Epic. — ἔλειπτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλείπετο, as Aorist.

λείχω, lingo, *to lick*, regular; 2 P. part. λελιχμός or λελειχμός.

λέπω, *to peel*, regular; 2 A. ἐλάπην.

λεῖω, *to stone*, regular; A. P. ελεύσθην.

ΛΕΧΩ, *to put to bed*, A. ἔλεξα, P. part. λελοχῦα. Mid. ΛΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to sleep*, F. λέξομαι, A. ἐλεξάμην. — λέξο, Pres. imperat. 2 sing. for λέχου, Aoristic; κατα-λέχθαι, Pres. inf. for κατα-λέχεσθαι, Aoristic; κατα-λέγμενος, Pres. part. for -λεχόμενος. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. Aoristic. — λέξεο, A. imperat. 2 sing. for λέξαι.

ληΐζω, *to pillage*, regular; P. P. λελήισμαι, λέλησμαι, A. M. ἐληϊσάμην, ἐλησάμην.

ΛΙΖΩ (ΛΙΠΤ-), *to twang*, A. ἔλιγξα.

ΛΙΛΑΙΟΜΑΙ (ΛΙΛΑ-, λάω), *to crave*, Epic, P. λελήμαι, the participle λελιμένος means also *eager, hastening*, Plur. λελήμην.

ΛΙΣΣΟΜΑΙ, ΛΙΤΟΜΑΙ, *to supplicate*, A. ἐλισάμην, 2 A. ἐλιτόμην. — ἐλλισάμην, A. Epic.

ΛΟΕΩ, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, A. ἐλόεσα (σσ), F. M. λοέσομαι (σσ), A. M. ἐλοεσάμην (σσ).

ΛΟΩ, λαο, *to bathe*, Poetic in the active, Imperf. ἔλοον ἔλουγ, ἔλοε ἔλου, ἐλόομεν ἐλούμεν. Mid. λούμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, imperat. λού, inf. λούσθαι, part. λούμενος, Imperf. ἐλούμην, ἐλούτο, ἐλούντο.

ΛΥΩ (ΛΥΜΙ), λύο, *to loose*, F. λύσω, A. ἔλυσα, P. λέλυκα, P. P. λελῦμαι, A. P. ἐλύθην, F. Perf. λελύσομαι, 2 A. imperat. λύθι, 2 A. M. ἐλύμην λύτθ' λύντο. — λελύτο, Perf. Pass. opt. 3 sing.

ΛΩ λῆς λῆ, plural λώμες λῆτε λώντι, inf. λῆν, part. λών, Doric for θέλω, contracted from λάω.

M.

μαίνω (ΜΑΝ-, ΜΑΝΕ-), used only in the compound ἐκ-μαίνω, *to madden*, A. ἔμνη, 2 A. P. ἐμάνην as middle, 2 F. μαῖήσομαι as middle, 2 P. μέμνη as Present middle, *to be mad, to rave*. Mid. μαίνομαι, F. μανοῦμαι, P. μεμάνημαι, A. ἐμηνάμην.

μαίομαι (ΜΑ-), *to feel after, touch, seek, probe*, F. μάσομαι (σσ), A. ἐμασάμην (σσ).

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΕ-, ΜΑΘ-), *to learn, understand*, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα, 2 A. ἐμαθον, F. M. (μαθέομαι) μαθεῖμαι Doric. — ἐμμαθον, 2 A. Epic.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, subj. μάρνωμαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, imperat. (μάρνασο) μάρναο, Imperf. ἐμαρνάμην.

μάρπτω (ΜΑΡΠ-, ΜΑΠ-), *to seize, catch*, F. μάρψω, A. ἔμαρψα, Plur. P. 3 sing. ἐμέμαρπτο, 2 A. μέμαρπον, μέμαπον, ἔμαπον. — βράψαι, A. inf. for μάρψαι.

μίσσω (ΜΑΓ-), *to wipe*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐμάγην.

μίχομαι, Ionic also for μαχέομαι, di-mico, *to fight*, F. μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχούμαι, Epic μαχήσομαι, P. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, A. ἐμαχέσθην later, A. P. ἐμαχεσάμην, later also ἐμάχησάμην. — μαχεούμενος. Pres. part. Ionic for μαχόμενος.

ΜΑΩ (ΜΩ-, ΜΕΝ-), *to desire earnestly or strongly, to be eager, intend*, Poetic, 2 P. μέμα, μέμονα, as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐμεμάειν as Imperfect. Mid. μάομαι, μώομαι, 3 sing. μῶται, as active, imperat. 2 sing. μώεο, inf. μῶσθαι (μώεσθαι), part. μώμενος, A. ἐμώσάμην.

- μέμαεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)
- μέδομαι (ΜΕΔΕ-), to concern one's self about, think of, plan, machinate, F. μεδήσομαι, rarely μεδήσω.
- μεθίημι (μετά, ἵημι, ἴω), to send off, let go, μεθήσω, &c., as in ἵημι; P. μεμέθεικα, P. P. part. μεμετιμένος Ionic.
- μεθύσκω (μεθύω), to intoxicate, A. ἐμέθυσσα, P. P. μεμέθυσμαι, A. P. ἐμεθύσθην as middle. Mid. μεθύσκομαι, to get drunk. — μεθύσθην, A. P. inf. Æolic for μεθυσθῆναι.
- μεθύω, to get drunk, defective.
- μείρομαι (ΜΕΡ-, ΜΟΡΕ-, ΜΟΡΑΖ-), to obtain, acquire, Poetic, F. μάρσομαι, P. μεμόρηκα, P. M. 3 sing. εἵμαρται, μεμόρηται, μέμορται, μεμόρακται, ἔμβραται, inf. μέμορθαι, part. εἵμαρμένος, μεμορημένος, μεμορμένος, βεβραμένων, fated, ordained by fate, Pluperf. εἵμαρτο, μεμόρητο, it was fated. Observe that εἵμαρται εἵμαρτο εἵμαρμένος take the rough breathing.
- μέλλω (ΜΕΛΛΕ-), to be about to do any thing, to intend, delay, Imperf. ἔμελλον ἤμελλον, A. ἐμέλλησα ἤμέλλησα.
- μελοποιέω, to compose odes, regular; P. P. part. μεμελοποιημένος.
- μέλω (ΜΕΛΕ-), to concern, to care for, F. μελήσω, 2 P. μέμηλα as Present, Epic, 2 Plup. ἐμεμήλεις as Imperfect, P. M. μεμέλημαι as Present active, Pluperf. M. μεμελήμην as Imperfect, A. P. part. μεληθείς as active. — μέμβλεται, μέμβλεσθε, P. M. for μεμέληται, μεμέλησθε; μέμβλετο, Plup. M. for μεμέλητο; all Epic.
- Μέλει, it concerns, impersonal, μέλη, μέλοι, μέλιν, μῆλον, Imperf. ἔμελε, F. μελήσει, A. ἐμέλησε, P. μεμέληκε, Pluperf. ἐμεμέληκε.
- μένω (ΜΕΝΕ-), maneo, to remain, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, P. μεμένηκα, 2 P. μέμονα rare.
- ΜΕΝΩ, see ΜΑΩ.
- μερμηρίζω, to ponder, reflect, F. μερμηρίξω, A. ἐμερμήριξα, rarely ἐμερμήρισα.
- μεταμέλομαι (μετά, μέλομαι), Ionic μεταμελέομαι, to repent, F. μεταμελήσομαι as passive.
- Μεταμέλεται, poenitet, it repents, impersonal.
- μυκάομαι (ΜΗΚ-, ΜΑΚ-), to bleat, 2 A. ἔμακον, 2 P. μέμυκα as Present. — μεμᾶκνῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic, for μεμηνκῖα. — ἐμέμυκον, 2 Plup. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)
- μυαίνω, to stain, regular; A. ἐμίηνα, ἐμίᾶνα, P. P. μεμιάσμαι. — μιάνθην, A. P. 3 plur. Epic, for ἐμίανθεν, ἐμίανθησαν.
- μίσγωμι, μισγῶ, μίσγω, (ΜΙΡ-) miscerē, to mix, F. μίξω, A. ἔμιξα, P. P. μέμηναι, A. P. ἐμίχθην, F. Perf. μεμίξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην. — μίκτο or ἔμικτο, 2 A. M. for ἐμίγετο.
- μυνήσκω (ΜΝΑ-), memoro, to remind, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, A. P. ἐμνήσθην as middle, F. Perf. μεμνήσομαι as middle. Mid. μυνήσκομαι, Epic μνάομαι, reminiscor, to remember, F. μνήσομαι, P. μέμνημαι as Present, meminī, subj. μεμνώμαι or μέμνωμαι, opt. μεμνήην or μεμνώμην, imper. μέννησο, inf. μεμνήσθαι, part. μεμνημένος, Pluperf. ἐμμενήμην as Imperfect. — P. M. opt. 2 sing. μέμνηοι, 3 sing. μεμνέφτο Ionic for μεμνήτο; 3 plur. μεμναίατο,

Ionic for *μεμῆντο*; imperat. 2 sing. *μέμνεο*; part. *μεμνόμενος*. — *μνώεο*, imperat. 2 sing. from ΜΝΩΩ.
μίννω, Poetic for *μένω*.

μινύθω (MINY-, MINYΘE-, MINYΘIZ-), *minuo*, to diminish, to be less,

A. *ἐμινύθησα*, *ἐμινύθισα*, P. *μεμινύθηκα*, A. *ἐμινύθην*.

μνημονεύω, to call to mind, regular; P. *ἐμνημόνευκα*.

ΜΟΩΩ, see *βλώσσω*.

μύζω, *μυζάω*, *μυζέω*, to suck, A. *ἐμύζησα*, 2 P. part. dual *μεμυζότε*.

μύζω, to mutter, grumble, A. *ἔμυξα*, *ἔμυσα*.

μυκάομαι (MYK-), *mugio*, to bellow, F. *μυκήσομαι*, A. *ἐμυκησάμην*, later *ἐμύκησα*, 2 A. *ἔμυκον*, 2 P. *μέμυκα* as Present, 2 Plur. *ἐμεμύκειν* as Imperfect.

μῦω, to close the lips or eyes, A. *ἔμῦσα*, *ἔμῦσα*, P. *μέμῡκα*.

N.

ναιετάω, to inhabit; part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, Doric as to form.

ναίω (NA-), to dwell, Poetic, F. *νάσομαι*, A. *ἔνασα* causative, P. P. *νένασμαι*, A. P. *ἐνάσθην*, A. M. *ἐνασάμην*. — *νάσθαι*, 2 A. M. inf. from NHMI.

νάσσω or *νάττω*, to stuff, press close together, F. *νάξω*, A. *ἔναξα*, P. P. *νένασμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμα*.

ναῶ, to flow, Imperf. *ναῶν*, *ναίων*.

νείσσομαι, see *νίσσομαι*.

νεικέω, to chide, Epic, F. *νεικέσω*, A. *ἐνείκεσα*.

νέμω (NEME-), to distribute, consider, pasture, F. *νემῶ*, *νεμήσω*, A.

ἔνειμα, P. *νενέμηκα*, P. P. *νενέμημαι*, A. *ἐνεμήθην*, *ἐνεμέθην*, A. M.

ἐνεμαίμην, *ἐνεμεσάμην*. — NEMEΘΩ, Imperf. *ἐνεμεθόμην*, Epic.

νέομαι, contracted *νεύμαι*, to go away, return, usually as Future, 2 sing. (*νέεαι*) *νέαι*, subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*.

νέω (NEY-), no nare, to swim, F. *νευσούμαι*, A. *ἔνευσα*, P. *νένευκα*.

— *ἔννεον*, Imperf. Epic.

νέω, to heap up, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένημαι*, *νένησμαι*.

νέω, *νήθω*, *neo*, to spin, F. *νήσω*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένησμαι*, A. P. *ἐνήθην*, A. M. *ἐνησάμην*.

νηέω, *νηνέω*, Ionic for *νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἐνήησα*, A. M. *ἐνηησάμην*.

νίζω, later *νίπτω*, (NIB-) to wash, as the hands or feet, F. *νίψω*, A. *ἔνιψα*, P. P. *νένιμμαι*, A. P. *ἐνίφθην*.

νίσσομαι or *νείσσομαι*, Epic for *νέομαι*.

νίφει, *ningit*, to snow, to cover with snow, impersonally, F. *νίψει*, A. *ἐνιψε*.

νοέω (NO-), to think, perceive, regular in the Attic dialect. The

Ionic contracts *οη* into *ω*; thus, *ἔνωσα*, *νένωκα*, *νένωμαι*, *ἐνενώμην*.

νυστάζω, to feel sleepy, A. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*.

Ξ.

ξέω, to scrape, A. *ἔξεσα*, P. P. *ἔξεσμαι*.

ξυν-νέφω (ΞYN-NEΦ-), to be clouded, to lower, P. *ξυν-νένοφα*.

ξυρέω, *ξυράω*, (ΞYP-) to shave, regular Mid. *ξυρόμαι*, commonly *ξύρομαι*.

ξύω, to polish, A. *ἔξυσα*, P. P. *ἔξυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐξύσθην*.

O.

- ὀδάζομαι (ΟΔΑΖΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to sail*, F. ὀδάζομαι, P. P. ὀδάγμαι, A. M. ὀδάμην.
- ὀδίζω, *to snare*, from *o* *hilo*, Imperf. ὀδίζην.
- ὀδύνομαι, *to be angry*, P. ὀδυνάομαι as Present, A. ὀδυσάμην.
- ὄζω, ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ- (ὄζω, *to snare* & *snare*, note the spell of, F. ὀζήσω, Ionic ὀζήσα, A. ὀζήσα, Ionic ὀζήσα, 2 P. ὀζώδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀζώσθην, ὀζώδην, as Imperf. present.
- οἶον, οἶναι, *to see*, Poetic, F. οἶω, A. ὄω, ὄω, A. P. οἶχθην, 2 A. P. οἶγην, 2 P. ὄωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.
- οἶον, οἶναι, Imperf. οἶον, οἶναι, Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.
- οἶον, *to see*, regular; Imperf. οἶον, rare.
- οἰκοδομῶ, *to build* a house, regular. — οἰκοδομηται, P. P. subj. 3 sing. in the Heracleian Tables.
- οἰμίζω, οἰμῶ, *to lament*, Imperf. F. οἰμίζομαι, later οἰμίζω, A. ὀμωγα, P. οἰμασμαι, A. P. οἰμασθην.
- οἰσχεύω, *to grieve and weep*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ὀισχοίε, in Homer.
- οἶμαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) *opinion*, *to think*, 2 sing. οἶ, Imperf. οἶμην, οἶμαι, F. οἶσμαι, οἶσθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, οἶπαι. — Εἶς οἶω, οἶομαι, (ἴ) οἶομαι, οἶετα, A. οἶσθην, A. M. οἶσμαι, ὀισάμην.
- οἶναι, ΟΙΕ-, ΟΙΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. οἶμην, as 3 sing. sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἶσμαι, P. οἶσθα, sometimes οἶσθαι. Thus οἶσθα, P. P. οἶσθαι equivalent to οἶσθα.
- οἶναι, οἶσθαι.
- ὀλισθαίνω, *to slip*, rarely ὀλισθαίω, (ΟΙΣΘ-, ΟΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*, 2 A. ὀλισθόν.
- ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθαίνω, (ὀλισθαίνω, ΟΙ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλώ, A. ὀλεσα, ὀλέσθην, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώσθην, ὀλώσθην, as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώσθην, ὀλώσθην, as middle, 2 A. (ὀλόν) opt. ὀλοῖην rare, 2 A. ὀλοῖην, — ὀλοῖσθην, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμην, — ὀλόμην, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.
- ὀμοῖος, ὀμοῖος, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΩ-) *to be like*, F. ὀμοῖω, commonly (ὀμοῖομαι) ὀμοῖομαι, 2 ὀμοῖομαι, P. P. ὀμοῖοσμαι, ὀμοῖοται, A. P. ὀμοῖοσθην, ὀμοῖοσθην, A. M. ὀμοῖοσθην, — ὀμοῖοσθην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῖοσθην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῖοσθην.
- ὀμοῖος, ὀμοῖος, (ΟΜΩ-, ΟΜΩ-) *to be like*, F. ὀμοῖω, commonly (ὀμοῖομαι) ὀμοῖομαι, 2 ὀμοῖομαι, P. P. ὀμοῖοσμαι, ὀμοῖοται, A. P. ὀμοῖοσθην, ὀμοῖοσθην, A. M. ὀμοῖοσθην, — ὀμοῖοσθην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῖοσθην.
- ὀμοῖος, ὀμοῖος, (ΟΜΩ-, ΟΜΩ-) *to be like*, F. ὀμοῖω, commonly (ὀμοῖομαι) ὀμοῖομαι, 2 ὀμοῖομαι, P. P. ὀμοῖοσμαι, ὀμοῖοται, A. P. ὀμοῖοσθην, ὀμοῖοσθην, A. M. ὀμοῖοσθην, — ὀμοῖοσθην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῖοσθην.
- ὀνομαζέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P. ὀνομασθην.

- ὄπνιω, *to mow*, said of the man. F. ὄπνισα without the α.
 ὄραω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), *to see*. Imperf. ἐώρασα, Ionic ὄρων, ὄρων or ὄρων, F. ὄφομαι, 2 sing. ὄφει, A. ὄφα rare, P. ἐώρακα. rare and Poetic ἐώρακα, also ὄφα rare, Pluperf. also ὄφει rare, P. P. ἐώραμαι, ὄφμαι, A. P. ὄφθην, rarely ὄράθην, A. M. ὄφάμην rare, 2 A. εἶδον, 2 A. M. εἶδόμεν, 2 P. ὄπυσσα, Ionic and Poetic.
 ὀρέγω, ὀρέγνυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὀρέξω, A. ὀρέξα, P. ὀρώρεχα, P. M. ὀρώρεγμα. A. P. ὀρέχθην as middle.
 ὀρηνμι, for ὀράω, Doric; subj. 2 sing. ὀρῃαι or ὀρῃαι.
 ὀρνυμι, ὀρνύω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to raise*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὄρσα, 2 A. ὄρρον, 2 P. ὄρρω as Present middle, 2 Plup. ὀρώρεν, ὀρώρεν, as Imperfect middle. Mid. ὀρνυμαι, ὀρέομαι, *to rise*, rare, Imperf. ὠρνύμην, and ὀρέομην, F. ὀροῖμαι, P. ὀρώρεμαι as Present, 2 A. ὠρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσεν, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Ἔρπε, implying ὠρσάμην (ὠρσόμεν). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὄρτο, for ὄρκετο, imperat. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι for ὀρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὄρρωγται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρέομαι.
 ὀρομαι (ὀρνυμι), ἐπι-ὀρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπι-ὀροντο, ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), *to dig*, regular; P. ὀρύρρυχα, P. P. ὀρυγμα, ὀρύρρυγμα, Plup. ὀρωρύγην, ὀρωρύγην, ὀρυγμην, 2 A. P. ὠρύγην, 2 F. P. ὀρυγίσσμαι, or ὀρυχίσσμαι.
 ὀσφραίνομαι, rarely ὀσφράσμαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell, perceive by the smell*, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὀσφράνθην later, A. ὀσφρησάμην later, 2 A. M. ὀσφρόμην (ὀσφράμην).
 οὔρέω, *pingo*, Imperf. εὔρεον, οὔρεον, F. οὔρήσω, commonly οὔρήσομαι. A. εὔρησα, οὔρησα, P. εὔρηκα, A. P. οὔρήθην, 2 A. οὔτᾱν, οὔτᾱ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.
 ὀφείλω, Epic ὀφέλλω, (ΟΦΕΙΛΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe, I ought, I must*, F. ὀφείλῃσω, A. ὀφείλῃσα, P. ὀφείλῃκα, 2 A. ὀφελον or ὀφελον, used only in the expression of a wish, *O that! would to God!* — ὀφελον or ὀφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the particle εἴθε, *utinam*.
 ὀφείλλω, *to increase, glorify*, A. opt. 3 plur. ὀφέλλειν Ἐφελίο as to form.
 ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), *to be guilty, incur as a penalty, to owe*, F. ὀφλήσω, A. ὀφλήσα rare, P. ὀφλήκα, 2 A. ὀφλον, ὀφλείν, ὀφλων. — ὀφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὀφλε.
 ὀχθῆσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. ὀχθήσαν, and part. ὀχθήσας.

Π.

- παίζω, *to play*, F. παίξω, commonly παίξομαι, παίζομαι, A. έπαισα, later έπαιξα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαιγμαι, A. P. έπαιχθην later.
 παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike* F. παίσω, Poetic παίσω, A. έπαισα, έπαισα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. έπαισθην, A. M. έπαισάμην.
 παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπαλαίσμαι, A. P. έπαλάσθην, παλάσσειε, A. opt. 3 sing. έκ παλάσειε, imperat. ΠΑΛΑΣΘΕ

O.

δδάσμαι (ΟΔΑΣΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. ὀδαξήσομαι, P. P. ὀδαγμαί, A. M. ὀδαξάμην.

δδάξω, *to smart from a bite*, Imperf. ὀδαξον.

ΟΔΥΟΜΑΙ, *to be angry*, P. ὀδῶδυσμαι as Present, A. ὀδυσάμην.

ὀζω (ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ-), *oleo, to emit a smell, have the smell of*, F. ὀζήσω,

Ionic ὀζέσω, A. ὀζησα, Ionic ὀζεσα, 2 P. ὀδωδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀδῶδεν, ὀδῶδεν, as Imperfect.

οἶγω, οἶγνυμι, *to open*, Poetic, F. οἶξω, A. ὀξα, ὀξια, A. P. οἶχθην,

2 A. P. οἶγην, 2 P. ἔωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

Pass. οἶγομαι, Imp. οἶγῃ, οἶγνυμην, ὠἰγνύμην. Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.

οἰκέω, *to dwell*, regular; Imperf. ἐφικον, rare.

οἰκοδομέω, *to build a house*, regular. — οἰκοδομηται, P. P. subj.

3 sing. in the Heracleian Tables.

οἰμῶξω (οἰμοί), *to bewail, lament*, F. οἰμῶξομαι, later οἰμῶξω, A. ὀμω-

ξα, P. οἰμωγομαι, A. P. οἰμώχθην.

οἰνοχοέω, *to pour out wine*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ἐφνοχόει, in Homer.

οἶομαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) opinor, *to think*, 2 sing. οἶει, Imperf. φόρμην,

φῆμην, F. οἶσσομαι, φήσθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, φῆμην. — Epic οἶω, οἶομαι, (ῖ) οἶόμην, οἶετο, A. οἶσθην,

A. M. φῖσάμην, φίσάμην.

οἶχομαι (ΟΙΧΕ-, ΟΙΧΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. φήχόμην, as

Aorist, sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἶχσομαι, P. οἶχῶκα, sometimes φήχῶκα, Epic φήχῶκα, P. P. φήχῶμαι equivalent to οἶχῶκα.

ΟΙΩ, see φέρω.

ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθάνω, rarely ὀλισθάζω, (ΟΛΙΣΘ-, ΟΛΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*,

A. ὀλίσθησα, P. ὀλίσθηκα, 2 A. ὀλίσθον.

ὀλλυμι, ὀλλύω, (ὀλέω, ΟΔ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλώ, A. ὀλεσα,

P. ὀλώλεκα, 2 P. ὀλώλα as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὀλώλειν, as middle, 2 A. (ὀλον) opt. ὀλοῖην rare, 2 A. M. ὀλόμην. — ὀλέεσκεν, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμε-

νος or οὐλόμενος, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.

ὀμνυμι, ὀμνύω, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΟ-) *to swear*, F. ὀμόσω, commonly (ὀμέομαι)

ὀμοῦμαι, A. ὀμοσα, P. ὀμόμοκα, P. P. ὀμόμοσμαι, ὀμόμοται, A. P.

ὀμόσθην, ὀμόσθην, A. M. ὀμοσάμην. — ὀμνύην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῦν-
τες, part. from ΟΜΟΩ.

ὀμῶργνυμι (ΟΜΩΡΓ-,), *to wipe off*, F. ὀμῶρξω, A. ὀμῶρξα, A. P. ὀμῶρ-
χθην as middle.

ὀνίημι (ΟΝΑ-, ΟΝΕ-, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit*, F. ὀνήσω, A. ὀνησα, A. P.

ὀνήσθην. Mid ὀνίναμαι, *to derive benefit*; F. ὀνήσομαι, A. ὀνησάμην,

ὠνῶσάμην, later, 2 A. ὀνάμην or ὀνήμην, ὀναίμην, ὀνησο, ὀνασθαι or ὀνήσθαι, ὀνήμενος. — ὀνοῦντα, Pres. part. from ΟΝΕΩ.

ὄνομαι (ΟΝ-, ΟΝΟ-, ΟΝΩΜΙ), *to insult, think lightly of, find fault*

with, inflected like δίδομαι. F. ὀνόσομαι, A. ὀνωσάμην, Epic ὀνάμην,

A. P. ὀνόσθην as middle. — ὄνεσθε, Pres. 2 sing. for ὄνεσθε, from ΟΝΩ.

ὀνοματοποιέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P.

ὀνοματοποιήμαι.

- δπνίω*, to marry, said of the man, F. *δπῶσω* without the *ι*.
δράω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), to see, Imperf. *έδρων*, Ionic *δρων*, *δρεον* or *δρεον*, F. *δφομαι*, 2 sing. *δψει*, A. *δψα* rare, P. *έώρακα*, rare and Poetic *έδρακα*, also *δφα* rare, Pluperf. also *δφειν* rare, P. P. *έώραμαι*, *δμμαι*, A. P. *δφθην*, rarely *δράθην*, A. M. *δψάμην* rare, 2 A. *είδον*, 2 A. M. *είδομην*, 2 P. *δπωπα*, Ionic and Poetic.
δρέγω, *δρέγνυμι*, to stretch out, F. *δρέξω*, A. *δρεξα*, P. *δώραρεχα*, P. M. *δώραρεγμαi*, A. P. *δρέχθην* as middle.
δρῆμι, for *δράω*, Doric; subj. 2 sing. *δρηαι* or *δρηαι*.
δρνυμι, *δρνύω*, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) to rouse, F. *δρσω*, A. *δρσα*, 2 A. *δρσρον*, 2 P. *δρσρα* as Present middle, 2 Plup. *δρῶρειν*, *δῶρειν*, as Imperfect middle. Mid. *δρνυμαι*, *δρέομαι*, to rise, rush, Imperf. *δρνύμην*, and *δρεόμην*, F. *δρούμαι*, P. *δῶρεμαι* as Present, 2 A. *δρόμην*. — *δρσεο* *δρσευ*, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic. implying *δρσάμην* (*δρσόμεν*). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. *δρτο*, for *δρετο*, imperat. *δρσο*, inf. *δρθαι* for *δρέσθαι*, part. *δρμενος*. — *δρῶρηται*, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from *δρέομαι*.
δρομαι (*δρνυμι*), *έπι-δρομαι*, to watch over, Imperf. 3 plur. *έπ-δρόντο*.
δρύσσω or *δρύττω* (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), to dig, regular; P. *δῶρυνχα*, P. P. *δρυνγμαι*, *δῶρυνγμαι*, Plup. *δῶρυνγμην*, *δῶρυνγμην*, 2 A. P. *δρύνγην*, 2 F. P. *δρυνγήσομαι*, or *δρυνχέσομαι*.
δσφραίνομαι, rarely *δσφράομαι*, (ΟΣΦΡ-) to smell, perceive by the smell, F. *δσφρήσομαι*, A. P. *δσφράνθην* later, A. *δσφρησάμην* later, 2 A. M. *δσφρόμην* (*δσφράμην*).
οὔρέω, *μίγγο*, Imperf. *έούρεον*, *οὔρεον*, F. *οὔρήσω*, commonly *οὔρήσομαι*. A. *έούρησα*, *οὔρησα*, P. *έούρηκα*, A. P. *οὔρήθην*.
οὔτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), to wound, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὔτήθην; 2 A. οὔτάν, οὔτᾱ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.
οὔειλω, Epic *οὔφελω*, (ΟΦΕΙΑΕ-, ΟΦΕΑ-) to owe, I ought, I must, F. *οὔφειλίσω*, A. *οὔφειλησα*, P. *οὔφειλκα*, 2 A. *οὔφελον* or *οὔφελον*, used only in the expression of a wish, O that! would to God! — *οὔφελον* or *οὔφελον*, in the later writers, has the force of the participle *εἶθε*, *utinam*.
οὔφελω, to increase, glorify, A. opt. 3 plur. *οὔφελλειεν* Æolic as to form.
οὔφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), to be guilty, incur as a penalty, to owe, F. *οὔφλήσω*, A. *οὔφλησα* rare, P. *οὔφληκα*, 2 A. *οὔφλον*, *οὔφλειν*, *οὔφλων*. — *οὔφλεε*, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for *οὔφλε*.
οὔχθῆσαι, to feel indignant, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. *οὔχθησαν*, and part. *οὔχθησας*.

II.

- παίζω*, to play, F. *παίζω*, commonly *παίξομαι*, *παιζομαι*, A. *ἐπαισα*, later *ἐπαιξα*, P. *πέπαικα*, P. P. *πέπαισμαι*, *πέπαιγμαι*, A. P. *ἐπαίχθην* later.
παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), to strike. F. *παίσω*, Poetic *παίησω*, A. *ἐπαισα*, P. *πέπαικα*, P. P. *πέπαισμαι*, A. P. *ἐπαίσθην*, A. M. *ἐπαίσάμην*.
παλαίω, to wrestle, regular; P. P. *πεπάλαισμαι*, A. P. *ἐπαλαίσθην*. — *παλήσειε*, A. opt. 3 sing. for *παλαίσειε*, implying *ΠΑΛΑΩ*.

παλι-λογέω, *to repeat*, regular; Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐπαλλολόγητο, Ionic.

πᾶλλω (ΠΑΛ-), *to brandish*, A. ἔπηλα, P. M. πέπαλμαι, 2 A. part. ἀμπεπαλῶν Epic, 2 A. P. ἐπάλην. — πάλτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐπάλετο.

ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire*, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπαμαι as Present, *possess*, Plup. ἐπεπάμην, πεπάμην, as Imperfect, A. ἐπάσάμην, F. Perf. πεπάσομαι. παρα-νομέω, *to transgress the law*, regular; Imperf. παρενόμουν, παρηνόμουν, Perf. Pass. παρηνόμηναι.

παρ-οινέω, *to act like a drunken person*, *to insult*, Imperf. ἐπαροίνεον, ἐπαρῶνεον, A. παρῶνησα, ἐπαρῶνησα, P. πεπαρῶνηκα, P. P. πεπαρῶνημαι, A. P. ἐπαρῶνήθην.

πάσχω (ΠΑΘ-, ΠΗΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι, A. ἔπησα rare, P. πέποσχα rare, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 P. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα. — πέποσθε, 2 P. 2 plur. Epic for πεπόνθατε. — πεπᾶσθυῖα, 2 P. part. feim. Epic for πεπησθυῖα. — συνεν-πεπονθώς, 2 P. part., *benefited*, *well treated with*.

πατόμαι (ΠΑ-), *pascor*, *to taste*, *eat*, Poetic, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπασμαι, A. ἐπάσάμην.

παύω, *to cause to cease*, *to stop*, *repress*, regular; A. P. ἐπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην, middle, F. P. παυθήσομαι as middle, F. Perf. πεπαύσομαι as middle, 2 A. P. ἐπάην rare and doubtful. Mid. παύομαι, *to cease*, *stop*.

πειθω (ΠΙΘ-), *to persuade*, regular; 2 A. ἔπιθον (πέπιθον) Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐπιθύμην, 2 P. πέποιθα as Present middle, *to trust*. Mid. πείθομαι, *fidō*, *to believe*, *obey*. — πέπεισθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. — ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 Pluperf. 1 plur. Epic for ἐπεποιθειμεν. — ΠΙΘΕΩ, ΠΕΠΙΘΕΩ, F. πιθήσω, *will obey*, πεπιθήσω, *will persuade*, A. part. πιθήσους, *trusting*, Epic.

πεινάω, *to hunger*, regular; later forms, F. πεινᾶσω, A. ἐπεινᾶσα. — πεινῶμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΙΝΗΜΙ.

πείρω, *to pierce*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπάρην.

πελάω (ΠΑΛ-, ΠΑΛΗΜΙ), *to bring near*, πελάθω, *to approach*, Epic, inf. (πελᾶν) πελάαν, P. P. πέπλημαι, A. P. ἐπλάθην as middle, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην, *approached*.

πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, ἐπελόμην, πέλόμην. — Syncopated forms; Imperf. 3 sing. ἔπλε, *was*; 2 sing. ἔπλεο, ἔπλεν, πέλεν, *thou art*; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is*; part. ἐπιπλόμενος, *peri-pλόμενος*.

πέμπω, *to send*, regular; P. πέπομφα.

πενθέω, *to sorrow*, regular. — πενθήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΝΘΗΜΙ.

πέρδομαι (ΠΑΡΔΕ-, ΠΕΡΔ-), pedo, F. παρδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαρδον (ἔπαρδον), 2 P. πέπορδα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐπεπόρδην as Imperfect. πέρθω, *to sack* as a city, Poetic, regular; 2 A. ἔπραθον Epic, 2 A. M. ἐπραθόμην as passive. Pass. πέρθομαι, ἐπερθόμην, both Aoristic. — πέρθαι, Pres. inf. for πέρθεσθαι, Aoristic.

πέρνυμι (περάω), Poetic for πιπράσκω.

πέσσω or πέττω, later πέπτω, (ΠΕΠ-) coquo, *to cook*, *digest*, A. ἔπεψα, P. P. πέπεμμαι, A. P. ἐπέφθην.

πέταμαι, the same as **πετάομαι**.

πετάννυμι, **πεταννύω**, later **πετάω**, (ΠΕΤ-) *pando*, *to expand*, F. **πετᾶσω** **πετῶ**, A. **ἐπέτᾳσα**, P. **πεπέτᾱκα**, P. P. **πεπέτασμαι**, **πέπᾱμαι**, A. P. **ἐπετάσθην**.

πετάομαι, *to fly*, A. **ἐπέτᾳσα**, later, A. P. **ἐπετάσθην**.

πέτομαι (**πετάομαι**), *to fly*, F. **πετήσομαι**, 2 A. **ἐπτόμην**, **πτοίμην**, **πέσθαι**, **πτόμενος**.

πήγνυμι, **πηγνύω**, later **πήσσω** or **πήττω**, (ΠΑΓ-, ΠΗΓ-) *pango*, *figo*, *to fix*, *to freeze*, F. **πήξω**, A. **ἔπηξα**, P. P. **πέπηγμαι**, A. P. **ἐπήχθην** not common, 2 A. P. **ἐπάγην** the usual aorist passive, 2 P. **πέπηγα** as Present middle, *to be fixed*, *to stand fast*, 2 Plur. **ἐπεπύγευ** as Imperfect middle. — **πήγνυτο**, Pres. Mid. opt. 3 sing. — **ἐπηκτο**, 2 A. M. for **ἐπήγετο**. — **περιπηγείς**, 2 A. P. part.

πιέζω, *to squeeze*, regular. — **πιεζέω**, **πιεζέμενος** **πιεζύμενος**, **ἐπιέζον** **ἐπιέξεν**, Ionic.

πλανάω (**πελάω**), *to bring near*. Mid. **πλανάμαι**, *to approach*.

πίμπλημι, **πιμπλάω**, (ΠΛΑ-) *pleo*, *to fill*, Imperf. **ἐπίμπλην**, rarely **ἐπίμπλαον**, F. **πλήσω**, A. **ἔπλησα**, P. **πέπληκα**, P. P. **πέπλησμαι**, Plur. P. **ἐπεπλήμην**, A. P. **ἐπλήσθην**, 2 A. M. **ἐπλήμην**.

The present and imperfect drop the first **μ** when, in composition, another **μ** comes to stand before the first syllable; as **ἐμπίπλημι**. The same remark applies also to **πίμπρημι**; as **ἐμπίπρημι**. — **ἐμπίπληθι**, imperat. 2 sing. — **ἐμ-πιπλεις**, Pres. part.

πίμπρημι, **πιμπράω**, rarely **πρήθω**, (ΠΡΑ-) *to burn*, F. **πρήσω**, A. **ἔπρησα**, rarely **ἔπρεσα**, P. **πέπρηκα**, P. P. **πέπρημαι**, **πέπρησμαι**, A. P. **ἐπρήσθην**, F. Perf. **πεπρήσομαι**. — **ὑπο-πίμπρησι**, Pres. subj. 3 sing. for **πιμπρή**.

πινύσκω, later **πινυσσω**, (ΠΙΝΥ-, ΠΙΝΥ-) *to render intelligent*, *to advise*, P. P. **πέπνυμαι** as Present, *to be wise*, *discreet*, imperat. **πέπνυσσο**, inf. **πεπνύσθαι**, part. **πεπνύμενος**, Pluperf. **ἐπεπνύμην** as Imperfect, A. P. **ἐπινύθην** later. — **πινυμένη**, part. fem. from ΠΙΝΥΜΙ.

πίνω (ΠΙ-, ΠΙΜΙ, ΠΙΟ-), *potō*, *bibo*, *to drink*, F. **πίομαι** (**ῖ**, **ῖ**), later **πιούμαι**, P. **πέπωκα**, P. P. **πέπομαι**, A. P. **ἐπόθην**, 2 A. **ἔπιον**, **πίω**, **πιοίμι**, **πῖε** commonly **πίθι**, **πιεῖν**, **πιών**. — **πῶθι**, or **πῶ**, 2 A. imperat. from ΠΩΜΙ. — **ἐμ-πίσεο**, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. later Epic. — **κατα-πίει**, for **κατα-πίνει**.

πιπίσκω (ΠΙ-), *to give to drink*, F. **πῖσω**, A. **ἐν-έπισα**, A. P. **ἐπίσθην**.

πιπράσκω, **περάω**, (ΠΡΑ-) *to sell*, F. **περᾶσω**, **περῶ**, Epic, A. **ἐπέρᾱσα** (**σος**), Epic, later **ἔπρασα**, P. **πέπρᾱκα**, P. P. **πέπρᾱμαι**, A. P. **ἐπρᾱσθην**, F. Perf. **πεπρᾱσομαι** the usual future passive. In the Aorist and Future, Attic writers use **ἀπεδόμην**, **ἀποδώσομαι**.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-, ΠΤΕ-, ΠΤΟ-), *cado*, *to fall*, F. **πεσοῦμαι**, Ionic **πεσέομαι**, A. **ἔπεσα**, commonly **ἔπεσον**, **πέσω**, **πέσαιμι** commonly **πέσοιμι**, **πεσεῖν**, **πεσών**, P. **πέπτωκα**, rare **πέπτῃκα**, 2 A. **ἔπετον** Doric, 2 P. part. **πεπτηώς**, **-ῖα**, **-ῶτος** or **-ότος**, also **πεπτεώς**, **-ῶτος**, Attic **πεπτός** **-ῶτος**, contracted, A. M. **ἐπεσάμην** later.

πιτνάω, **πίτνημι**, (**πετάω**) for **πετάννυμι**, *to expand*, Epic.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤ-), for **πίπτω**, *to fall*, Poetic, Imperf. **ἔπιτνον** as Aorist.

πιφαύσκω (**φάσκω**, **ΦΑΥ-**, **ΦΑ-**), *to say*, *tell*, *to show*. Mid. **πιφάσκομαι**, **πιφαύσκομαι**.

πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΑΓΓ-), *to cause to wander*, Poetic, A. ἐπλαγξα, A. P. ἐπλάγχθην as middle, F. M. πλάγξομαι, A. M. ἐπλαγξάμην. Mid. πλάζομαι, *to wander*.

πλέκω, *to knit*, regular; P. πέπλοχα, 2 A. P. ἐπλάκην.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥ-), *to sail*, F. πλεύσω, commonly πλεύσομαι, πλευσούμαι, A. ἐπλευσα, P. πέπλευκα, P. P. πέπλευσμαι, A. P. ἐπλεύσθην.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑ-), *to be full*, 2 P. πέπληθα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπλήθειν as Imperfect.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΗΓ-), *to smite*, F. πλήξω, A. ἐπληξα, P. P. πέπληγμαi, A. P. ἐπλήχθην rare, F. Perf. πεπλήξομαι, 2 A. πέπληγον Epic, 2 A. M. πεπλήγυμην, 2 A. Pass. ἐπλήγην, in composition generally ἐπλάγην, κατ-επλάγην, 2 P. πέπληγα, sometimes as passive. Mid. also πλήννυμαι. — πείπληγον, ἐπέπληγον, 2 Plur. perf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d)

πλύνω, *to wash as clothes*, F. πλυνῶ, A. ἐπλύνα, P. P. πέπλυνμαι, A. P. ἐπλύθην.

πλώω (ΠΛΩΜΙ), Ionic for πλέω, regular; 2 A. ἐπλων, part. ἐπι-πλώς. πνέω (ΠΝΕΥ-), *to blow*, F. πνέσω, commonly πνεύσομαι, πνευσούμαι, A. ἐπνευσα, P. πέπνευκα, A. P. ἐπνεύσθην.

ποθέω, *to desire*, miss, F. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, A. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, P. πεπόθηκα. — ΠΟΘΗΜΙ, inf. ποθήμεναι, Epic.

ποιέω or ποίω, *to make, do*, regular; F. Perf. πεποιήσομαι.

ποιάομαι, *to punish*, F. ποινάσομαι.

πονέω, *to labor*, F. πονήσω, πονέσω, A. ἐπόνθησα, ἐπόνεσα, P. πεπόνθηκα, P. P. πεπόνθημαι, A. P. ἐπονήθην.

ΠΟΡΩ (ΠΡΟ-, ΠΑΡ-), *to give, allot*, Poetic, A. ἐπωρσα rare, 2 A. ἐπορον, inf. πεπορῶναι or πεπαρῶναι, P. P. 3 sing. πεπωρωται, *it is fated*, πεπωρμένος, *fated*, Pluperf. P. ἐπέπωρωτο, *it was fated*.

πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓ-), *to do*, regular; F. Perf. πεπράξομαι, 2 P. πέπράγα, as intransitive, *to have done well or ill*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 A. ἐπριάμην; the rest is borrowed from ὠνόεμαι.

προσελέω, *to insult*, 1 plur. προσελοῦμεν, part. προσελοῦμενος.

προ-χειρίζομαι, *to undertake*, regular; A. ἐπροχειρίζαμην, Doric.

προγγυεύω (προ-έγγυος), *to give security*, P. πεπρογγυέυκα, Doric.

πτάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡ-), *to sneeze*, 2 A. ἐπτарон, 2 A. P. part. πταρείς.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚ-, ΠΤΗΚ-, ΠΤΑ-, ΠΤΗΜΙ), *to crouch from fear*, F. πτήξω, A. ἐπτηξα, P. ἐπτηχα, 2 A. ἐπτακον, also (ἐπτην) 3 dual πτήτην, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -ύια, -ώτος.

πύρομαι, *to be frightened*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπύρην.

πτύσσω (ΠΤΥΓ-), *to fold*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύγην.

πυκάζω, *to cover up*, regular. — πεπυκαδμένος, P. P. part.

πυνθάνομαι, Poetic πεύθομαι, rarely πύθομαι, *to inquire*, F. πεύσομαι, πενσοῦμαι, P. πέπυσμαι, 2 A. ἐπυνθόμην.

πυρέσσω, πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, F. πυρέξω, A. ἐπύρεσα, ἐπύρεξα.

P.

ρᾴνω (ΡΑΝ-, ΡΑΔ-), *to sprinkle*, F. ῥανῶ, A. ῥρᾱνα, Epic ῥρᾱσα, P. P. ῥρᾱσμαι, ῥρᾱμμαι (!), A. P. ῥρᾱνθην. — ῥρᾱδᾱται, ῥρᾱδάτω, P. and Plur. P. 3 plur.

ραίω, *to rend*, regular; A. P. ῥρᾱίσθην.

ῥαπίζω, *to strike with a rod*, regular. — ῥεράπισμαι, P. P. Poetic.
 ῥάπτω (PAΦ-), *to sew*, regular; 2 A. P. ῥεράφην. — ῥαπτον, Imperf.
 Poetic.

ῥέζω (PEΓ-), for ῥεῶ, *to do*, Poetic, F. ῥέζω, A. ῥρεξα, ῥεξα, A. P.
 part. ῥεχθεῖς.

ῥέω (PEΥ-, PYE-, PY-), *to flow*, F. ῥεύσω, commonly ῥεύσομαι, A.
 ῥρρενσα, P. ῥρρύηκα, 2 A. P. ῥρρύην, 2 F. P. ῥύησομαι as active. —
 ῥεούμενος, part. Ionic for ῥεόμενος.

PEΩ, *to say*, Perf. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ῥρρήθην, ῥήθῶ, ῥήθειην,
 ῥήθηναι, ῥήθεις, (sometimes ῥρρέθην, Ionic εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, only in
 the indicative,) F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι as Future passive. See also EI-
 ΠΩ.

ῥήγνυμι, ῥήγνύω, Poetic ῥήσσω, (PAΓ-, PHΓ-, ~~ΦΩΓ-~~) frango, *to break*,
 F. ῥήξω, A. ῥρρηξα, P. P. ῥρρηγμαι, A. P. ῥρρήχην, 2 A. P. ῥρ-
 ράγην, 2 P. ῥρρηγα, ῥρρωγα, as passive. — εὐράγη (that is, εφραγη),
 2 A. for ῥράγη.

ῥιγέω (PIΓ-), *to shudder*, Poetic, F. ῥιγέσω, A. ῥρρίγησα, 2 P. ῥρρίγα
 as Present, 2 Pluperf. ῥρρίγειν as Imperf. — ῥρρίγονται, 2 P. part.
 dat. sing. Doric. (§ 118, I, d.)

ῥιγώω, frigeo, rigeo, *to shiver*, regular. — ῥιγῶν, inf. for ῥιγοῦν, Doric,
 found also in Attic Poetry. — ῥιγῶ, subj. 3 sing. regularly con-
 tracted from ῥιγῶν. — ΡΙΓΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ῥιγῶν; part. ῥιγῶσα.

ρίπτω, ριπτέω, (PIΦ-) *to cast*, F. ῥίψω, A. ῥρριψα, Poetic ῥριψα, P.
 ῥρριφα, P. P. ῥρριμμαι, A. P. ῥρρίφθην, 2 A. P. ῥρρίφην, Poetic ῥρί-
 φην. — ῥερίφθαι, P. P. inf. Poetic.

ῥύομαι, *to rescue*, F. ῥύσομαι, A. ῥρῡσάμην, ῥῡσάμην. — ΡΥΜΙ, inf.
 ῥῡσθαι; Imperf. ῥρῡτο as Aorist, 3 plur. ῥύατο Epic.

ῥυνώω, *to make dirty*, regular. — ῥερυνωμένα, P. P. part. in Homer.

ῥώννυμι, ῥωννύω, (PO-) *to strengthen*, A. ῥρρωσα, P. M. ῥρρωμαι as
 Present, A. P. ῥρρώσθην.

Σ.

σαίρω (ΣΑΡ-); different from σαίρω, *to sweep*; 2 P. σείσῃα as Present,
to grin. — σεσάρνυα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for σεσηρνύα.

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓ-), *to sound a trumpet*, A. ἐσάλπιγξα, ἐσάλπισα,
 P. P. σεσάλπισμαι.

σαῶω (σάω), *to save*, Epic, regular. — σάω, imperat. 2 sing. contract-
 ed from σάοε; Imperf. 3 sing. σάω, ἐσάω, from σάοε, ἐσάοε.

σάω, *to sift*, commonly σήθω, A. ῥσησα, P. P. σέσημαι, σέσησμαι.

σβέννυμι, σβεννύω, (ΣΒΕ-, ΣΒΗΜΙ) *to extinguish*, F. σβέσω, A. ῥσβε-
 σα, P. ῥσβηκα as middle, P. P. ῥσβεσμαι, A. P. ἐσβέσθην, F. M.
 σβήσομαι, 2 A. ῥσβην, σβήναι, ἀπο-σβείς, as middle.

τεβάσσομαι, *he forbore*, a defective A. M.

σειώ, *to shake*, regular; P. P. σείσεσμαι, A. P. ἐσεισθην. — ἐσσει-
 οντο, Imperf. P. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀνα-σσειάσκει, Imperf. itera-
 tive, Epic.

ΣΕΥΩ (ΣΥ-, ΣΥΜΙ), *to move, drive away*, Poetic, A. ῥσσενα, σεῦα,
 A. P. ἐσύθην, ἐσύθην, as middle, P. M. ῥσσυμαι, ἐσσύμενος, A. M.
 σενάμην, 2 A. M. ἐσύμην, 2 A. P. ἀπ-έσσουα (!). Mid. σεύομαι,
to pursue, part. σύμενος. — σεύεται, Pres. 3 sing. for σεύεται. — υἱ-
 θι, 2 A. imperat. 2 sing.

σῆπω (ΣΑΠ-), *to rot*, regular ; 2 P. σίσσηα as intransitive, *to rot*, 2 A. P. ἐσάπην. — σαπήν, 2 A. P. subj. 3 sing. Epic.

σιγάω, *to be silent*, regular ; F. Perf. σεσιγήσομαι.

ικάπτω (ΣΚΑΦ-), *to dig*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσκάφην.

σκεδάννυμι, σκεδαννύω, (ΣΚΕΔΑ-) *to scatter*, F. σκεδάσω σκεδῶ, A. ἐσκέδασα, P. P. ἐσκέδασμαι, A. P. ἐσκεδάσθην. — δια-σκεδάννυσι, δια-σκεδάννυται, subj. 3 sing.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ (ΣΚΕΛ-, ΣΚΑΛ-, ΣΚΛΑ-, ΣΚΛΗΜΙ), *to dry up*, A. ἔσκηλα, P. ἔσκληκα as middle, F. M. σκλήσομαι, σκελούμαι, 2 A. ἔσκλην, σκλαίην, σκλήναι, as middle. Mid. σκέλλομαι, *to wither*.

σκέπτομαι, commonly σκοπέω, σκοποῦμαι, specio, *to consider*, F. σκέψομαι, P. ἴσκειμαι, A. ἐσκέφθην, ἐσκεψάμην, F. Perf. ἐσκέψομαι passively.

σκιδνῆμι, for σκεδάννυμι, A. P. ἐσκιδνάσθην.

σμύχω, *to burn*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσμύγην (!).

σόμοι σουμαι, equivalent to σεύομαι, imperat. σοῦ. — ἀπο-σοῦν, Pres. inf. act.

σπάω, *to draw*, F. σπάσω, A. ἔσπάσα, P. ἔσπάκα, P. P. ἔσπασμαι, A. P. ἐσπάσθην.

σπείρω, *to sow*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσπάρην.

σπένδω, *to offer a libation*, F. σπείσω, A. ἔσπεισα, P. ἔσπεια, P. P. ἔσπεισμαι, A. P. ἐσπείσθην, regular.

στείβω (ΣΤΙΒΕ-), *to tread, press down*, A. ἔστειψα, P. P. ἐστίβημαι.

στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛ-), *to send*, F. στελῶ, A. ἔστειλα, P. ἔσταλκα, P. P. ἔσταλμαι, A. P. ἐστάλθην rare, 2 A. P. ἐστάλην. — ἐσταλάδατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. Ionic, from ΣΤΑΛΑΔΩ. — ἀφ-εστάλακαμεν, P. 1 plur. for ἀπ-εστάλακαμεν.

στενάζω, *to sigh*, F. στενάξω, A. ἐστέναξα.

στέργω, *to be fond of*, regular ; 2 P. ἔστοργα.

στερίω, στερίσκω, (ΣΤΕΡ-) *to deprive*, F. στερήσω, A. ἐστέρησα, Epic ἐστέρεσα, P. ἐστέρηκα, P. P. ἐστέρημαι, A. P. ἐστερήθην, F. M. στερήσομαι, 2 A. P. part. στερεῖς. Mid. also στέρομαι.

στεύται, pl. στεύνται, *to pledge one's self, threaten*, Poetic, Imperf. στεῦτο, defective.

στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, (ΣΤΟΡ-) sterno, *to strew*, F. στορέσω ὀτορῶ, A. ἐστόρεσα, A. P. ἐστορέσθην.

στρέφω, *to turn*, F. στρέψω, A. ἔστρεψα, P. ἔστροφα, P. P. ἔστραμμαι, A. P. ἐστρέφθην, Ionic ἐστράφθην, 2 A. P. ἐστράφην the usual aorist passive.

στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, (ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-) the same as στορέννυμι, F. στρώσω, A. ἔστρωσα, P. P. ἔστρωμαι.

στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ-), *to shudder at*, A. ἐστύγησα, ἔστυξα, P. ἐστύγηκα, P. P. ἐστύγμαι, ἔστυνμαι, A. P. ἐστυγήθην, 2 A. ἔστυγον, F. M. στυγήσομαι as passive.

συν-ίημι, *to understand*, A. ἐσυνῆκα, for συνῆκα, rare.

συρίσσω, συρίζω, *to hiss, whistle*, F. συρίζομαι, A. ἐσύριξα, ἐσύρισα.

σχάω, σχάζω, *to cut open, let loose*, F. σχάσω, A. ἔσχασα, ἔσχασα, A. M. ἐσχασάμην, *to leave off, give up, abandon*.

σώζω, *to save*, regular ; A. P. ἐσώθην from σώω.

T.

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. (τάε) τῇ, Doric (ταετε) τῆτε, 2 A. part. τεταγών, Epic.

ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΓΑΛΩ, ΤΑΗΜΙ, *to endure, venture*, Poetic, F. ταλάσω rare, F. M. τλήσομαι, A. ἐτάλασα, P. τέτληκα, A. M. ἐταλασάμην (σσ), 2 P. (τέτλαα), τετλαίην, τέτλαθι, τετλάναι, τετληώς, 2 A. ἔτλην, τλώ, — τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήναι, τλῦς. — τέτλα, 2 P. imperat. 3 sing. for τέτλαθι.

τανύω, Ionic ταννύω, *to stretch*, F. τανύσω (ῥ), Epic τανύω, A. ἐτάνισα, P. P. τετάνωμαι, A. P. ἐτανύσθην as middle, F. Perf. τετανύσομαι. — TANYMI, Pres. P. 3 sing. τάνυται.

τάσσω (ΤΑΓ-), *to arrange, regular*; F. Perf. τετάσσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐτάγγην. τείνω (TEN-, TA-), *tendo, to stretch*, F. τενώ, A. ἔτεινα, P. τέτακα, P. P. τέταμαι, A. P. ἐτάθην.

τείρω, *to afflict*, F. τέρσω.

τελέω, *to finish, pay*, F. τελέσω τελέω τελώ, A. ἐτέλεσα, P. τετέλεκα, P. P. τετέλεσμαι, A. P. ἐτέλεσθην.

τέμνω, Ionic τάμνω, (τέμω, TMA-) *to cut*, F. τεμῶ, P. τέτμηκα; P. P. τέτμημαι, A. P. ἐτέμήθην, F. Perf. τετμήσομαι, 2 A. ἔτεμον, rarely ἔταμον, 2 A. Mid. ἐτεμόμην, rarely ἐταμόμην, 2 P. part. τετμηώς as passive. — ἐκ-τέτμησθον, P. P. subj. 3 dual.

ΤΕΜΩ, *to find*, 2 A. τέτμον, ἔτετμον, Epic.

τέρπω, *to amuse*, F. τέρψω, A. ἔτερψα, A. P. ἐτέρφθην, Epic ἐτάρφθην, as middle, 2 A. P. ἐτάρπην as middle, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐταρπόμην (τεταρπόμην). — τραπέιομεν, 2 A. P. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ταρπόμεν.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, to be drying*, Ionic, A. ἔτερσα, A. M. ἐτερσάμην, 2 A. P. ἐτέρσην.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ, P. M. τετευχήσθαι, *to arm one's self*.

τεύχω (ΤΥΧ-), *to prepare, make*, F. τεύξω, A. ἔτευξα, P. τέτευχα as passive, P. P. τέτυγμαι, A. P. ἐτύχθην, Ionic ἐτεύχθην, F. Perf. τετεύσομαι. The forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτύχθην are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to εἰμί, τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον. — τετεύχετον, 2 Pluperf. 3 dual with the ending and force of the Imperfect? (§ 118, 1, d.)

τῇ, see ΤΑΓΩ.

τήκω (ΤΑΚ-), *to melt, regular*; 2 A. P. ἐτάκην, 2 P. τέτηκα as middle, *to melt away*.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, P. P. τετίημαι, τετιημένος, 2 P. part. τετιηώς as passive, *saddened, dejected*.

τιθέω (θέω), *to put, place*, Imperf. ἐτίθουν, F. M. τιθήσομαι. — τίθεα, Ionic for ἐτίθειον.

τίθημι (τιθέω, θέω), *to put, place*, F. θήσω, A. ἔθηκα only in the indicative, P. τίθεικα, Doric τίθεκα, P. P. τίθειμαι, Doric τίθεμαι, A. P. ἐτίθην, 2 A. ἔθην, θῶ, θείην, θές, θείναι, θείς. Mid. τίθειμαι, θήσομαι, P. τίθειμαι, A. ἐθηκάμην, 2 A. ἐθέμην, θῶμαι, θείμην, (θέσο μοι) θοῦ, θέσθαι, θέμενος. The singular ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, and the 3 plur. ἔθηκαν, are, with good writers, much more common than the remaining persons. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔθην is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers. Of the

- aorist middle only the indicative *έθηκάμην* and the participle *θηκάμενος* are found. — *τίθητι*, Pres. 3 sing. Doric for *τίθησι*.
τίκτω (TEK-), *to bring forth, beget*, F. *τέξω*, commonly *τέξομαι*, A. *ἔτεξα* rare, P. P. *τέτευμαι*, *τέτογμαι*, both later, A. P. *έτέχθην*, 2 A. *έτεκον*, 2 A. M. *έτεκόμην*, 2 P. *τέτοκα*, F. M. *τεκοῦμαι*.
τίμω, *to honor, regular*; F. Perf. *τετιμήσομαι*.
τίνω (τίω), *to pay, expiate, atone for*, F. *τίσω*, A. *ἔτισα*, P. *τέτικα*, P. P. *τέτισμαι*, A. P. *έτίσθην*. — Mid. also *τίνυμαι* or *τίννυμαι*.
τιτρώω, *τίτρημι*, (TPA-) *terebro, to bore*, A. *ἔτρησα*, P. P. *τέτρημαι*, A. P. *έτρήθην*.
τιτρώσκω (TOP-, ΤΡΟ-, ΤΡΩΜΙ), *to wound*, F. *τρώσω*, A. *ἔτρωσα*, P. P. *τέτρωμαι*, A. P. *έτρώθην*, 2 A. *τέτορον*, also *έξ-έτρων*. — *τέτορθαι*, P. P. inf.
τιτύσκομαι, rarely *τιτύσκω*, (ΤΥΧ-, *τύκω*) *to prepare, take aim at*, Epic, 2 A. *τέτυκον*, 2 A. M. *τετυκόμην*.
τίω, *to honor, regular*; 2 P. *τίτια*, rare.
τμήγω, *τμήσσω*, *to cut*, F. *τμήξω*, A. *ἔτμηξα*, 2 A. *ἔτμαγον*, 2 A. P. *έτμάγην*, *έτμηγην*.
τορέω (TOP-), *to pierce*, F. *τορήσω*, A. *έτόρησα*, 2 A. *έτορον*. — *τετορήσω*, from TETOPEΩ.
τρέπω, Ionic *τράπω*, *to turn*, F. *τρέψω*, A. *ἔτρεψα*, Ionic *ἔτραψα*, P. *τέτροφα*, rarely *τέτραφα*, P. P. *τέτραμμαι*, A. P. *έτρέφθην*, Ionic *έτράφθην*, F. Perf. *τετράψομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραπον*, 2 A. P. *έτράπην* usually as middle, 2 A. M. *ετραπόμην*.
τρέφω, rare *γράφω*, (ΘΡΕΦ-) *to nourish*, F. *θρέψω*, A. *ἔθρεψα*, P. *τέτροφα*, also *έτροφα*, P. P. *τέθραμμαι*, A. P. *έθρέφθην* rare, 2 A. *έτραφον* as passive, 2 A. P. *έτράφην*.
τρέχω, Doric *τράχω*, (ΘΡΕΧ-, ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜΕ-) *to run*, F. *θρέξομαι*, commonly *δραμούμαι*, rarely *θρέξω*, *δραμῶ*, *δράμομαι*, A. *έθρεξα* rare, P. *δεδράμκη*, rarely *υπο-δεδρόμκη*, P. P. *δεδράμμαι*, 2 A. *έδραμον*, 2 P. *δέδρομα*, *ἀνα-δέδρομα*, Epic.
τρέω, *to tremble*, A. *ἔτρεσα*.
τρίβω, *to rub, regular*; 2 A. P. *έτρίβην*, F. M. *συν-τριβείται* rare.
τρίγ'ω (ΤΡΙΓ-), *to chirp, screech*, 2 P. *τέτριγα* as Present, 2 Plup. *έτετρίγειν* as Imperfect.
τρύχω (ΤΡΥΧΟ-), *to wear out, afflict*, F. *τρύξω*, P. P. *τετρύχωμαι*. Pass. *τρυχόμαι*.
τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓ-), *to eat, gnaw*, F. *τρώξομαι*, A. *ἔτρωξα*, P. P. *τέτρωγμαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραγον*.
τύγχάνω (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΕ-, ΤΥΧ-), *to obtain, hit, happen*, F. *τεύξομαι*, A. *έτύχησα* Epic, P. *τέτευχα*, commonly *τετύχηκα*, Plup. *έτετεύχεα* Ionic, *happened*, 2 A. *έτυχον*. In the sense *to happen, chance, happen to be*, it has *τυγχάνω*, *έτύγχανον*, *έτύχησα*, *έτετεύχεα*, *έτυχον*. — *τόσσαι* (*τόχ-σαι*), for *τύξαι*, A. inf. found only in *έπ-έτοσσε* (*έπέτυχε*), and part. *έπι-τόσσαις* Aeolic.
τύπτω (ΤΥΠΤΕ-, ΤΥΠ-), *to strike*, F. *τύψω*, commonly *τυπτήσω*, A. *έτυψα*, P. P. *τέτυμμαι*, *τετύπημαι*, A. P. *έτυπτήθην* rare, 2 A. *έτυπον* (*τέτυπον*) rare, 2 A. P. *έτύπην*.
τύφω (ΘΥΦ-), *to raise smoke, burn*, A. *έθυψα* rare, P. P. *τέθυμμαι*, 2 A. P. *έτύφην*.

Υ.

ἰλάσκω, ἰλᾶω, *to bark as a dog*, A. ἰλαῖα later.

ὑπ-ισχνύομαι, Poetic and Ionic ὑπ-ισχομαι, *to promise*, F. ὑποσχέσσομαι, P. ὑπέσχημαι, A. ὑπεσχήθην rare, 2 A. M. ὑπεσχόμεν.

ὑφαίνω (ὑφάω, ὕΦΑΝ-), *to weave*, regular; P. P. ὕφασμαι, rarely ὑφύφασμαι.

ὑω (ῡ), *to rain*, regular; P. P. ὕσμαι, A. P. ὕσθην.

Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see ἐσθίω.

φαίνω (φάω, ΦΑΝ-), *to show, shine*, F. φανῶ, A. ἔφηνα, later ἔφᾶνα, P. πέφαγκα, P. P. πέφασμαι, A. P. ἐφάνθην, 2 A. ἔφανον, 2 A. ἐφανόμεν, 2 A. P. ἐφάνην as middle, 2 P. πέφηνα as middle. — φαάνθην, ἐφαάνθην, A. P. Epic for ἐφάνθην.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι as middle.

ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, see ΦΕΝΩ.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΑ-), *to spare*, F. φείσομαι, A. ἐφείσαμην, 2 A. πεφιδόμην Epic. — ΠΕΦΙΔΕΩ, F. πεφιδήσομαι, Epic.

ΦΕΝΩ, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, P. P. πέφᾶται, πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφνον or ἐπεφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων (not πεφνών).

φέρβω, *to feed*, 2 P. πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΟΙ-, ΕΝΕΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-), *fero, porto, to bring*, F. οἶσω, A. (ῶσα), imperat. οἶσε, inf. οἶσειν, P. ἐνήνοχα, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, rarely οἶσμαι, A. P. ἠνέχθην, F. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, 2 A. ἤνεγκον or ἤνεγκα. Ionic forms, A. ἤνεικα, P. P. ἐνήνειγμαι, A. P. ἠνείχθην. — φέρετε, imperat. 2 plur. for φέρετε. — φέρεμεν, inf. Epic for φερέμεν. — φέρησι, 3 sing. Epic, from ΦΕΡΗΜΙ.

φεύγω (ΦΥΤ-, ΦΥΖ-), *fugio, to flee*, F. φεύσομαι, φευξοῦμαι, P. M. part. πεφυγμένος, A. M. ἐφευξάμην rare, 2 A. ἔφυγον, 2 P. πέφευγα, Epic part. πεφυζότες. — πεφύγγων, 2 P. part. Æolic, from ΦΥΤΤΩ.

φημί, φάσκω, (ΦΑ-) fari, *to say*, φῶ, φαίν, φάθι or φαθί, φάναι, φάς, Imperf. ἔφην, ἐφάμην, usually as Aorist, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, P. P. πέφᾶμαι, part. πεφασμένος.

φθάνω (ΦΘΑ-, ΦΘΗΜΙ), *to anticipate*, F. φθᾶσω, commonly φθήσομαι, A. ἔφθᾶσα, P. ἔφθᾶκα, 2 A. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίν, φθῆναι, φθᾶς, 2 A. M. part. φθάμενος as active. — παρα-φθαίησι, 2 A. opt. Epic for παραφθαίη.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡ-), *to corrupt*, F. φθερῶ, Epic φθέρσω, F. M. φθεροῦμαι, φθαροῦμαι, A. ἐφθειρα, P. ἐφθαρκα, P. P. ἐφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐφθάρην, 2 P. ἐφθορα, sometimes as intransitive or middle. — ἐφθορθαι, P. P. inf. Æolic for ἐφθάρθαι.

φθίνω (φθίω, ΦΘΙΝΕ-, ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to be consumed*, A. ἐφθίμησα rare, P. κατ-εφθίμηκα rare, 2 A. (ἐφθῖν), inf. φθίνειν, part. φθίσα rare. — ΦΘΙΩ, Imperf. ἀπ-ἐφθιθον as Aorist.

φθίω (ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to consume, waste*, F. φθίσω φθιῶ, A. ἔφθισα, P. P. ἔφθιμαι, Plur. ἐφθίμην, A. P. ἐφθίδην, 2 A. M. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην φθίτο, φθίσθω, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος.

φθονέω, *to envy*, regular. — ἐφθόνεσα, A. later for ἐφθόνησα.
 φιλέω, *to love*, regular; F. Perf. πεφιλήσμαι. — Epic A. M. ἐφίλα-
 μην, φιλωμαι, φίλαι (φίλαι), φιλάμενος, from ΦΙΛΩ. — φιλήμε-
 ναι, inf. Epic from ΦΙΛΗΜΙ.
 ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΔ-), *to burst asunder*, P. P. πέφλασμαι, 2 A. ἐφλαδον.
 φλέγω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφλέγην.
 φλύω, περι-φλύω, (ΦΛΕΥ-) *to scorch*, P. P. περι-πέφλευσμαι.
 φράζω (ΦΡΑΔ-), *to tell, explain*, regular; 2 A. πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον,
 Epic. — προ-πεφραδμένος, P. P. part. for προ-πεφρασμένος. —
 φράδεν, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐφραζεν.
 φρέω, used in composition with ἐκ, εἰς, διά, regular. — ΦΡΗΜΙ, 2 A.
 (ἐφρην(, imperat. φρές, inf. φρῆναι.
 φρύγω, frigo, *to parch*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφρύγην.
 φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚ-), *to watch*, regular; 2 P. πεφύλακα. — προ-φύ-
 λαθε, Pres. imperat. 2 plur. for προφυλάσσετε.
 φῦρω, *to knead, mix*, A. φῦρσα, P. P. πέφυρμαι, A. ἐφύρην, F. Perf.
 πεφύρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐφύρην. — ΦΥΡΩ, φῦρσσω, &c., regular.
 φύω (ΦΥΜΙ), *to produce*, F. φύσω, A. ἐφύσα, P. πέφυκα as Present
 middle, *to be*, Plup. ἐπεφύκειν as Imperfect middle, 2 P. πέφνα as
 Present middle, 2 A. ἐφῦν, φύω, φύην, φύναι, φύς, as Present mid-
 dle, *fore, to be*, 2 A. P. ἐφύην. — ἐπέφυκον, Plup. with the end-
 ing and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

X.

χάζω, ἀνα-χάζω, χάζομαι, (ΧΑΔ-, ΚΕΚΑΔΕ-) *cedo, to yield*, F. χάσσο-
 μαι, κεκαθήσω causative, A. κεκαθήσαι rare, A. M. έχασάμην, 2 A.
 κέκαδον causative, 2 A. M. κεκαδόμεν, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκῆδεν rare.
 χαίνω, see χάσκω.
 χαίρω (ΧΑΙΡΕ-, ΧΑΡΕ-, ΧΑΡ-), *to rejoice*, F. χαίρησσω, A. ἐχαίρησα,
 P. κεχάρηκα as Present, 2 A. P. ἐχάρην as active, F. Perf. κεχαρή-
 σω, κεχαρήσομαι, as future to κεχάρηκα, P. M. κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι, as
 Present, Poetic, A. M. ἐχηράμην not Attic, 2 P. κεχαρήως as Pres-
 ent, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐχαρόμην (κεχαρόμην).
 χαλάω, *to loosen*, F. χαλάσω, A. ἐχάλασα, P. κεχάλακα, P. P. κεχά-
 λασμαι, A. P. ἐχάλασθην.
 χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑΝΔ-, ΧΕΝΔ-), *to contain, grasp, hold*, F. χείσομαι,
 2 A. ἔχадон, 2 P. κέχανδα as Present.
 χάσκω, later χαίνω, (ΧΑ-, ΧΑΝ-) *hio, to gape*, F. χανοῦμαι, A. ἔχана,
 χάναι, rare, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχηνα as Present, *to be open, gape*.
 χέω (ΧΕΔ-), *caco*, F. χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι, A. ἔχεσα, ἔχεσον, P. P. κέ-
 χεσμαι, 2 P. κέχода.
 χέω (χεύω, ΧΥ-, ΧΥΜΙ), *to pour*, F. χέω like the present, Epic χεύσω
 χευω, later χεῶ, A. ἔχεα, Epic ἔχευσα ἔχενα, rare ἔχῦσα, P. κέχῡκα,
 P. P. κέχῡμαι, A. ἐχῡσθην, F. M. χέομαι, A. M. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχε-
 άμην, 2 A. M. ἐχύμην. Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι.
 ΧΛΑΖ- (ΧΛΑΔ-), *to bubble up*, 2 P. part. κεχλάδω. — κεχλάδειν,
 P. inf. Doric; κεχλάδων, P. part. Æolic; both with the force of
 the Present.
 χλιδάω (ΧΛΙΔ-), *to live luxuriously*, 2 P. κέχλιδα as Present.
 χολώω, *to enrage*, regular; F. Perf. κεχολώσομαι as Future middle.

χάω, χώννυμι, χωννύω, *to heap up*, F. χάσω, A. ἔχωσα, P. κέχωκα, P. P. κέχωσμαι, A. P. ἐχώσθην.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ (ΧΡΑΙΣΜ-), *to help, avert*, Epic, F. χραισμήσω, A. ἐχραίσημσα, 2 A. ἔχραισμον.

χράσμαι, *to use*, F. χρήσομαι, P. κέχρημαι, A. ἐχρήσθην, A. M. ἐχρησάμην, F. Perf. κεχρήσομαι.

χράω (χρέω, ΧΡΗΜΙ), *to need*, rare in the personal form, P. M. κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος, as Present active.

Χρή, *it is necessary, there is need*, Impersonal, χρῆ, χρεῖη, χρῆναι or χρῆν, χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, F. χρήσει, A. ἔχρησε. χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω, *to give an oracular response*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. κέχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, A. P. ἐχρήσθην. Mid. χράομαι, *to consult an oracle*.

χρεμετιζω (ΧΡΕΜΙΖ-), *to neigh*, A. ἐχρέμισα.

χρίω, *to anoint*, regular, P. P. κέχρίμαι, κέχρισμαι, A. P. ἐχρίσθην.

χρώω, χρώννυμι, χρωννύω, (ΧΡΟ-) *to color*, A. ἔχρωσα, P. P. κέχρωσμαι, rarely κέχρωμαι, A. P. ἐχρώσθην.

Ψ.

ψάύω, *to handle*, regular; P. P. ἐψαυσμαι, A. P. ἐψαύσθην.

ψύχω, *to cool*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐψύχην and ἐψύγην.

Ω.

ώθέω (ΩΘ-), *to push*, F. ώθήσω, commonly ώσω, A. έωσα, Ionic ώσα, P. έξ-έωκα, P. P. έωσμαι, Ionic ώσμαι, A. P. έώσθην, rarely έώθην, A. M. άπ-ώσάμην. — άν-ωθεοίη, opt. 3 sing. in an Ionic inscription. ώνέομαι, *to buy*, Imperf. έωνούμην, ώνούμην, F. ώνήσομαι, P. έώνημαι, A. έώνηθην passively, A. M. έωνησάμην, ώνησάμην. Classical writers generally use έπριάμην for έωνησάμην.

§ 134. ADVERBS.

1. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθι or ποῦ, where?

-θι; as άλλοθι, ἀγρόθι, ἐγγύθι, ἐκεῖθι.

-ου; as αὐτοῦ, ἀλλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, ἀγχοῦ.

-αι, only in χαμαί, humi.

-οῖ; as Ἰσθμοί, Πυθοί, Φαληροί, Μεγαροί. — Οἴκοι.

-υι, Aeolic for -οι; μέσσι (μέσοι), τνῖδε, πῆλυι, ἄλλυι, τοῦτνι, ἀτέρνι.

-ω; ἄνω, κάτω, εἴσω, ἔσω, ἔξω, ὀπίσω, πρόσσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

-σι is found in names of towns or cities; as Αθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ολυμπίαισι, Θεσπιάσι.

-δον, -τος, -θα; ἐνδον, ἐντός intus, ἐκτός, ἐνθα, ἐνταῦθα, ὑπαυθα.

2. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθεν, whence?

-θεν, Latin -nde; as άλλοθεν, οὐρανόθεν, Αθήνηθεν.

-θα, Aeolic and Doric; πρόσθα, ἔμπροσθα, ἔνερθα, ὑπισθα ὑπισθα, ἐξυπισθα, ἄνωθα.

-ῶ, Doric, in τουτῶ, τηνῶ, ῶ, αὐτῶ.

3. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πόσε or ποῖ, whither?*

- δε is regularly appended to the accusative; as οἰκόνδε, ἀλαδε. — Φύγαδε, from φυγή, annexes -δε to the root. Οἴκαδε, from οἶκος, follows the same analogy, with a change of ο into α. — In the Epic expression ὅνδε δόμονδε, -δε is annexed also to ὄν. — The Epic ἄιδόσδε appends -δε to the genitive, in consequence of the omitted accusative δόμον. — This adverbial accusative always retains its peculiar force, and may be accompanied by an adjective; as Κόωνδ' εἰ-
ναιομένην.
-δεις, Epic and Doric; χαμάδεις, οἰκαδεις, ἄλλυδεις; χαμάνδεις, Ολυμπιάνδεις, ἀγράνδεις.
-ζε is appended to the root; as Αθήναζε, θύραζε, ΕΡΑ τετὰ ἔραζε, χαμάζε. — Θρία has Θρίωζε.
-σε; ἐκέισε, ἄλλοσε alio, ποτέρωσε.

4. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πότε, when?*

- τε, Æolic -τα, Doric -κα; as ποτέ, πάντοτε, πῶτα πόκα.
-αι, only in πάλαι, *anciently*.

Other adverbs of time: αἰεὶ αἰεῖ, αὔριον, ἔπειτα, χθές ἐχθές heri, νεωστὶ nuper, νύκτωρ noctu, νῦν nunc, ὅψε, πέρυσσι, πρίν prius, πρῶην, πρῶτῃ, σήμερον τήμερον, τῆτες.

5. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῶς, how?*

- ως, English -ly, is appended to the root of adjectives, participles, or pronouns. For practical purposes it is only necessary to change -ων of the genitive plural into -ως; as σοφός σοφῶς, ἥσυχος ἡσύχως, ἡδύς ἡδέως, ἀληθής ἀληθῶς, οὗτος οὕτως, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμένως.
-δην, -δα, appended to the root of verbs; as γράβδην, μίγδην μίγδα. The ending -δην is often preceded by α, in which case the radical vowel ε becomes ο; as λογάδην, σπαράδην sparsim. — Πλούτος gives πλουτίνδην, and ἄριστος, ἀριστίνδην.
-δόν, Latin -tim, from nouns and verbs; as ἰλαδόν, ἀγεληδόν, κυνηδόν, χανδόν.
-ί or -ει, from adjectives; as ἐβελοντί, ἀνατί or ἀνατεί, ἀμυσθί, ὀνόμαστί, ἀκηρυκτί or ἀκηρυκτεί, τετραποδιστί, βαρβαριστί, Ἑλληνιστί.
-ξ, from verbs; as ὁδάξ, ἐναλλάξ.

6. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῇ, in what way?*

- η (-η), -α (-α), Doric -εῖ (rare); as οὐδαμῇ, ἅλλῃ, περὶ, ἰδίᾳ, δημόσιᾳ, κοινῇ, ἀλλαχῇ, διχῇ, λάθρᾳ, πάντῃ, παντᾷ; Doric πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, τουντεῖ, τηνεῖ, ὁπεῖ.

§ 135. 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives, denoting various relations, are commonly regarded as adverbs; as,

G. ἐξῆς, ὁμοῦ, προικός, αἴφνης

D. κοιμηῇ, ἐκτῇ, ἄρμοι, κύκλῳ, ἐκάτι, ἔκητι, ἀέκητι

A. μακράν, χάριν, μάτην, δίκην, τέλος, ἀρχήν, καιρόν, τὴν ταχίστην, ἄγαν, λίαν, ἕνεκα

2. Especially the *accusative* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially; as *μόνον*, *only*; *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much*. So *πλησίον*, *ύστερον*, *μάλα*, *κάρτα*, *κρύφα*, *δίχα*, *τάχα*.

3. Sometimes a word with the preposition governing it is used adverbially; as *παρα-χρήμα*, *προύργου* (*προ-έργου*), *καθ-άπερ*, *ἐφ-εξῆς*. So *ἐξ-αίφνης*, *ἐκ-ποδών*, *ἐμ-ποδών*, *ἐπ-έκεινα*, *ἐπι-σχερώ*, *κατ-όπιν*.

§ 136. PREPOSITIONS.

Αμφί (*ἀμφίς*), *amb-*, *around*, *about*, mostly Ionic and Poetic. In composition it sometimes implies *two sides*, which is properly its original meaning.

Ἀνά, *ον*, *upon*. — Æolic and Thessalian *όν-*; as *όν-τέθην* for *ἀνα-τεθῆναι*; *όν τὸ μέσον*. for *ἀνὰ τὸ μέσον*.

Ἀντί, *instead of*. In composition it often means *against*, *contrary to*, which is its original meaning.

Ἀπό (*ἀπαί*), *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *from*. In composition, also *off*, *away*.

Διά (*διαί*), *through*. In composition, also *asunder*.

Εἰς, Ionic and old Attic *Es*, *to*, *into*. — Argive *έvs*, Doric, Bæotic, and Thessalian, *έν*.

Εκ or *Εξ*, *e*, *ex*, *out of*, *from*. — Doric *έξό* when it stands for *έξ-εστι*; Bæotic and Thessalian *ές* before a consonant, *έσσ* before a vowel, as *ές Μωσάων*, *έσγόνως*, *έσσάρχι*. — It has already been remarked that *έκ* is used before a consonant, and *έξ* before a vowel. It is added here, that, in inscriptions, *έξ* is found before *ρ*; as *έξ Ρηνείας*.

Εν, *i* n, *at*. — Epic *ένί*, *είν*, *είνι*; Doric and Æolic *ένό*, but only when it stands for *έν-εστι*.

Επί, *upon*, *on*.

Κατά (*καταί*), *down*. In composition, also *utterly*, *up*, *completely*.

Μετά, *after*, *with*. — Æolic and Bæotic *πεδά*.

Παρά (*παπαί*), *along*, *near*.

Περί, *around*, *about*. — In the Elean inscription ΠΑΡΗΟΛΕΜΟ *περί πολέμου*.

Πρό, *prae*, *before*.

Πρός, *before*, *towards*. — Doric *πορί*, *πορί*; Bæotic *ποτί*.

Σύν or *Ξύν*, *cum*, *con-*, *with*.

Υπέρ (*ύπείρ*), *super*, *over*.

Υπό (*ύπαι*), *sub*, *under*. In composition, it may correspond to the English diminutive ending *-ish*; as *ύπόλευκος*, *whitish*.

NOTE. The word *ώς* sometimes has the force of *ές*; it is never, however, prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object.

§ 137. CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, *sed, at, but.*

ἄτε, *quippe, inasmuch as, because.*

αὐτάρ, *ἀτάρ, but.*

γάρ, *enim, for.*

δέ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

εἰ, *άν, or ήν, (εἰ ἄν) Epic εἰ κεν,*

Doric αἰκα, if, if in any way.

εἰ, *Doric αἰ, si, if, whether, that.*

ή, *Epic and Ionic ήέ, vel, or quam, than.*

ήδέ, *ιδέ, and, corresponding to ήμέν.*

ήμέν, *both, as well, followed by ήδέ.*

ήτοι, *either, or; in Homer, equivalent to μέν.*

ἵνα, *ὅπως, ὥς, ut, that, in order that.*

καί, *et, and.*

μέν, *indeed, on the one hand, followed by δέ.*

ὁμως, *yet, still.*

ὅτι, *that, because.*

οὐνεκα, *since, because.*

ὅφρα, *Poetic for ἵνα, ὅπως.*

τε, *que, and.*

§ 138. INTERJECTIONS.

ἀ, *ah! of sorrow and compassion.*

ἄ, *ha! ha! of laughter.*

αἰ, *αἰβοῖ, of wonder.*

ἀπαπαί, *or ἀπαταί, of approbation.*

ἀτταλαττατά, *of joy.*

ἀτταταί, ἀταταί, *or ἀτταταιάξ, of sorrow and disgust.*

βαβαί, *or βαβαιάξ, of astonishment.*

ἔ, *or ἔ, hei! heu! eheu! ah! of grief.*

εἴα, *or εἴα, eja! on! courage!*

εἰεν, *well, be it so; a modification of the preceding.*

ἐλελεῦ, *of grief or joy.*

εὖγε, *that is εὖ γε, euge! eu! well done! bravo!*

εὐοῖ, *evoe! evax! the cry of the bacchanals.*

ήν, *ήνί, ήνιδε, en! lo! behold!*

ἱατταταί, *or ἱατταταιάξ, of sorrow; with the Genitive.*

ἱαῦ, *ἱαυοῖ, eho! ehodum! heus! in answer to a call; sometimes it is equivalent to ἱού, ἰώ.*

ἰδοῦ, *lo! behold!*

ἰή, *of exultation.*

ἰού, *alas! of grief.*

ἰώ, *io! of joy or grief.*

μῦ μῦ, *of pain; it is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.*

ὀά, *woe! alas!*

οἶ, *oi! alas! woe! with the Dative.*

οἶμοι, *that is οἶ μοι, woe is me! with the Genitive.*

ὀττοτοῖ, *ὀτοτοῖ, ὀττοτοτοῖ, or ὀτοτοτοτοῖ, of sorrow.*

οὐαί, *vae! woe! with the Dative.*

παπαί, *παπαιάξ, papae! of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.*

παπαπα, *how nice I feel! of pleasure.*

πόπαξ, *πόποι, ὦ πόποι, O gods! of complaint.*

πύπαξ, *πύππαξ, of wonder, or admiration.*

ῥύπαπαί, *used by rowers.*

ῥῖ ῥ, *of smelling.*

φεῦ, *φῦ, alas! with the Genitive.*

ὦ, *oh! of wonder, or grief; with the Nominative.*

ὦ, *O! with the Vocative.*

ὦή, *of grief.*

ὦσπ, *used in encouraging rowers.*

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 139. *Substantives* are derived from adjectives, verbs, and from other substantives.

- α G. *as*, from adjectives in *ος* pure or *πος*, and from verbs in *ρω*. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *όσία, αίτία, έχθρα*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *χαρά, φθορά, μοίρα*.
- αδος G. *ου*, rare; *όμαδος, χρώματος, όρυμαγδός*.
- αινα G. *ης*, chiefly from masculines in *ων*; as *λείαινα, δράκαινα, θέαινα*.
- αρ, -ās, G. *ατος*, neuter, from verbs; as *άλειαρ, άλειφαρ, άλκυρ, είδαρ, είλαρ, μήχαρ*; *δέρας, τέρας* (from ΤΕΡΩ, *terreo*).
- ās G. *άδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes either a female or a country; as *Δηλιάς*.
- ās G. *ου*, denoting the *agent* of a verb chiefly in composition; as *όρνυδοθήρας, φυγαδοθήρας, όνοματοθήρας*.
- δών G. *όνος*, feminine, rarely -δώνη G. *ης*, from verbs; as *άλγδών, χαιρηδών, μελεδών, κληδών, κληδώνη*.
- εία G. *ας*, from nouns in *εύς*; only *βασίλεια, ίέρεια*.
- εία G. *ας*, from verbs in *εω*; it denotes *action*; as *παιδεία*.
- εία G. *ας*, sometimes -ία (Ionic -ίη), from adjectives; it denotes the *abstract* of the primitive; as *άληθεια, άμάθεια άμαθία, ώφέλεια, άβλαβία, άφραδία*.
- ΕΥΣ, G. *έως*, oxytone, English *-man, -er*, from nouns and verbs; as *ίππεύς, γραμματεύς, Δωριεύς*. Those derived from verbs denote the *agent*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *γραφεύς, φθορεύς, τομεύς*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *έμβολεύς*.
- η G. *ης*, from adjectives and verbs. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *κάκη*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, are generally oxytone, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *στροφή, αοιδή, σπονδή, μάχη*. So *άγωγή, άκωκή, όκωχή, έδωδή, όπωπή*. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as *τομή, α section*.
- ήρ G. *έρος*, the same as -τήρ, rare; *άήρ, αϊθήρ*.
- ης G. *ου*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, chiefly in composition; as *γεωμέτρης, άλλαντοπόλης, τριηράρχης, παιδοτρίβης*.
- θρά G. *ας*, a modification of -τεira, -τρα; as *ανάβάθρα, ούρηθρα*.
- θρον G. *ου*; a modification of -τρον; as *ρείθρον, ρεϊθρον*.
- ΙΑ, G. *ας*; English *-ness, -dom*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *κακία, εύδαιμονία*.
- ίς G. *ίδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes a female or country; as *Περσίς, Έλληνίς, Φωκαίς*. — A few come from verbs; *ελπίς, άγυρίς, όπισ, τρόπις, χάρις, φρόνις, τρόχισ, δαίς*.
- λη or -λλα G. *ης*, chiefly from verbs; as *άγέλη, ζεύγλη, θυγλή, τρώγλη, άελλα, θύελλα*.

- λον or -λλον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as φύλον, εἶδωλον, δαΐδαλον.
- λος or -λλος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as αὐλός, βηλός, κρύσταλλος, ὀπτίλος ὀπτίλλος, ὀκταλλος oculus.
- ΜΑ, G. ατος, denotes the *effect* of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as πράσσω πρᾶγμα, ἄλλομαι ἄλμα, σπείρω σπέρμα. — ἴθμα, ἄσθμα, from εἶμι, ἄω. — Sometimes it denotes *action*; as φρόνημα, γέννημα.
- μη G. ης, denotes the *action*, and sometimes the *effect*, of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as μνήμη, γνώμη, τιμή, γραμμή. — Στάθμη from ἵστημι.
- μης, a modification of -μη, rare; δύναμης, θέμης, φήμης.
- μός G. οῦ, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as ὀδυρμός, διωγμός, σείσμος. — It is often strengthened by θ; as βαθμός, ἀρθμός, ἐκθημός. — Ἰσθμός, from εἶμι. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as χρησμός, πλόκαμος πλοχμός, ῥωχμός.
- νη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; στεφάνη, δρεπάνη, ἐργάνη, ζώνη, πάχη, φάτη, μηχανή.
- νον G. ου, from verbs; γλύφανον, δρέπανον, τύμπανον, ὄργανον, τέκνον.
- νος G. εος, from verbs; ἔθνος, ἵχνος, τέμενος.
- νος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; στέφανος, καπνός, κάμνος, κοίρανος τύραννος, λύχνος (from ΛΥΚΩ, luceo).
- οια G. ας, rare; ἄνοια.
- ον G. ου, from verbs; ζῶον, ἔργον, ζυγόν.
- ονη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; as ἀγχόνη, ἀκόνη, βελόνη, σφενδόνη, χαρμονή, πλησμονή, ἡδονή.
- ος G. ου, denotes the *action* or *agent* of a verb; in dissyllables, the radical ε becomes ο; as ἔλεγχος, λόγος, ὄνθος, ὄγκος. Those denoting the agent are found chiefly in composition; as ζωγράφος, λατόμος, μονασποῖός. — Sometimes this ending is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as μητροκτόνος, matricide, μητρόκτονος, one slain by his mother.
- ος G. εος, is appended to the root of a verb; as πρᾶγος, γένος, δέος, τρυφός, ἄνθος. — Ἔσθος from ἔννυμι. — When the verbal root is lost sight of, neuters of this ending are commonly referred to adjectives in υς; as βάθος, ὄξος, αἰσχος, κάλλος, μήκος, ὕψος, μάκρος.
- ρα G. ας, chiefly from verbs; ἔδρα, αἶθρα.
- ρον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρόν, δῶρον, κέντρον, βλέφαρον, μετρον, λέπυρον, θύρετρον.
- ρος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρός, δαιτρός, ἱατρός, δλεθρός, κληρός, ἄργυρος, αἶθρος.
- ς, feminine, appended to the root of verbs; as ὦψ, ὄψ, φλόξ, δαΐς, δῶς, πτύξ, ῥώξ, τὴν νίφα, τῇ ἀλκί, αἱ στάγες, τῆς στιχός; but ὁ βήξ. — Sometimes it denotes the *agent*; as ἀναξ, κήρυξ, φύλαξ, masculine.
- σα or -ση G. ης, from verbs; δόξα, μύξα, φάσσα, αἶσα (from ΑΙΩ, αιο), ὄσσα (ΕΠΩ), μοῦσα, ἄση. — So μάξα, σχίξα, φύξα, with a change of σσ into ζ.

- ΣΙΑ, G. *as*, paroxytone, equivalent to *-σις*; as *εἰκασία*, *θυσία*. — When it denotes the *abstract* of a verbal adjective in *τος*, it comes from *-ρία* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ἀφθαρσία*, *δυσπεψία*, *ἀπραξία*, *ἀθανασία*.
- ΣΙΣ, G. *ως*, Latin *-tio*, English *-ing*, *-ment*, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the second person singular of the perfect passive; as *τίσις*, *ποίησις*, *ᾠρασις*, *πράξις*, *θλίψις*, *κόλασις*.
- σος G. *εος*, -σον G. *ου*, rare; *ἄλσος*, *πίσος*, *ἄψος*, *τέλσον*.
- ΣΣΑ, G. *ης*, English *-ess*, from masculines; as *Λίβυσσα*, *ἄνασσα*, *θῆσσα*, *Βασιλίσσα*, *ἡρώισσα*.
- ΣΥΝΗ, G. *ης*, paroxytone, English *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *δικαιοσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη*. — *Ἰερωσύνη* and a few others lengthen *ο* into *ω* before *σ*.
- ΤΕΙΡΑ G. *as*, from masculines in *-τηρ*; as *ὀλέτειρα*.
- τη G. *ης*, rare; *ἀρετή*, *ἀτη* (*αὐάτα*), *γενετή*, *δαίτη*.
- ΤΗΡ, G. *ῆρος*, oxytone, -ΤΗΣ, G. *ου*, English *-ter*, *-er*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, and regularly takes the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as *σωτήρ*, *ῥυτήρ*, *δικαστής*, *ἰκέτης*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ζωστήρ*, *ποτήρ*, *ἀήτης*, *ἐπενδύτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ου*, paroxytone, English *-er*, *-man*, from nouns; it is commonly preceded by *ᾱ*, *η*, *ι*, *ια* (Ionic *ιη*), *ω*; as *Πισάτης*, *γεννηίτης*, *πολιτής*, *Σπαρτιάτης*, *ἡπειρώτης*, *νησιώτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ητος*, feminine, paroxytone, sometimes oxytone, Latin *-itas*, English *-ity*, *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of an adjective; as *ισότης*, *ὀξύτης*, *ἄδρωτης*, *βραδυτής*. — *Ποτής* from *πίνω*.
- ΤΙΣ G. *ιδος*, feminine to *-της* from nouns; as *φυλέτις*, *γεννηίτις*, *πολίτις*. — A few come from verbs; *πίστις*, *μνήστις*, *φάτις*, *φροντίς*.
- ΤΟΣ G. *ου*, Latin *-tus*, apparently the same as verbal adjectives in *τος*; as *ἀμυτός*, *κωκυτός*, *παγετός*. Sometimes the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as *βίωτος*, *πότος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*.
- ΤΡΑ G. *as*, a modification of *-τρια*, *-τειρα*; it commonly denotes the *instrument* used by the agent; as *ψήκτρα*, *ξύστρα*, *ρήτρα*.
- ΤΡΙΑ G. *as*, the same as *-τειρα*; as *ὀρχήστρια*.
- ΤΡΟΝ G. *ου*, from *-τρα*; as *δίδακτρον*, *νίπτρον*, *πληκτρον*, *λοετρόν*.
- ΤΡΙΣ G. *ιδος*, the same as *-τειρα*, *-τρια*; as *αὐλητρίς*, *ἀλετρίς*.
- ΤΥΣ G. *υος*, feminine, from verbs; as *ἀκοντιστής*, *βοητής*, *ὀρχηστής*, *κιθαριστής*, *ἀγορητής*.
- τωρ G. *ορος*, Latin *-tor*, the same as *-τήρ*; as *ἐστιάτωρ*, *πράκτωρ*.
- ύς G. *υος*, rare; *ισχύς*, *πληθύς*.
- ώ, -ώς, G. *ους*, from verbs; *ἡχώ*, *τὰς εἰκούς*, *πειθώ*, *αἰδώς*.
- ων G. *ονος* or *οντος*, in participial nouns; as *ἀγών*, *ἄξων*, *ἀηδών*, *ἀρηγών*, *καύσων*, *τένων*.
- ών G. *ωνος*, masculine, denotes the *place* where many things of the same kind are kept; as *δαφνών*, *γυναικών*.
- ώνης G. *ου*, rare; *τελώνης*, *νομώνης* Bæotic.
- ωνιά G. *ας*, the same as *-ών*; as *ρόδωνιά*.
- ώρ G. *ορος*, the same as *-τωρ*, rare; *κέντωρ*, *θαλασσοκράτωρ* *πατοκράτωρ*.

- ωρ, neuter, from verbs, Epic ; ἔλδωρ ἐέλδωρ, ἔλωρ.
 -ωρή G. ῆς, from verbs, Epic ; ἀλεωρή, ἐλπωρή, θαλπωρή.

§ 140. *Patronymics*, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in

- άδης G. ου, Æolic -άδιος G. ω, in nouns of the *first declension* ; as Ἰππότης Ἰπποτάδης, the son of *Hippotes* ; Βορέας Βορεάδης, Αλέως Αλενάδης, Ἀγείας Ἀγγιτιάδης, Ὑρρας Ὑρράδιος, Τίνας Τινάδιος. — Nouns in -ιος of the *second declension* change -ος into -άδης ; as Ἄσιος Ἀσιτιάδης.
 -ίδης G. ου, Bæotic -δας, in nouns of the *second and third declensions* ; it is appended according to the following examples : Διακός Διακιδής, Λητώ Λητοΐδης, Βοηθός Βοηθοΐδης : Ἀγαμέμνων -ονος, Ἀγαμέμνονι-δης, Τυδεύς -έος, Τυδείδης : Ἀχαιμένης -εος, Ἀχαιμενίδης, Ἡρακλῆς -κλέος, Ἡρακλείδης. — For -ειδής, the Æolic and Doric use the uncontracted form -εΐδας ; as Κρηθεΐδας, Οἰνεΐδας.
 -ιάδης G. ου, an Epic ending, always preceded by a *long* syllable ; as Ἀγχίσσης Ἀγχισιάδης, Ἄρητος Ἀρητιάδης, Βάκχος Βακχιάδης, Λαομέδων Λαομεδοντιάδης, Οἰλεύς Οἰλιάδης, Καπανεύς Καπανητιάδης.
 -ίων G. -ίωνος or -ιονος, masculine, Poetic ; as Ἄκτωρ Ἀκτορίων, Κρόνος Κρονίων, Πηλεὺς Πηλείων.
 -ιονίδης G. ου, rare ; Ἐλατ-ιονίδης, Ταλα-ιονίδης, Ἰαπετ-ιονίδης.
 -άς G. -άδος, feminine to -άδης ; as Θέστιος Θεστιάς, daughter of *Thes-tius*.
 -ίς G. -ίδος, feminine to -ίδης ; as Ἄτλας Ἀτλαντίς, daughter of *Atlas*, Κάδμος Καδμηΐς, Θησεύς Θησηΐς Θησῆς.
 -ίνη, -ιώνη, G. ῆς, feminine to -ίων ; as Εὐηνος Εὐνήνη, Ἀκρίσιος Ἀκρисиώνη.

§ 141. A *diminutive* signifies a *small* (or *dear*) thing of the kind denoted by the primitive. Diminutives end in

- ιον G. ου, the most usual ending ; as ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπιον, παῖς παιδός παιδίον. — Many diminutives in -ιον have lost their diminutive signification ; as πέδον πεδίον, ἔλωρ ἐλώριον, βιβλος βιβλίον, θήρ θηρίον. Still, in such cases, the primitive is always more dignified than the diminutive form.
 -ίδιον, commonly contracted with the preceding vowel ; as γραῦς γραῖδιον, γράδιον, γῆ γῆδιον, βοῦς βοός βοΐδιον, λέξις -εος λεξείδιον. — The endings -υδιον, -υδιον are always written -ῦδιον, -ῖδιον ; as ἰχθύς ἰχθυΐδιον, ὕς ὕδιον, ἰμάτιον ἰματίδιον. — The ending -εΐδιον may be written also ἰδιον ; as ῥῆσος ῥησειδιον or ῥησιδιον.
 -ιδεύς G. εως, denoting the young of an animal ; as αἰτός αἰτεΰς, λαγός λαγιεύς.
 -ίς G. ἰδος or ἰδος ; as ἄμαξα ἄμαξις, νῆσος νησίς, πίναξ πινакίς.
 -ίχνιον, -ίχνη, only in πόλις πολίχνη, πολίχνιον, κύλιξ κλίχνη, κλίχνιον.
 ἴσκιον, -ίσκος, -ίσκη, (Bæotic -ίχος, -ίχα, chiefly in proper names ;) as κοτύλη κοτυλίσκη, κοτυλίσκιον, νεανίας νεανίσκος ; Bæotic ὀρτάλιχος, πύρριχος.

- ήριον; as ποῦς ποδάριον, ῥῆδῃ ῥῆδάριον.
- άσιον, κόρη κοράσιον, the only example.
- ύλλος or -υλος, -υλλίς, -ύλλιον, Latin -ulus; as Ἔρως Ερωτύλος, μείραξ μεираκύλλιον.
- ύδριον; as μέλος μελύδριον, νῆσος νησύδριον.
- ύφιον, -άφιον; as ζῶον ζωύφιον, χώρος χωράφιον.

§ 142. *Adjectives* are derived from substantives, verbs, adverbs, and from other adjectives.

- αῖος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the first declension; as ἀγοραίος, τροχαῖος, Αθηναῖος. — Its *neuter* is sometimes used substantively; as τρώπαιον or τροπαῖον, Ἡραῖον.
- ακός, equivalent to -ικος, from nouns in -ιος, -ια, -ιον; as σπονδειακός, Κορινθιακός, καρδιακός, Ολυμπιακός, Ιλιακός.
- άλιμος, rare and Epic; κυδάλιμος, εἰδάλιμος, πευκάλιμος.
- ανός after a vowel, -ηνός after a consonant, Ionic always -ηνός, Latin -ānus, used in names of places out of Greece Proper; it is equivalent to -ιος, and has no *neuter*. Most commonly adjectives of this ending are used substantively: E. g. Πάριον Παριανός, Φασιανός, Αβυδηνός, Λαμψακηνός.
- άς G. -αδος common gender, chiefly from verbal nouns; as ἱππάς, λογάς, μαινάς, πτωκάς, ἀμοιβάς.
- αχος is found chiefly in adverbs in -χου, -χῆ, -χῶς; as ἀλλαχού, ἀλλαχῇ.
- εινός is formed by annexing -ῖνος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὀρεινός, ἀλγεινός. It is found also in adjectives derived from nouns of the first two declensions; as ποθεινός, εὐδιανός, ὑγεινός, ἐρατεινός.
- ειος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὄρειος, Ἀργεῖος. It is appended also to the root of nouns of the same declension; as γυναικεῖος, αἰγείος. Not unfrequently, however, ε takes the place of α or ο in nouns of the first two declensions; as μουσεῖος, σπαρδεῖος, ἀνθρώπειος, Επικούρειος. — Its *neuter* is often used substantively; as κουρεῖς κουρεῖον, Θησεῖον, Ερεχθεῖον, Ἡράκλειον.
- εις G. -εντος, from substantives; it generally denotes *fulness*, and is preceded by η, ο, or ι; as φωνήεις, δεινότηεις, πλακότηεις, χαρίεις.
- εος, Latin -eus, English -en, *made of, consisting of*, chiefly from nouns denoting *metals*; as χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος. — In poetry, it is often used for -ειος; as βρότεος, βόεος. — Sometimes it comes from other adjectives; as λαΐνεος, κενεός.
- ήρης G. -εος, rare; ποθήρης, ξιφήρης.
- ης G. -ου, from nouns; as εὐώπης, ἐθελοντής, τριακοντούτης.
- ΗΣ, G. -εος, oxytone, from verbs; as φραδής, ἀμαθής, θεοειδής, ἀηδής, οἰνοβαρής, θεουδής. — In a few instances, it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the last syllable; as θεομίσης, *god-hating*, θεομισής, *hated by the gods*.
- ής G. -ήτος, chiefly from verbals in -ητος; as ἀδμής, ἀκμής.
- ΙΚΟΣ, oxytone, Latin -icus, English -ic, -ish, *belonging to, pertaining*.

- ing to*, from nouns ; as ποιητικός, ἀρχικός, Μεγαρικός. — When the root ends in *a*, the adjective may end in -αῖκος ; as τροχαῖκος, Κασιναῖκος, Πλαταιῖκος.
- ιμος, sometimes -μαῖος, from nouns ; it denotes *fulness* ; as ἐδώδιμος, χρήσιμος, πότιμος, ὑποβολιμαῖος.
- ΙΝΟΣ (ῖ), English -*en*, *made of, consisting of*, from nouns ; as ξύλινος, δρύινος. — Αδινός, χθεσινός, from ἄδην, χθές.
- ῖνος, equivalent to -ανός ; it has no neuter, and is most commonly used substantively ; as Ακραγαντῖνος, Λεοντῖνος. — Αγχιστῖνος, from ἀγχιστος.
- ΙΟΣ, Latin -*ius*, *belonging to, derived from*, from nouns ; as οὐράνιος, αἰθέριος, σωτήριος, ἐσπερίος, πατριος. — Those derived from names of places are commonly used substantively in the masculine and feminine ; as Νάσιος, Τήνιος, Κορίνθιος. — Those derived from other adjectives do not materially differ from their primitives ; as ἐλευθέριος, καθάριος, ἀθεμίσιος. — The *neuter* is often used substantively ; as Διονύσιον, ποτήριον.
- ις G. ιδος, feminine or common, from nouns ; as εὐώπις, τριακοντούτις, ἀναλκίς, πατρίς, μητρίς.
- κός, rare ; θηλυ-κός.
- λός, -λέος, -λιος, or -λεις, from verbs and nouns, denote *quality* or *fulness* ; as δειλός, στρεβλός, εἵκελος, σιγηλός, ὑπνηλός, ψωραλέος, ἀρπαλέος, ἀπατήλιος, φύξηλις.
- μος, rare ; ἀμφίδυμος, ἥδυμος, δίδυμος, ἔτυμος. — Ανδρόμεος, from ἀνῆρ.
- μων G. ονος, from verbs ; it has an *active* signification ; as ἐπιστήμων, νεκροδέγων.
- νός, chiefly from verbs ; δεινός, στυγνός, σεμνός, ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός, στυλπνός.
- οιος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the second declension ; as αἰδοῖος, ἥοιος, ὁμοῖος or ὅμοιος.
- ος, from verbs, with a change of the radical *ε* into *ο* ; used chiefly in composition ; as ταχυγράφος, θοός, διφθογγος, λοιπός. — In a few instances it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult ; as πρωτοκτόνος, *that slays first*, πρωτόκτονος, *first slain*.
- ρός denotes *quality* or *fulness* ; chiefly from nouns or verbs ; it is commonly preceded by *ε*, *η*, or *υ* ; as τρυφερός, πονηρός, ἀλμυρός, λαμπρός, ψυχρός, ἐχυρός, ΚΡΥΩ κρυερός, ΝΕΚΩ νεκρός, λύω λυγρός. — ΕΙΔΩ ἰδρις.
- ς, from verbs ; as ἀρπαξ, ἐπίτεξ, πολυαῖξ, νέηλυσ ἔπηλυσ.
- σιος is formed from -τιος by changing *τ* into *σ* ; as φιλοτήσιος, πλουσιος, Αφροδίσιος, Μιλήσιος, γεροντίσιος (γερόνσιος), ἀκηράσιος, ἐκούσιος (ἐκόνσιος), δημόσιος. — Adjectives like the following imply a primitive in -ήτης : βροτήσιος, ἡμερήσιος, νυκτερήσιος, ἰθακήσιος.
- συνος ; γηθόσυνος, δεσπύσυνος, θάρσυνος, πίσυνος.
- ΤΕΟΣ paroxytone, Latin -*ndus*, from verbs ; it denotes *obligation, necessity, propriety* ; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive ; as γράφω γραπτέος, *scribendus to be written, that must be written*.

- ΤΟΣ oxytone; Latin -tus, from verbs, equivalent to the perfect *passive* participle; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτός, scriptus, written. — Sometimes it denotes *capableness*; as θεατός, visible, capable of being seen. — Sometimes it has an *active* signification; as καλυπτός, covering.
- ύλος, Latin -ulus, English -ish, diminutive, Doric; μικρός μικκύλος.
- ύς is appended to the root of verbs; as ἥδύς, θράσσω τράχυς, ΝΕΚΩ νέκυσ. Not unfrequently the verbal force is lost; as πλατύς, εὐρύς, βαθύς, γλυκύς, ταχύς, ὥκύς.
- έδης, English -y, -like, contracted from -οειδής, from ΕΙΔΩ, denotes *resemblance* or *fulness*; as πυροειδής πυρώδης, σφηκώδης, ἀνεμώδης.
- ῶτος, contracted -ῶος, formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns; as ἡρώϊος ἡρώος, Κῶος. — In a few instances, the ω does not belong to the root; as πατρώος, μητρῶος, παππῶος.
- ων G. ονος, ωνος, participial adjectives; πέπων, αἶθων.
- ώνιος, Æolic, formed by annexing -ιος to the genitive plural of nouns; ἀλλώνιος, ἑτερώνιος, παντώνιος.
- ῶς, from adjectives in -ωτος; as ἀβρώς, ἀγνώς.

§ 143. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, interjections, and from other verbs.

- άω, formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the first declension; as τιμάω, ἀτάομαι, τολμάω.
- έω, from nouns, denotes a *state*, *being*, or *action*; as πολεμέω, εὐτὸν χέω.
- εύω, from nouns, is equivalent to -έω; as ταμεύω, κολακεύω, βασιλεύω.
- όω is commonly formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the second declension; as δουλόω, σταυρόω. — Sometimes it comes from nouns of the other declensions; as ζημία ζημιόω, πῦρ πυρόω.
- ζω, -άζω, -ίζω, from nouns and interjections; as ἀρμίζω, σκενάζω, ὀρίζω, οἰακίζω, αἰάζω (αἶ αἶ), οἰμώζω (οἶμοι), μύζω (μῦ), ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), ἔφευξα (φεῦ).
- αίνω, English -en, to be, to make, commonly from adjectives in ος, or substantives in μα; as μωραίνω, σημαίνω.
- ύνω, English -en, to make, commonly from adjectives in ύς; as βαθύνω, σεμνύνω.
- σείω, Latin -urio, desiderative, from the future of the primitive; as δρᾶω δρασεῖω.
- ιάω, rarely -άω, desiderative, from substantives; as στρατηγιάω, ὠνητιάω, κλανσιάω, θανατιάω θανατάω, πασχητιάω, χεζητιάω.
- ύλλω, diminutive, rare; as ἐξαπατύλλω, βδύλλω.

NOTE. When the root of a verb is obsolete, it is customary to derive the actual form from a kindred noun; thus βοάω, φιλέω, δικάζω, which are mere prolongations of the roots ΒΟ-, ΦΙΑ-, ΔΙΚ-, are commonly derived from βοή, φίλος, δίκη.

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ 144. 1. When the first component part of a compound word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an *o* is regularly substituted. When it is a noun of the third declension, an *o* is generally placed between its root and the second component part. E. g.

θάλασσα κρατέω

πρῶτος τίκτω

παῖς τρίβω

θαλασσ-ο-κράτωρ

πρωτ-ο-τόκος

παιδ-ο-τρίβης

Sometimes the connecting letters are *οι, οσ, σο, η, ι, α, ασ, αι*; as *δδ-οι-πόρος, θε-ός-δοτος, πολις-ο-νόμος, λαμπαδ-η-φόρος, καλλ-ι-πάρει-ος, ποδ-α-νιπτήρ, δικ-α-πόλος, μεσ-αι-πόλιος*.

2. The connecting letter *o* is regularly omitted when the second component part begins with a vowel, or when the root of the first part ends in *i* or *υ*; as *ψυχ-αγωγός, πτολί-πορθος, άστν-γείτων*.

3. In words compounded with *numerals*, the first four numerals are *μονο-* (before a vowel *μον-*), *δι-*, *τρι-*, *τετρα-* (before a vowel *τετρ-*); as *μονό-παις, δι-πους, τρί-κερως, τετρά-πους, τέθρ-ιππον*. — *Ἡμι-*, semi-, half; as *ἡμι-μαθής, ἡμι-κύκλιον*.

But *dis*, and *tris*, in composition, retain their original force; as *δί-σφθος, doubly baked, τρις-δελβιος, thrice happy*.

NOTE 1. When the second part is a *disannuated* word, it is regularly preceded by *o*; in which case *-οεργος, -όεχος* may be contracted into *-ουργος, -ούχος*; as *θεο-ειδής, μενο-εικής, αγαθο-εργός αγαθουργός, κακο-εργός κακούργος, (δαδό-εχος) δαδούχος*.

NOTE 2. For the compounds of nouns in *-ης, -ος, G. εος, -ας G. ατος, αος*; of nouns in *-ως* of the second declension; of some primitives in *-μα* of the third (as *αἶμα*); and of *γέα γῆ, βοῦς, ναῦς, μέλας, πᾶς πᾶν*, see Lexicons.

§ 145. 1. When the first component part is a *verb*, the connecting letters are *ε, ι, εσ, σε, σι, εσι, σο*; as *μεν-έ-μαχος; αρχ-ι-κέραν-νος; φερ-έ-σ-βιος*.

So *περ-σέ-πολις; ἐρυ-σί-πολις; δηξι-θύμος, τερψί-νοος; ταμ-εσί-χρως*.

2. When the second component part begins with a vowel, the connecting letters are omitted. Sometimes however *σ* stands between the component parts. E. g. *πειθ-αρχῶ; Πείσ-ανδρος, ρίψ-ασπισ*.

§ 146. The *prepositions* lose their final vowel, when the word with which they are compounded begins with a vowel; except *περί* and *πρό*; as *ἀν-άγω, ἀνθ-οπλίζω, ἀπ-έχω, ἐπ-αινέω, περι-έχω, προ-έχω*.

Πρό may be contracted with the second part, when it begins with *ε*; as *προ-έχω προῦχω, προ-έλεγον προῦλεγον*.

NOTE 1. The final vowel may be retained before a *digammatized* word; as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναοίγισκον, ἀποειπεῖν, διαείδομαι, ἐπιέννυμι, καταέννυμι, μεταίζω.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Dorians, and Epic Poets may drop the final vowel of ἀνά, κατά, παρά, ποτί, rarely ἀπό, ὑπό, before a consonant; as ἀνστάντες, ἀννέται, ἀλλέξαι, ἀγξηραίνω; παρθέμενοι, ποτθέμεν, ἀπ-πέμπω, ὑββάλλω (for ὑββάλλω). For κατά, see above (§ 13, 11).

NOTE 3. The Æolic and Doric may change περί into περ, in composition; as πέροδος, πέρροχος, περρέχειν, for περίοδος, περίοχος, περιέχειν.

§ 147. The *inseparable* particles are α-, αρι-, ερι-, δυσ-, δα-, ζα-, λα-, and νη-.

α-, before a vowel *an-*, English *in-*, *im-*, *un-*, or *-less*, called a *privative* or *negative*; prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as ἄθεος, ἄχρηστος, ἀνόμοιος. — In two or three instances it is prefixed to verbs; thus, ἀτίω, ἀναίνομαι. — Before a digammatized word, it is α-; as αἰκίης, αἰδρις, αἰοντος (but ἀνούτατος). — Αμ-φασίη, ἀνά-εδνος, exceptions to the rule.

α- *intensive*; as ἀσπερχές, ἀτενής.

α- denoting *union*; as ἀλοχος, ἀκοιτις.

αρι-, ερι-, *very, much*, both *intensive*; as ἀρίγνωτος, ἐριβρεμέτης.

δυσ-, Latin *dis-*, English *mis-*, *un-*, the opposite of εὖ, denotes *difficulty*, *misfortune*, *badness*, and is prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as δύσπορος, δυστυχής. — In δυσσθνήσκω, it is prefixed to θνήσκω.

δα-, ζα-, λα-, *very*, all *intensive*; as δαφουός, ζαμενής, λάμαχος.

νη-, Latin *ne*, *negative*; as νήποινος, νήστις, νώνυμος.

§ 148. When the second component part is a noun beginning with α, ε, ο, its initial vowel is often lengthened; as ὑπ-ήκοος, στρατηγός, ὁδ-ηγός, λοχ-ηγός, ναυ-ηγός, ἀγ-ήνωρ, δυσ-ήλατος, ἀν-ώνυμος.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

NOMINATIVE.

§ 149. 1. The *subject* of a sentence or proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

2. The subject is either a *nominative*, or a word standing for a nominative. The predicate is either a *verb* alone, or a verb and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle; in the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*. Both the subject and the predicate may have other words connected with them. E. g.

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

Λέρνος ἦν βασιλεὺς, *Lernus was a king*; here Λέρνος is the subject; ἦν βασιλεὺς, the predicate; and ἦν, the copula.

Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείθετο, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded*; here ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος is the subject.

NOTE 1. The most usual *copulas* are εἰμί, ὑπάρχω, πέφυκα, φῶναι, πέλω, πέλομαι, γίγνομαι, αὐξάνομαι, μένω, καταστήναι: εἶκα, φαίνομαι, ὁράωμαι, δηλούμαι: καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, λέγομαι, ἀκούω: αἰρεθῆναι, ἀποδείκνυμαι: νομίζομαι, κρίνομαι, ὑπολαμβάνομαι: εἶμι, καταπέμπομαι, ἐπιβαίνω.

NOTE 2. The *copula* retains its peculiar character even when it becomes a participle; as Λέρνου ὄντος βασιλέως, *Lernus being a king*.

§ 150. 1. A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say, It is I who say.* 'Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, *We say, It is we who say.*

Σὺ λέγεις, *Thou sayest.* 'Ὑμεῖς λέγετε, *You say.*

Εκεῖνος λέγει, *He says.*

Εγὼ, σὺ, ἡμεῖς are of the first person; σὺ, σφῶ, ὑμεῖς, of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

(a) A subject in the dual may take a plural verb. On the other hand, a subject in the plural may take a verb in the dual when two persons or things are meant; as Δύο νεανίσκω προσέτρεχον, *Two young men ran up.* 'Ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες εἰς μισγάκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, *And as when two winter-torrents descending from the rocks unite their mighty waters in a ravine;* where two streams running on opposite sides are meant.

(b) The verb may agree in number with the nominative in the predicate; as Ἐστὼν δὺν λόφῳ ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῷ, *Idomenē is two high hills.*

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by καί (expressed or understood), take the verb in the plural and in the chief person, which is the first with respect to the second and third, and the second with respect to the third; as,

Εγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογιζόμεθα, *I and thou concluded.*

Πάρεμι καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος Φρυγίσκος, *Both I and this Phrynisus are present.*

Τεθνᾶσι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι, *Cephisodorus and Amphicrates and others are dead.*

(a) The verb may agree with the nearest or most prominent subject; as Αποτέμενεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιὰ, *The head is cut off, and also the right hand.*

(b) The verb may be put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular; as 'Ἠλυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺ διαφέρειτον ἀλλήλων, *The art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

(c) A nominative in the singular followed by μετὰ or σὺν, *with*, may take the verb in the plural; as Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν σπένδονται, *Demosthenes with his fellow-generals made a treaty.*

3. When two or more nominatives of different persons and numbers are connected by ἢ, οὗτε, or μήτε, the verb agrees with one of them, and is understood after the rest.

When however the nouns are regarded as *one whole*, the verb is put in the plural. E. g.

Δημοφῶν ἢ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσιν, *Demophon or Therippides has.*

Οὔτε σὺ οὐτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτο, *Neither you nor any body else could.*

So Ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, *In order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians may occupy them beforehand.*

4. The *copula* εἰμί and its participle are very often omitted; as,

* Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *Water is indeed the best thing; sc. ἐστὶ.*

* Ὡν ὑφηγητῶν, *Who being leaders; sc. ὄντων.*

NOTE 1. The first person plural is sometimes used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the first person singular; as ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδη, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικούτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἤμεν, *O Alcibiades, we too, when at your age, were keen in such matters; where Pericles alone speaks.*

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the *dual* is sometimes used for the plural; thus (*Il.* 5, 487) ἀλόντε refers to the Trojans. (*Il.* 8, 185) ἀποτίνετον, ἰφομαρτεῖτον, σπεύδετον refer to four horses. (*Od.* 8, 48, 49) κούρω κρινθέντε, βήτην apply to fifty-two persons. (*Hymn.* 1, 487. 501) κάθετον, λύσαντε, ἱκησθον refer to the Cretan sailors.

NOTE 3. When ἕκαστος, ἕτερος, and ἄλλος in the expressions ἄλλος ἄλλον, ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, are connected with a plural verb, they are really in apposition with the subject of that verb; as ἀναβαίνοντες ὅπη εἰδύναντο ἕκαστος, *Ascending as well as they each could.* Ἡρώτων ἄλλος ἄλλο, *one asked one thing, and another, another.*

§ 151. 1. Whenever a noun in the plural is regarded as *one whole*, or when several nouns are regarded as one whole, the verb may be in the singular. Particularly,

The nominative of the *neuter* plural regularly takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, *The armies are contending.*

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *These things happened.*

So Ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστι κάρν' ἐκ φορμίδος δούλω παραριπτοῦντε τοῖς θεωμένοις, *We have not (do not exhibit) a couple of slaves throwing nuts out of a basket to the spectators.*

2. On the other hand, a *collective* noun in the singular may have the verb in the plural; as,

Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, *The multitude think.*

Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, *The army were retreating.*

§ 152. 1. The nominatives of the personal pronoun are implied in the personal endings of the verb. (§ 115. n.) Consequently, when they are expressed, they are either emphatic or antithetic.

Thus, Γράφω, *I write*; Εγὼ γράφω, *It is I that write*; or *I write* with an emphasis upon *I*. Γράφετε, *You write*; Ὑμεῖς γράφετε, *It is you that write.*

2. When a verb in the third person appears without a nominative, its subject must be determined by the context. Particularly,

(a) The nominative is omitted when any thing general and indefinite (*τις, πᾶγμα, χρόμα*) is expressed; as λέγονσι, *They say*. Οὕτως ἔχει, *It is so*. Δείξει δὴ τάχα, *Time will soon show it.*

(b) When the verb indicates the *employment* of a person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted; as Εκήρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κηρυξ, *The herald proclaimed to the Greeks to make ready.*

(c) When it is *implied* in some part of the clause; as Τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχεον καὶ σφι ἦν ἐν τέλει, *They were building a wall across the Isthmus, and their work (wall) was near the end.*

(d) Frequently the active verb is changed into the *third person singular passive*, and its subject-nominative into the dative of the *agent*; as Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμοι εὐτυχῆκασι, *The enemy have succeeded.*

(e) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the *weather* or the operations of nature is not expressed; as ὕει, *it rains*; νίφει, *it snows*; ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake.*

§ 153. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the subject of a sentence. Particularly,

(a) The subject may be an *infinitive*; in which case the verb is called *impersonal*. Such is the subject of

δεῖ, *it is necessary, one must.*

δοκεῖ, *it seems good or proper.*

εἵμαρται, *it is fated*; εἵμαρτο, *it was fated.*

ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible, it happens.*

εἶποι, *it seems, it becomes.*

ἔνεστι, *it is possible.*

ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, proper.*

ἔστι, *it is possible, easy, convenient,*

most commonly followed by an adjective.

λέγεται, *it is said.*

μέλει, *to take care of.*

πέπρωται, *it is destined.*

πρέπει, προσήκει, *it is proper, it behooves, it becomes.*

συμβαίνει, *it happens.*

χρή, *it is necessary, there is need one must.*

(b) The subject may be a sentence beginning with *ὅτι*, *that*; as *Δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἔγγυς πον βασιλεὺς ἦν*, *It was manifest that the king was pretty near.*

(c) The subject may be a preposition with a *numeral* adjective following it; as *Ἐφυγον περὶ ὀκτακοσίου*, *About eight hundred fled.*

§ 154. 1. The nominative often has the appearance of the vocative; as *Ἡ Πρόκνη ἔκβαυε*, *Procnē, step out.*

2. The nominative is used in designating an object without asserting any thing respecting it; as *Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάς*, *Homer's Iliad.*

3. The nominative, with or without an interjection, is used in certain exclamations; as *ὦ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός!* *Oh wretched me!*
ὦ δυσμορος! *Unhappy man that I am!*

VOCATIVE.

§ 155. The vocative with or without *ὦ* is used in addressing; as,

Ἐπεψεν ἡμᾶς ἡ στρατιὰ πρὸς σέ, ὦ Κλέανδρε, *The army has sent us to you, O Cleander.*

NOTE 1. The vocative singular may be used in addressing a number of persons; as *Ἦρ' ὑμεῖς. ὦ Ἡριππίδα*, *Go ye, O Herippidas*, where Herippidas with others is addressed.

NOTE 2. (a) *ὦ* may stand after the adjective agreeing with the substantive; as *Μάκαρ ὦ Στρεψιάδες*, *O happy Strepsiadēs!*

(b) It may stand between the substantive and its adjective; as *Ἐρεβος ὦ φαειννότατον*, *O most bright Erebus.*

(c) It may be repeated; as *ὦ τέκνον ὦ γενναῖον*, *O my noble child!*

(d) It may be separated from its substantive by a parenthetical expression; as *Ἡμῖν εἰπέ, ὦ πρὸς Διὸς Μέλῃτε*, *In the name of Zeus, tell us, O Melētus!*

SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 156. 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation, is, by *apposition*, put in the same case.

So when the annexed substantive is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Ξέρξης βασιλεὺς, *Xerxes, a king, or King Xerxes.*

Εγὼ ὁ Τηρέυς, *I Tereus. Εμέ τὸν Τηρέα*, *Me Tereus.*

Σὺ Ἕλληγιν εἶ, *Thou art a Grecian.*

may, by *attraction*, be put in the *nominative* when there is a *nominative* in its vicinity closely connected with it; as Λαοθόη θυγάτηρ Ἄλ-
ταο γέροντος. Ἄλτω δὲ Δελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει, *Laothoe*
the daughter of Altes old; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.

So Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἠετίωνος · Ἠετίων δὲ ἔναιεν ὑπὸ
Πλάκῃ ὕλησσι, *Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Eetion;*
Eetion who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.

NOTE 2. The *limiting* noun, which regularly is put in the *genitive*,
may stand in apposition with the *limited* noun when both nouns refer
to the *same* thing; as Δέκα μναὶ εἰσφορά, *A contribution of ten minæ.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes apposition takes place even when the nouns
are *partially* related to each other; as (*Her.* 2, 133) Ἴνα οἱ δώδεκα
ἔτεα ἀντὶ ἐξ ἑτέων γένηται, αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι γινόμεναι, *In order that the*
number of years might become for him twelve instead of six, the nights
being reckoned as days.

So (*Id.* 2, 41) Τοὺς βοῦς θάπτουσι, τὰ κέρατα ὑπερέχοντα, *They bury*
the oxen with the horns above the ground. (*Soph. An.* 259) Λόγοι δ' ἐν
ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, *And hard words*
passed between them, — watchman blaming watchman.

NOTE 4. A *personal* or *national* appellative may be used *adjective-*
ly; as Πόλις Ἑλλάς or Ἑλληνίς, *A Grecian city.* Ἐθίσσαν τράπεζαν,
Frugal table (fare).

NOTE 5. Ἀνὴρ, *man*, may accompany *personal* or *national* appella-
tives, regarded as *adjectives*; as Βασιλεὺς ἀνὴρ, *A man who is a king*,
simply *A king.* Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι! *Men of Athens! Athenians!* Ἄν-
δρες δικάσται! *Judges!*

NOTE 6. In *Poetry*, a verbal substantive of the *masculine* gender
is sometimes put in apposition with a *feminine* noun; as (*Eurip. Med.*
1390) Μυσαρά καὶ παιδολέτορ, *Vile murderess of thy own children!*
(*Id. Hip.* 689) Ὡ παγκρακίστη καὶ φίλων διαφθορεῦ, *O thou most wicked*
woman and destroyer of thy friends!

§ 157. 1. An adjective agrees with its substan-
tive in gender, number, and case.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence.

This rule applies also to the article, the adjective pronouns, and to
the participle. E. g.

Ἄνθρωπος σοφός, or Σοφός ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρὶ, *To my father.*

Παρόν ὁ Κύρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἀτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

With respect to *position*, when the substantive has no article, the
adjective is placed before or after its substantive.

(a) A noun or pronoun in the dual may take a participle in the

plural. On the other hand, a noun or pronoun in the plural may take a participle in the dual when two things are meant. E. g. Νὼ καταβάντες, *We both descending*. Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε μάχονται, *Two vultures uttering loud shrieks fight*.

(b) The masculine of the dual of all adjective forms may agree with a feminine substantive; as Τὼ ὁδῶ, *The two ways*. Τούτων τῶν κινήσεων, *Of these two motions*.

(c) When the subject of a sentence is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing (τὸ, *χρῆμα*, *πράγμα*), the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular; as Ἡ χιὼν ἦν ἀλεεινόν, *The snow was warm* (a warm thing).

(d) When the subject is any word but a nominative, the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular or plural; as Ράδιον ἦν λαβεῖν, *To take was easy*, *It was easy to take*. Ἀδύνατα ἦν τοῖς Λοκροῦς ἀμύνεσθαι, *It was impossible to chastise the Locrians*.

(e) The participle of the *copula* may agree in gender with the noun in the *predicate*; as Ἡ λέαινα ἐὼν ἰσχυρότατον, *The lioness being a very strong animal*.

2. If an adjective refers to two or more substantives, it is put in the plural, and in the leading gender, which is the masculine with respect to the other genders, and the feminine with respect to the neuter.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g. Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὄλους ὀπτούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel, roasted whole*.

Γραῖδια καὶ γέροντια καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα καὶ βοὺς καταλελειμμένους, *Old women and old men, a few sheep, and oxen, abandoned*.

(a) If the substantives denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective is regularly *neuter*; as Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα, *Stones, brick, and timber, thrown together without order*.

(b) The adjective may agree with one of the substantives, commonly with the most prominent one; as (*Eur. Bac.* 905) Ἑτέρα ὀλβη καὶ δυνάμει, *In another kind of prosperity and power*.

(c) The adjective or participle may be put in the *dual* if it refers to two substantives; as Καλλίας καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἡκέτην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον, *Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus*.

3. A *collective* substantive in the singular may take an adjective or participle in the plural; as Τροίην ἐλόντες Ἀργείων στόλος, *The army of the Argives having taken Troy*.

NOTE 1. (a) Sometimes the gender and number of the adjective are determined by the adnominal genitive; as Πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι ὑποδείσαντες, *Flocks of birds having been terrified.*

(b) Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle is determined by the gender implied in the substantive; as φίλε τέκνον, *Dear child.* Ελθὼν βίη Ἡρακλεῖ, *The might of Hercules having come;* that is *Hercules.*

NOTE 2. The masculine is commonly used in general remarks or assertions, even when the objects spoken of belong to the female sex; as οἱ ἀγαθοί, *the good*; οἱ κακοί, *the wicked*; οἱ τίκτοντες, *parents.*

So also when, in the tragic Poets, a woman speaks of herself in the plural. (§ 150, n. 1.)

NOTE 3. Δύο or Δύω, *two*, is very often joined to plural substantives; as Δύο ψυχάς. Δοσὶν οἰμώγμασι.

Δοῦρε, *two spears*, and ὀσσε, *the eyes*, in Homer, are accompanied by a plural adjective.

§ 158. 1. Any adjective or participle may be used substantively, the substantive with which it agrees being understood; as φίλος, *a friend*; οἱ θνητοί, *the mortals*; τὰ ἐμά, *my property*; οἱ φιλοσοφούντες, *philosophers.*

2. The neuter singular of an adjective or participle, preceded by the article, may be used for the corresponding abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful, beauty*; τὸ θεῖον, *divinity*; τὸ δειδώς, *fear*; τὸ μέλλον, *the future.*

So τὸ ἐμόν, *that which is mine*, periphrastically for ἐγώ, *I.*

3. Masculine and feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs; as χθίζός, *hasternus*; ἄσμενος, *gladly.* Particularly numeral adjectives in -αῖος; as τριταῖος, *πεμπταῖος.*

§ 159. 1. When the comparative is not followed by the genitive, the conjunction ἢ, *than*, is put between it and the word with which it is compared; the case of the latter being the same as that of the former; as,

Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμείνωνας ἢ Σκύθας, *Thou art about to march against men-superior to the Scythians.*

Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἥττον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, *The kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do wrong than private individuals.*

Πηγὰι Μαῖάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἑτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαῖάνδρου, *The sources of the river Mæander, and of another river not smaller than the Mæander.*

(a) Sometimes the nominative is used after ἢ, the context determin-

ing its verb ; as *Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν ἢ ἐγώ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.*

(b) *Πρός, κατά, ὅτε, ὥς, ὥστε*, may be used after *ἤ* ; as *Μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, Too great for tears.*

2. A comparison between two qualities of the same person or thing is expressed by means of two comparatives with *ἤ* between them ; as *Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδρειότεροι, More rash than brave.*

3. When the word, with which the comparison is made, is omitted, the Greek comparative corresponds to the English positive with *too, rather, somewhat, pretty, a little, a little too* ; as *Ὅπου δὲ στενωτέρα εἴη ἡ ὁδός, And wherever the road was too narrow.*

4. The comparative may be strengthened by *ἔτι, etiam, yet, still, μέγα, much, μακρῶ, longe, by far, ὀλίγῳ, ὀλίγον, little, by less, πολλῶ, ἔτι πολλῶ, πολύ, multo, much, more, ὅσῳ, ὅσον, by as much as, the more, τοσοῦτον, τοσοῦτῳ, so much, the more* ; also by *μᾶλλον, more.*

5. The superlative may be strengthened by *μακρῶ, πολλῶ, πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτῳ, οἷος, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅτι ; ἤ, quam, very ; ἐν τοῖς, of all, among all* ; also by *μάλιστα, πλείστον, μέγιστον, most, very.*

NOTE 1. When a word implies a comparison, it may be followed by *ἤ, than* ; as *Τοῦναντίον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, Doing contrary to what he ought to do.*

Words of this class are *βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, ζητέω, δίκαιον, σοφόν, ἐναντίον, πικρός*, and some others.

NOTE 2. The adverbs *πλέον, μείον, ἔλαττον*, often have the appearance of indeclinable adjectives ; as *Πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας πλέον ἢ εἴκοσι μυριάδας, More than twenty myriads of targeteers and archers.*

NOTE 3. *Ἡ* may be omitted after *πλέον, πλείω, ἔλαττον*, followed by a numeral, as *Ἐτη γεγονώς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα, Being upwards of seventy years of age.*

NOTE 4. The superlative in a few instances has the force of the comparative ; as *Ξεῖο δ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὔτις ἀνὴρ προπάρειθε μακάρτατος, No man, O Achilles, was ever more completely happy than thou.*

NOTE 5. After *οἷος, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅτι* (properly *ὅ τι*), and *ἤ*, the words *δυνατόν ἐστι, or δύνασθαι, as much as possible, as he can or could*, may be mentally supplied ; as *Ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίουσιν ὅτι πλείους, As many Peloponnesians as possible.*

PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 160. 1. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun corresponds to the English *my, mine, our, ours; thy, thine, your, yours; his, her, hers, its, their, theirs*.

2. *Εμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ*, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics *μοῦ, μοί, μέ*. In Poetry, however, even the latter are sometimes emphatic or antithetic.

3. After a preposition, *ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ* are generally used. Except *μέ* in the expression *πρός με*, which however is less strong than *πρός ἐμέ*.

4. *Αὐτός* is the usual third person of the personal pronoun. In the oblique cases it refers either to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence, or to the subject of the principal sentence. The same remark applies to the oblique cases of *ἔ*. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐᾷ, *The law does not permit him.*

Κύρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, *Cyrus desired Sacas to notify to him (sc. Cyrus).*

(a) *Αὐτός*, accompanied by a substantive, is emphatic, *self, very*. Sometimes it means *by one's self*, in the sense of *alone*. E. g. *Αὐτὸς Μένων*, *Menon himself*. *Κύρος αὐτός*, *Cyrus himself*. *Αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν*, *For we are alone*.

(b) *Αὐτός*, *self, very*, may be placed before a personal pronoun expressed or implied; as *Αὐτὸς εἰμι*, sc. *ἐγώ*, *I am the very man*. *Αὐτὸς σύ*, or *Σὺ αὐτός*, *Thou thyself*. *Ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ἐποιεῖτε*, *You did these things yourselves*.

(c) *Αὐτός*, *self, very*, may be connected with *οὗτος* or *ἐκεῖνος*, for the sake of emphasis; as *Αὐτὸς οὗτος*, *This very person*. *Αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος*, *That very person*. *Αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου*, *His own*.

(d) *Αὐτός* is used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of; as *Ἡδέθη πρεσβευτὴς ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα δέκατος αὐτός*, *He being the tenth (with nine others) was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon*.

(e) In sentences containing the reflexive pronoun, the nominative of *αὐτός* may, for the sake of emphasis, be placed near the reflexive pronoun; as *Παλαιστὴν νῦν παρὰσκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ*, *He is now preparing an antagonist against himself*.

(f) In Homer, *Αὐτός* is often used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it; as *Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν ἥρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν*, *And sent pre-*

maturely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs.

5. *Αὐτός*, preceded by the article, signifies *idem*, the same; as *Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτα γινώσκουμεν*, *We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.*

NOTE 1. In the Ionic writers, *οὗ* and the other cases commonly refer to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. In the Attic writers they generally refer to the subject of the principal sentence, like the Latin *sui*, *sibi*, *se*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the personal pronoun is equivalent to the reflexive; that is, it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Οἶμαι ληρεῖν με*, *I think I am talking nonsense.* *Ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ μοι δοκῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν*, *But I think I am far from having your things.*

NOTE 3. In some instances the third person of the personal pronoun stands for the second; (*Il.* 10, 398) *Σφίσιν* for *ὑμῖν*. (*Her.* 3, 71) *Σφέας* for *ὑμᾶς*.

NOTE 4. The personal pronoun is sometimes repeated in the same sentence for the sake of greater perspicuity; as *Εγὼ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ, ἀλλ' οὖν ξυρετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν*, *To us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.*

NOTE 5. When a noun is separated by intermediate sentences from the verb with which it is connected, *αὐτός*, in its regular signification (4), is, for the sake of perspicuity, put in apposition with that noun; as *Εγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθυμείται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι*, *Now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.*

NOTE 6. *Αὐτός* in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the relative pronoun for the sake of perspicuity; as *Ὡς ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν*, *One of whom.* Examples of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Septuagint and New Testament.

NOTE 7. The genitive of the first and second persons of the personal pronoun is seldom put after a substantive in classical writers; thus *Ὁ πατήρ μου* is much rarer than *Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*, *My father.*

§ 161. 1. The reflexive pronoun refers either to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, or to the subject of the principal sentence; as *Σαυτὴν ἐπιδείκνυ*, *Show thyself.* *Ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐσιώπα ἀπορῶν πότερα συμβουλεύει τῷ Κύρῳ κατακαίρειν ἑαυτὸν*, *The Armenian king kept silence, hesitating whether to advise Cyrus to slay him.*

When the genitive of this pronoun depends on a noun, it is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun, or to the possessive pro-

noun; as *Ἀστυάγης μετεπέμψατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς*, *Astyages sent for his own daughter and her son.*

2. The *reciprocal* pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; as *Ἀλλήλας ἑώραν*, *They looked at each other.*

NOTE 1. The reflexive pronoun may also refer to the *object* of the sentence to which it belongs; as *Ἀπὸ σαντοῦ ἐγὼ σε διδάξω*, *I will illustrate it to you from your own case.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes *ἑαυτοῦ* stands for *ἑμαυτοῦ* or *σεαυτοῦ*; as *Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερίσθαι ἑαυτοὺς*, *We must ask ourselves. Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, *Thou knowest thy fate.*

NOTE 3. The third person of the reflexive may stand for the reciprocal. On the other hand, the reciprocal may be used for the reflexive. E. g. *Ἀντὶ ὑφορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἡδέως ἀλλήλας ἑώραν*, *Instead of looking cross at each other, they looked smilingly. Καθ' αὐτοῖν*, *Against each other. Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους*, *They destroyed themselves*; that is, *Each destroyed himself.*

§ 162. The *possessive* pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal; consequently it has all the properties of the adnominal genitive; as *Ὁ ἐμός πατήρ*, for *Ὁ πατήρ μου*, *My father. Οἶκος ὁ σός*, *Thy house.*

So *Οἶκος σός*, *A house of thine, One of thy houses. Πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*, *Our city; Πόλιν ἡμετέραν*, *A city of ours. Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες*, *My children; Παῖδες ἐμοί*, *Some of my children. Σὸς πόθος*, *My regret for thee.*

NOTE. *Ὅς*, *his*, in Homer, sometimes stands for *ἐμός*, *σός*. — *Σφέτερος* for *ὑμέτερος*, in Hesiod; for *ἐμός*, in Theocritus.

§ 163. 1. The *demonstratives* *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*, *τοῖος*, *ὥδε*, *οὕτως* regularly denote that which is before the mind of the speaker; as *Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *This man. Ἐλεγε τάδε*, *He said these things.*

2. *Εκεῖνος*, *that, he, she, it*, regularly refers to a remote person or thing; as *Εκεῖνοι ἀπολοῦνται*, *Those men will perish.*

NOTE 1. In Herodotus, *οὗτος*, *τοσούτος*, *τοιούτος*, and *οὕτως* regularly refer to what precedes; *ὅδε*, *τοσούσδε*, *τοιούσδε*, *ὥδε*, to what follows.

NOTE 2. The demonstrative pronoun is sometimes apparently equivalent to the adverbs *ἐνταῦθα*, *ὥδε*, *ἐκεῖ*; as *Ἠνάγκασα σὲ τοῦτον*, *I compelled thee who art here.*

So *Αὕτη δέ σοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης. Ὅρᾳς; Αἶδε μὲν Ἀθῆναι*, *Here is for thee a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.*

NOTE 3. The demonstrative may refer to a noun which goes before in the same sentence, if that noun has been separated from its verb by intervening sentences; as *Μεγιστήν τὸν Ακαρνήνα τοῦτον τὸν εἰπῶντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν*, *Megistias the Acarnanian the one who foretold by the entrails of the victims what would happen to them.*

NOTE 4. The demonstrative sometimes follows the relative in the same sentence; *Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται*, *The river Indus, which is the second river in the world that produces crocodiles.*

NOTE 5. *Τοῦτο* may refer to a sentence or clause; as *Ἀισθόμενος τὸν Αθάμαντα ἀποκτείνειν θέλοντα τὸν Φρίξον δηλοῖ τοῦτο τῷ Φρίξῳ*, *Perceiving that Athamas intended to slay Phrixus, he makes it known to Phrixus.*

§ 164. The *interrogative* pronouns and adverbs are used in direct or indirect questions; as *Σὺ τίς εἶ;* *Who art thou?* *Οἶδε τί βούλεται*, *He knows what it wants.*

§ 165. The *indefinite* *τις*, annexed to a substantive, means *a certain, some, or simply a, an.* Without a substantive, it means *some one, somebody, some person, a certain one*; as *Ὀρνίθεις τινες*, *Some birds.* *Λέγουσί τινες*, *Some (persons) say.*

NOTE 1. (a) *Τίς* is sometimes used for *ἕκαστος*; as *Εὐ τις δόρυ θηξάσθω*, *Let every one sharpen his spear well.*

(b) Sometimes it refers to the speaker or to the person addressed; as *Ποῖ τις φύγη*, *Whither can one (I) go?* *Ἦκει τῷ κακόν*, *Misfortune has come to some one (thee).*

(c) *Τίς* may mean *somebody* in the sense of *a distinguished person, a man of consequence*; *τι, something great, to the purpose*; as *Κιγῶν φαίνομαι τις ἦμες*, *I too seem to be somebody.* *Ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Ἀστυάγει*, *He seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 2. *Τίς* is often joined to adjectives and adverbs of quality or quantity, for the sake of strengthening or weakening their signification, as the case may be; as *Γυνὴ ὠραιότατη τις*, *A most blooming woman.* *Ἡμέρας ἑβδομήκοντά τινας*, *Some seventy days.* *Πόσος τις;* *How big a one?*

NOTE 3. The Poets may repeat *τις* in the same sentence; as *Ἔστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις*, *There is, not far from Sparta, a certain city.*

ARTICLE.

§ 166. 1. Originally the article was a *demonstrative or relative* pronoun; *he, she, it, this, that; who, which, what.* Thus; in the Epic dialect, it is generally a demonstrative or

relative pronoun ; in the new Ionic, and Doric, very often ; and not unfrequently in the Tragedians. E. g.

‘Ο γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεῖς, *For he having been incensed against the king.*

Αἱ δ’ ἐπέμυζαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη, *And they muttered, Athenē and Hera.*

‘Ορνῖς ἰπὸς τῷ οὐνομα Φοῖνιξ, *A sacred bird, the name of which is Phœnix.*

2. In the Attic prose-writers, the article retains its demonstrative force in the following cases :

(a) When it is followed by μέν, δέ, without a substantive ; especially in the formula ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other, one . . . another, some . . . others* ; as ‘Ο μὲν ἤρχε οἱ δ’ ἐπείθοντο, *He commanded and they obeyed.*

(b) Before the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος ; as Τὸν δὲ ἔφη, *Him who said.* Οὐδενὸς τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνην ἐστὶ φέροντα, *None of those things which are regarded as bringing shame.* Μισεῖν τοὺς οἷός περ οὗτος, *To hate such as are like this man.*

(c) In the expression καὶ τόν, *and he*, before an infinitive ; as Καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι, *And he commanded.*

(d) In the expression τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that man* ; τὸ καὶ τὸ, *this and that, so and so.*

(e) In τό γε, *this* ; πρὸ τοῦ, or προτοῦ, *before this time, formerly.*

(f) In τῷ, *for this reason, therefore*, borrowed from the Epic style.

§ 167. In its usual signification, the article is a weak demonstrative pronoun. Accordingly it is used when a person or thing is before the mind of the speaker, writer, hearer, or reader. E. g.

Ἴππος, *A horse* ; Ὁ ἵππος, *The horse*, weaker than *this* or *that* horse.

Ἄνδρες, *Men*, *A number of men* ; Οἱ ἄνδρες, *The men.*

1. Proper names may take the article ; as ὁ Σωκράτης, *δ* Ὀλυμπος, *αι* Ἀθῆναι.

2. Abstract nouns, and names of sciences, and the elements of nature, may take the article ; as ἡ ἀχαριστία, *ingratitude* ; ἡ ἀριθμητική, *arithmetic* ; ὁ χρυσός, *gold* as a metal ; ὁ ἀήρ, *air* ; ἡ γῆ, *earth*.

3. When the article is prefixed to such objects as are closely connected with a particular person, it has the force of the possessive pronoun ; Ἐρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *Mandane came to her father.*

4. The article may be placed before *τοιοῦτος*, *τοιούδε*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τηλικούτος*, *τίς*, *ποῖος*, and even before a personal or reflexive pronoun. *Δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, always takes the article.

5. The article is put before a numeral depending on *ἀμφί*, *περί*, *εἰς*, *ὑπέρ*; as *Ἀμφὶ τὰ πέντε ἢ ἑκαδέκα ἔτη αὐτοῦ γενομένου*, *He being about fifteen or sixteen years old*.

6. The neuter singular of the article may be prefixed to any word or expression regarded as a substantive; as *Τὸ ὑμεῖς*, *The word ye*. *Τῷ εἶναι χρῆσθαι*, *To use the word εἶναι*.

So before the infinitive; as *Τὸ πίνειν*, *Drinking*, *To drink*. *Τοῦ κτήσασθαι*, *Of acquiring*. *Ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι*, *In using*, *In the use*.

7. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech to which it belongs; as *ὁ γάρ*, sc. *σύνδεσμος*, *The conjunction γάρ*; *ἡ ἐγώ*, sc. *ἀντωνυμία*, *The pronoun ἐγώ*; *τὸ τήν*, sc. *ἄρθρον*, *The article τήν*.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to a quotation; as *Καλὴν ἔφη παραινέσιν εἶναι τὴν καθύναμιν ἔρδειν*, *He said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is good advice*, where the gender of the article before the expression *καθύναμιν ἔρδειν* is determined by the substantive *παραινέσιν*.

NOTE 2. When the force of the article is lost sight of in the words *ταυτόν* (*τὸ αὐτό*), and *θάτερον* (*τὸ ἕτερον*), they may be preceded by another article; as *Περὶ τὸ ταυτόν*, *About the same thing*. *Ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος*, *The circle of the other*.

§ 168. 1. When a noun which has just preceded would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed; as *Οἱ τε Ξενοφώντος παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν*, *Both the children of Xenophon, and those of the other citizens*.

2. In certain phrases, a noun is understood after the article

Ἄνδρες, *Ἄνθρωποι*, *men, people*; as *Οἱ ἐν ἄστει*, *Those in the city*. *Οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ*, *Those with him*. — *Οἱ ἀμφί τινα*, or *Οἱ περί τινα*, *Those about any body*, most commonly means a person and his attendants, men, suite, followers, or disciples; sometimes it stands for the person merely.

Γῆ, or *Χώρα*, *land, country*; as *Εἰς τὴν ἐαυτῶν*, *To their own country*.

Εὐνή, *wife*, rarely; as *Βυρσίνης τῆς Ἰππίου*, *Byrsine the wife of Hippias*. *Φερετῆς τῆς Βάττω*, *Of Pheretima the wife of Battus*.

Πράγμα, or *Χρῆμα*, *thing, affairs*; as *Τὰ τῆς πόλεως*, *The affairs of the state*. *Τὰ τῶν θεῶν*, *That which comes from the gods*. *Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου*, *That which Homer says*. — Not unfrequently the neuter article with a genitive is equivalent to a substantive; as *Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς*.

for ἡ ὀργή, *wrath, anger*. Τὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἡμῶν, for Ἡμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, *We the old people*.

Υἱός, *son*; as Ὁ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias*.

§ 169. 1. The article may be separated from its substantive by an adjective, a possessive pronoun, or participle; also by an adnominal genitive, an adverb, or by a preposition with its case; as,

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *The wise man*.

Τοῦ ἐμοῦ οἴκου, *Of my house*.

Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, *The force which is*.

Τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον, *Their vessel*.

Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time*.

Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνός, *Of Zeus who dwells among the stars; in heaven*.

2. The word or words accompanying the substantive may come, with the article, after the substantive; in which case the article may be placed also before the substantive; as,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, or Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός.

Οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ, or Τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ.

Δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν, or Τὴν δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν.

Τὸ πλοῖον τὸ ἐκείνων.

Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε.

Τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους, *The wars with the Carduchians*.

3. When a substantive is accompanied by two or more adjuncts, the article may be repeated with each one of them.

When, however, the substantive and one of the adjuncts are regarded as one complex idea, the article is placed only before the other adjuncts. E. g.

Ἐχρῶντο ταῖς ξυλίναῖς ἀσπίσι ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις, *They used the Egyptian wooden shields*.

Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, *At the grand festival of Zeus*.

So Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λυκαίου ἱερόν, *The temple of Zeus Lycæus in Arcadia*. Τὰ τεῖχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρά, *Their own long walls*. Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων, *From the Grecian states in Europe*.

4. The article may be separated from its substantive also by μέν, δέ, τέ, γέ, γάρ, δὴ, αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, and, in the Ionic dialect, by τίς. Also by the *object* (genitive, dative, accusative) of the sentence. E. g.

Τῶν τις στρατιωτέων, *Some one of the soldiers*.

Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασι βαρύνεται, *He is burdened with his own sufferings*.

5. Sometimes the article is separated from its noun by an incidental sentence; as *Αποπαύσας τοῦ ὁπότε βούλονται ἕκαστοι γυναῖκα ἀγεσθαι*, *Having caused them to cease from marrying whenever they wished.*

6. When an adjective without the article agrees with a substantive with the article, the copula *εἰμί*, or its participle *ὢν*, is, in good Greek, always understood; that is, the adjective forms a predicate; as,

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός, or *Σοφός ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *The man is wise; Wise is the man.*

So *Πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων*, or *Τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πολλῶν*, *The provisions being many.* Ἐώρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα, *He saw that the meat was abundant; that there was much meat.* Τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρήτο, *The words which he used were shorter.*

7. When several substantives are connected by *καί*, τὲ *καί*, the article is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as one whole, only the first one takes the article. E. g.

Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria.*

Αἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἀσινεῖς εἰσιν, *Hinds and gazelles, wild sheep and wild asses, are harmless.*

8. Two or even three articles may stand together; as *Οἱ τῶν παίδων διδάσκαλοι*, *The instructors of the boys.* Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα, *The eyes of the souls of the many.*

NOTE 1. When a verbal noun denoting the action of the verb is followed by a preposition with its case, the preposition may be put after that noun without the repetition of the article; as Ἡ νῦν ὑμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ ἐς Μιτυληναίους, *Your present excitement against the Mitylenians.*

NOTE 2. When the article is separated from its substantive according to the first paragraph, it designates the substantive and its adjunct or adjuncts as one complex idea; thus *ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ*, without any special reference to those who are not *σοφοί*. But when it comes after the substantive, according to the second paragraph, it emphasizes the adjunct or adjuncts following it; thus, *ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*, *the man who is wise*, as distinguished from those who are not wise.

NOTE 3. When *μέσος*, *medius*, *middle*, *ἄκρος*, *extreme*, *ἔσχατος*, *last*, are arranged according to the sixth paragraph, they mean *the middle*, *the extremity*, or *top*, of the object denoted by the noun with which they agree, even when the article is omitted; as *Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου*, *Through the middle of the park.*

NOTE 4. (a) Ἄλλος, with the article, means *the rest*, *the other*

part, of any thing ; as τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *The rest of the army* ; but ἄλλο στράτευμα, *Another army*.

(b) When τὰ ἄλλα (τὰλλα) is followed by a substantive with the article, that substantive is in apposition with τὰ ἄλλα ; as τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πολιτικά, *The other things, to wit, politics*.

§ 170. 1. When a substantive with the article is in apposition with a proper name, it is placed after that proper name ; in which case the proper name rarely takes the article. But names of rivers, mountains, countries, (rarely of islands,) are, with respect to the position of the article, regarded as adjectives : and if the nouns are of different genders, the article is repeated. E. g.

Βοῖσκος ὁ πύκτης ὁ Θεσσαλός, *Boiscus the boxer, the Thessalian*.

Τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, *Of the river Tigris*.

Τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὄρους, *Of Ida, the mountain*.

2. When a substantive with the article is accompanied by a personal or demonstrative pronoun, or by πᾶς, ἅπας, ὅλος, ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος, ἀμφω, ἀμφότερος, it is placed before or after these words ; as,

Ἡμεῖς οἱ στρατηγοί, *We, the generals*. Αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, *The elders themselves*.

Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, or Ὁ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird*.

Πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες or Οἱ Ἕλληνες πάντες, *All the Greeks*.

Τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω, or Ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε, *Both the children*.

NOTE 1. When a proper name is appended to ὅδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, or αὐτός, the article is commonly omitted. It is omitted also when an abstract noun is appended to αὐτός ; as Αὐτὴ ἐπιστήμη, *Knowledge itself* ; *The essence of knowledge*.

NOTE 2. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ, Οὗτος ἀνὴρ, *This man, This fellow here*, are used in colloquial style ; but Ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ is more dignified than the preceding.

NOTE 3. When πᾶς, ἅπας are adjectives, they take the article according to the general rule.

RELATIVE.

§ 171. 1. Originally the relative pronoun had the force of the demonstrative ; *this, that, he, she, it*. Thus, in the Epic dialect it sometimes stands for ὅδε, οὗτος ; as,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δέιδουκε Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνόν, *But even he dreads the thunderbolt of great Zeus*.

Ὅς γὰρ δεύτατος ἦλθε, *For he came last*.

Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, *Let us mourn Patroclus, for this is honor to the dead*.

2. In prose, *ὅς* retains its demonstrative force in the following expressions :

(a) **Ὅς μὲν....ὅς δέ*, equivalent to *ὁ μὲν....ὁ δέ*; as *Πόλεις Ἐλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων*, *Destroying some of the Grecian cities, and bringing back the exiles into others.*

(b) *Καὶ ὅς*, *And he*; as *Καὶ ὅς ἐξαναστὰς φεύγει*, *And he rising up fled.* *Καὶ οἱ ἠρώτων*, *And they asked.*

(c) **Ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *This man and that man, Some one*; as *Τὰς βασιλῆας ἰστίας ἐπιόρκηκε ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *Some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth.*

(d) **Ἦ δ' ὅς*, *Said he*; **Ἦ δ' ἥ*, *Said she*; used parenthetically.

NOTE. This rule applies also to the adverb *ὣς*, *thus*, with the acute accent.

§ 172. In its usual signification, the relative is a kind of *weak demonstrative*.

1. The relative agrees with its *antecedent*, that is, the noun to which it refers, in gender and number; its case is determined by the construction of the sentence in which it stands; as,

Τῶν δώδεκα μῶν ὃς ἔλαβες, *Of the twelve minæ which thou receivest.*

**Εορτὴν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἤκουσεν εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ πάντες οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι ὅλην τὴν νύκτα πίνουσιν*, *He heard that a feast was celebrating in Babylon, during which all the Babylonians drink the whole night.*

(a) The person of a verb agreeing with the relative pronoun is determined by that of the antecedent, expressed or implied; as **Ἡμῖν οὐ θύετε αἰτίνες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς*, *You do not sacrifice to us who preserve you.* So when the antecedent is implied in a possessive pronoun; as *Ἀνάνδρια τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ οἰτίνες σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν*, *Through our cowardice (of us), who did not save thee.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of the relative may agree with a feminine antecedent; as **Ἡμῶν ἐν ἑκάστῳ δύο τινὲ ἔστων ἰδέα ἄρχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἷν ἐπόμεθα*, *In each one of us there are two principles ruling and leading, which we follow.*

(c) When the antecedent is, or is regarded as, an inanimate thing, the relative is put in the *neuter* singular. Also, when the antecedent is a sentence. E. g. *Τυραννίδα θηρᾶν, ἃ πλήθει χρημάτων θ' ἀλίσκεται*, **Τὸ hunt power, which is caught by means of numbers and money.*

So *Οἱ ἐξεληθότες Ἕλληνες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπεφεύγεσαν μάλ' ὄντες συνηοί· ὃ οὕτω πρόσθεν ἐπεποιήκεσαν*, *The Greeks who went out with them had fled, although quite numerous; a thing which they had never done before.*

(d) When the relative is connected with a verb signifying *to call, to name, to be, to believe*, it may agree in gender and number with the noun in apposition with it; as Ὁ φόβος ἦν αἰδῶ εἵπομεν, *That kind of fear which we have called respect. Τὸ ἦθος ἥπερ ἦν δευτέρα πίστις, Character, which certainly is a second source of confidence.*

(e) The relative in the singular may refer to a noun in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that noun is meant; as Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιθδής ὃς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὃς ἂν μιν χανθὸν ἔλῃ, *Wine, sweet as honey, makes a fool of thee, which ruins others also. — whoever pours it down immoderately.*

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is put in the plural and in the leading gender; as,

Ἀίας καὶ Τεῦκρος οἱ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδρείας, *Ajax and Teucer, who gave the clearest proof of their valor.*

(a) If the antecedents denote *inanimate* objects, the relative is regularly *neuter*; as Περί πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης ἡ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, *Concerning war and peace, which have very great influence.*

(b) The relative may agree with one of the antecedents, commonly with the most prominent one; as Θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μέλαιναν ὃς δὴ σφι σχεδὸν ἐστί, *Death and dark Destiny, who (Death) is now near them.*

(c) The relative may be put in the *dual* when it refers to two substantives.

3. The relative may be put in the plural, when it refers to a *collective* noun in the singular, or to a *whole class* of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g.

Πλήθει οὔπερ δικάσουσι, *To the multitude who will judge.*

Πᾶς τις ὁμνῶσι οἷς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, *Every man, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*

Ἀνὴρ αὐτουργός οὔπερ σώζουσι τὴν γῆν, *A man of the working class, which class defends the land.*

4. The antecedent is omitted when it is either a general word (χρῆμα, πρᾶγμα, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος), or one which can be easily supplied from the context; as,

Οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁρᾶτε, sc. ἐκεῖνοι, *These are they whom you see.*

Τὸ μέγεθος ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, sc. ἐκείνων, *The magnitude of those things for which we are assembled.*

Παρακαλέσας ὅπόσους ἔπειθεν, *Having invited as many as he could induce.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as ὅτε δήπου ὅθεν

ἥλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὅπου δύεται, *You surely know whence the sun rises and where it sets.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent ; as Τὰς Αθῆνας οἱ γὰρ ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν ὑπῆρξαν ἀδίκᾳ ποιεῦντες, *Athens (the Athenians) who began first to act unjustly towards me and my father.*

NOTE 2. The omission of the antecedent gives rise to the following words and phrases :

ἐνιοι (ἐνι οἷ), *some* ; ἐγίοτε (ἐνι ὅτε), *sometimes*.

εἰσὶν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷτινες, for ἐνιοι, τινὲς *sunt qui*, *there are who*, simply *some* ; regarded as one word.

ἔστιν ἧ̄ or ὅπῃ, for πῇ, *in some way*.

ἔστιν ὅπως, for πῶς, *somehow*.

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, *by no means, in no manner*.

§ 173. When the sentence containing the relative is, in the mind of the speaker or writer, more important than that containing the antecedent, it is, by *inversion*, placed first ; as,

* Ἀ πάντες ἴσασι, τὰδ' ἐστί, *What all know is this ; These are the things which all know.*

* Ὅ τι καλὸν, φίλον αἰεὶ, *Whatever is beautiful is always dear.*

So Οἱ δ' ὅτε δῆ ρ' ἱκάνον ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἑκτορος ἔκταν, ἐνθ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυσεν ὠκείας ἵππους, *And when they came where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Ulysses checked the swift horses.*

§ 174. 1. The relative often stands for the interrogative, but only in indirect interrogations ; as Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστί, *He declared to the captain of the vessel who he was.*

So Δι' ἣν αἰτίην, *For what reason*. Ἡγνῶει ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἴη, *He did not know what the disease was*. Θεάσασθε οἷα ἡ κατὰστασις ἔσται, *See what the condition will be*. Ἀνθρώπε, τί ποιεῖς ; Ὅ τι ποιῶ ; *Man, what art thou doing ? What am I doing ?*

2. Οἶος, ὅσος, and ὥς are often used in expressions of *astonishment*, *wonder*, or *admiration* ; as Ὅσα πράγματα ἔχεις ! *How much trouble you have !* Ὡς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμ' ἐστίν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί ! *What a hard thing it is, O Zeus and gods !*

So in indirect expressions of this class ; as Αἱ Ἀργεῖαι ἐμυαδρίζον τὴν μητέρα οἶων τέκνων ἐκύρησε, *The Argive women congratulated their mother that she had been blessed with such children* ; they said, " Οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε ! " Εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὥς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα ! *The man appeared to me to be happy, — how fearlessly and nobly he ended his life !*

§ 175. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is, by *attraction*, put in the case of its antecedent, when the antecedent is in the genitive or dative; as,

Εκ τούτων ὧν λέγει, *From these things which he says*; for ἄ.

Παῖσιν οἷς Ἄρης ἐγένετο, *With the children whom Ares begat*.

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Εκ γῆς ὅθεν προῦκειτο, *From the place where it lay*.

(a) If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its place; as Ἐξίμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, *We go away from those possessions which we happen to have*.

So Οὐδέν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἂν, ὧν οὐ σοὶ φίλον, *I would do none of those things, to do which is not agreeable to thee*; for ἐκείνων δ' με πράξαι οὐ.

(b) The antecedent may be placed after the relative thus attracted; as Σὺν ᾗ ἔχεις δυνάμει, *With the forces which you have*.

This inversion takes place also when apparently there is no attraction; as Εκδύσασθαι ὧν ἔχω χιτῶνα, *To put off the tunic which I have on*. Πάντα δ' ἔλαβε κρέα, *All the meat which he received*.

(c) In attraction, the noun also in apposition with the relative, after a verb signifying to call, to believe, to consider, to regard, regularly takes the case of the relative; as Τούτων ὧν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, *Of these whom thou callest mistresses*; for ἃς δεσποίνας.

(d) In some instances, the relative, even when it would be in the nominative or dative, is attracted by the antecedent; particularly the nominative of οἷος, ἡλικίος; as,

Οὐδέν κω εἰδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδεις, *Knowing as yet nothing of what happened at Sardes*; for ἐκείνων ἄ. (Herod. 1, 78.)

*Ὡν ἠπίσται πολλούς, *Many of those whom he mistrusted*; for ἐκείνων οἷς. (Xen. C. 5, 4, 39.)

So Πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροὺς οἷους καὶ Αθηναίους, *To daring men, such as the Athenians are*; for οἷοι καὶ Αθηναῖοι εἰσι. Εκείνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκουσι νῶν, *That will be a hard thing to men of our years*; for ἡλίκου νῶ ἑσμεν. — So Νεανίας δὲ οἷους σὺ διαδεδρακότας, *But young men, like yourself, decamping*; for οἷος σὺ εἶ, where σὺ is not changed into σέ.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is often put in the case of its relative. Most commonly, however, only its *most important* word or words are attracted by the relative and placed after it. E. g.

Οὐκ οἶσθα. μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

Οἴχεται φεύγων ὧν ἦγες μάρτυρα, *The witness whom you have brought has taken to his heels*.

So Λόγους ἄκουσον οὓς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἦκω φέρων, *Hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.* Ἐφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἥξειν, ἧς Ορόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος, *They said that we would come to Armenia which Oronatas governed, — a great and rich country.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs ; as Ἄλλοσε ὅπου ἂν ἀφίκη, *In other places whither you may go.*

3. The relative sometimes assumes the case required by a *subordinate* clause ; as,

Ἀνθρώπους, οἷς ὅπταν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, *Men, who, when one gives them higher pay, will come with him against us ;* for οἱ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, ὅπταν τις αὐτοῖς πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ.

So Χωρίον ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, δ' εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, *He said there was an elevated place, which it would be impossible for one to pass, unless he should occupy it beforehand ;* for δ' ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο αὐτό.

NOTE. Attraction gives rise to the following expressions : Ἀχρι οὗ, or Μέχρι οὗ, *as far as, until, till.* Ἔως οὗ, *until, till.* Ἐξ οὗ, Ἐξ ὅτου, Ἐξ ὧν, or Ἀφ' οὗ, *since.* Εἰς δ', or Ἔστε (that is, *Es δ' τε*), *until, till.*

NUMERALS.

§ 176. 1. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is *one half*, is expressed by a circumlocution when it denotes a *coin* or *weight* ; as Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον, *Four and a half minæ ;* literally *The fifth part being a half-mina*, implying that the remaining four parts are *whole minæ* ; but Πέντε ἡμιμναῖα, *Five half-minæ, or Two and a half.*

2. A circumlocution with δέων ; *wanting*, may be used when the number consists of *tens* accompanied by *eight* or *nine* ; as Δυοῖν δέοντες εἴκοσι, *Twenty wanting two*, simply *eighteen.* Ἐνὸς δέοντες τριάκοντα, *Thirty wanting one*, simply *twenty-nine.*

This principle applies also to *ordinals*, as Ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *The nineteenth year.*

Δέων, *being wanting*, neuter, with its substantive may be put in the genitive absolute ; as Πεντήκοντα μίᾱς δεούσης, *Fifty wanting one ;* *Forty-nine.* Ἐνὸς δέοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *In the twenty-ninth year.*

OBJECT. — OBLIQUE CASES.

§ 177. 1. That on which an action is exerted is called the *immediate* object. That with relation to which an action is exerted is called the *remote* object.

2. The immediate object is usually put in the *accusative*. The remote object is put in the *genitive* or *dative*; it often however depends on a preposition. E. g.

Αἶολος ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους, *Æolus gave the winds to Ulysses*, where τοὺς ἀνέμους is the immediate, and Ὀδυσσεῖ the remote object.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive or middle regularly takes that of the remote object. (For examples see below.)

§ 178. 1. Participles and verbal adjectives in τέον or τέα are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived. (For examples see below.)

2. The verbal in τέον with ἐστί (expressed or understood) is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive active or middle; as,

ἀκουστέον or ἀκουστέα ἐστίν, *one must hear; it is necessary to hear*; the same as δεῖ ἀκούειν: μιμητέον, *one must imitate*; δεῖ μιμεῖσθαι.

NOTE. In some instances, the verbal in τέον or τέα has a *passive* signification; as ἡττητέον or ἡττητέα, *one must be conquered*, the same as δεῖ ἡττᾶσθαι.

§ 179. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the object of a verb. Particularly,

(a) The object of a verb may be an *infinitive*; as Εθέλω χρῆσθαι, *I wish to use*.

(b) It may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, ὥς, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅφρα. (For examples see below.)

§ 180. The object of a verb is omitted when it can be readily determined by the context; as Ποιήσασα ἐαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παιδων, sc. αὐτήν, *Having made for herself a stone-image (statue) she placed it on the tomb of her children*.

ACCUSATIVE.

§ 181. 1. The immediate object of a transitive *verb* is put in the accusative ; as,

Ταῦτα ποῶ, *I do these things.*
 Ποήσας ταῦτα, *Having done these things.*
 Ποιητέον ταῦτα, *One must do these things.*

2. Any verb may be followed by the accusative of a noun having a kindred signification. Here the accusative is generally followed by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτώμα' οὐκ ἀνασχερά, *To fall an insupportable fall.*
 Ἦξαν δρόμῳ δεινόν, *They rushed furiously.*

3. Verbal *adjectives* and *substantives*, which regularly take the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative ; as,

Τρίβων τὰ τοιαῦτα, *Skilled in such matters.*
 Τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής, *One who ponders on things above.*

Further, adjectives or substantives are sometimes followed by the accusative of a kindred noun ; as Δούλος τὰς μεγίστας θωπείας καὶ δουλείας, *The most abject slave.*

NOTE 1. The accusative is, in Poetry, sometimes joined to a verb signifying *to see, to look, to mark*, the expression of the look ; as Ἡ Βουλὴ ἔβλεψε νᾶπν, *The Council looked mustard.*

NOTE 2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek ; as Ἀθανάτους ἀλιεῖσθαι, *To sin against the immortals.*

§ 182. The accusative is often put after *verbs, adjectives, substantives*, and certain expressions, for the sake of limiting, or more fully explaining, their meaning. The accusative, thus used, is called *synecdochical*. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, *Croesus was a Lydian by birth.*
 Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

So τί, *for what ?* τι, *in any thing, in something, somewhat ; οὐδέν, in nothing, not ; τᾶλλα, in other respects ; τοῦτο μὲν, on the one hand, τοῦτο δέ, on the other.*

§ 183. The accusative follows the particles of protestation *μά* and *νή*.

Μά is used in *negative*, and *νή* in *affirmative* sentences. But when *ναί* is placed before *μά*, the sentence is affirmative. E. g.

Μά τήν Αναπνοήν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Αἶρα, οὐκ εἶδον, *By Breath, by Chaos, by Air, I did not see.*

Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φίλῳ σε, *By Posidon, I love thee.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μά* is omitted; as Οὐ, τὸν δ' Ὀλυμπον, *No, by this Heaven.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed; as Μὰ τόν — ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιθόμην, *By —, I should not have believed it.*

§ 184. 1. Verbs signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, to conceal*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Ταῦτά με ἐρωτᾷς, *Thou askest me about these things.*

Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακᾶς, *To ask guards of the people.*

Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, *I clothed the people with a cloak.*

Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεὶς, *Having been taught music by Lamprius.*

The accusative of the thing may, in signification, be kindred to the verb; as Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος αἰμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, *The Phocian war has taught them an ever memorable lesson.*

2. Certain verbs may be followed by the accusative and a relative or interrogative sentence, or a sentence beginning with *ὅτι, that, μή, lest*.

In translation, the accusative is regarded as the nominative of the following sentence. E. g.

Γίνωσκε σαυτὸν ὅστις εἶ, *Know what thou art.*

Ἦδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, *He knew that he occupied the middle of the Persian army.*

3. Sometimes passive and middle verbs are followed by the accusative of the remote object, although the active construction is not used; as,

Αποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *Their heads being cut off; Being be-headed.*

NOTE 1. The accusative of the person is regularly omitted after verbs signifying *to conquer* (as νικάω). The accusative of the thing after these verbs denotes the nature or place of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νικᾷν, συ. τινά, *To conquer one in a battle; To gain a battle.* Ολυμπία νενικηκώς, *Having conquered in the Olympic games.* Πολλὰς μάχας ἡττήνται, *They have been defeated in many battles.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class are often constructed differently; thus, Αποστερέω or στερέω τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιρέομαι (or παραιρέομαι, περιελεῖν) τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιρούμαι τί τινος, *To take something from some one.*

Λέγω or εἰπεῖν τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To speak well, or ill, of any one.*

Ἔρδω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any body.* Ποιέω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any one.* Also Ποιέω τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To do good, or evil, to any one.*

§ 185. Verbs signifying *to name, to call, to choose, to render, to constitute, to esteem, to consider, to divide*, are followed by two accusatives referring to the same person or thing.

The second accusative may be an adjective or participle. In the passive, these verbs become copulas. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*

Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, *He divided the army into twelve parts.*

NOTE 1. In reality, the second accusative forms a predicate; that is, it is in apposition with the first, and consequently may be preceded by εἶναι; as Σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, *They call him a sophist; They say that he is a sophist.* Απεδείχθη τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἱππαρχος, *He was appointed master of the horse.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing divided is put in the adnominal genitive; as Διειλόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποιικῆς ἐτδη δύο, *We have divided the art of making images into two parts.*

Terminal functions of the Accusative.

§ 186. 1. In poetry, the accusative often denotes the place *whither?* as,

Ἀγλαὰς ἔβας Θήβας, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

Ἰλῖον εἶσω, *Into Ilium.*

2. The accusative is used to denote *extent of space*, or *duration of time*; as,

Εξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, *He marched two stations, equal to ten parasangs.*

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

So Ὃς τέθηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, *Who has been dead these three years.*
Οὐδέν πω εἴκοσι ἔτη γεγονώς, *Not being quite twenty years old.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative seems to denote *repetition of time*; as *Εντειλάμενος τὴν ὥρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἴγας*, *Commanding him to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

NOTE 2. When the accusative denoting duration of time is accompanied by an *ordinal* number, it answers to the question, *how long ago?* as *Ἐννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην*, *Having been married nine days.*

GENITIVE.

§ 187. 1. A *substantive* which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive, called *adnominal*.

This rule applies also to pronouns, and to adjectives and participles used substantively. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*

Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, *A work of Hephaestus.*

Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, *The act of hearing the speakers.*

Τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, *Our state.* Τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν, *His own sister.*

Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle of the day.*

Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated portion of the barbarians.*

Εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκη, *To this degree of necessity.*

So when the first substantive is omitted after the article. (For examples, see § 168, 2.)

2. Many verbal *adjectives* and *adverbs*, which have an active signification, are followed by the genitive of the object; as,

Τρίβων ἵππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*

Ἀρχικὸς ἀνθρώπων, *Qualified to rule men.*

3. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adjectives* and *adverbs* denoting *possession*, *equality*, *similarity*, *nearness*, or *union*; as,

Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίοις προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, *To attend to their private affairs.*
 Ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *Sacred to Artemis.*

This rule applies to ἴδιος, ἱερὸς, οἰκείος, ἐπιχώριος, κοινός, ἴσος and its compounds, ὅμοιος, ἀδελφός, γείτων, πλησίος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἀντί-στροφος, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός; and some of the compounds of ὁμοῦ and σύν, as ὁμόνυμος, συγγενής. These adjectives, however, with the exception of ἴδιος, ἱερὸς, and ἐπιχώριος, are most commonly followed by the *dative*. — Adverbs of this class are ἄγχι ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἕταρ, πέλας, πλησίον.

4. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adverbs* of place, and of some adverbial cases (§ 135); as,

Σκηνῆς ἔνδον, *Within a tent.*

Ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *Within a short time.*

Ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα, *For the sake of trade.*

Ἐξ ἧς is followed by the genitive or dative.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession, subject, object, quality, material, a whole, component parts.*

It is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative; *objective*, when it denotes the object of an action. Thus, in Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, it is subjective, because the expression stands for Ὁ Ἡφαίστος εἰργάσατο, *That which Hephaestus made*; in Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, it is objective, because the expression stands for Τὸ ἀκροῖσθαι τῶν λεγόντων, *To hear the speakers.*

NOTE 2. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two* genitives denoting different relations; as Τὴν Πέλοπος ἀπάσης Πελοποννήσου κατάληψιν, *The taking of the whole of Peloponnēsus by Pelops.*

NOTE 3. The genitive is in a few instances used where one would naturally expect apposition; as (*Æsch. Pers.* 448) Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *The city of Athens*; for Ἀθῆναι πόλις.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the genitives μοῦ, σοῦ are equivalent to the apparently superfluous datives μοί, σοί; as Τεθορύβηται μου ἡ ψυχή, *My soul is troubled.*

NOTE 5. Ἀκόλουθος and διάδοχος are followed by the genitive or dative.

§ 188. 1. Adjectives, pronouns, participles, and adverbs, denoting a *part*, are followed by a genitive denoting the *whole*; as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *The good among men; The good men.*

Ὁ ἡμίσιος τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *Half the number.*

Τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς, *The greatest part of the army*

τῆς πολλῆς συχρῆν, *A good deal of coal-dust.*
 Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, *Such of them as escaped.*
 Οὐδεὶς τῶν μερακίων, *No one of the young men.*
 Πάντων λαμπρότατος, *The most splendid of all.*
 Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*
 Δὺς τῆς ἡμέρας, *Twice a day.*

2. The genitive of the *reflexive* pronoun is put after an adjective of the superlative degree, in order to express the highest degree to which a person or thing attains; as,

*Ὅτε δεινότατος σαντοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα, *When your skill in these matters was greatest.*

NOTE 1. The *gender* of the governing word is generally the same as that of the noun in the genitive.

NOTE 2. The genitive plural is used when the whole consists, or is regarded as consisting, of many parts.

NOTE 3. Sometimes this construction is employed even where the partitive relation is not obvious; thus, *δῖος, τάλας, σχέτλιος, δέλαιος, φίλη*, may be followed by the genitive plural of the noun with which they properly agree; as *Δία γυναικῶν, Divine woman.*

§ 189. *Verbs* implying a noun are followed by the genitive; as,

Βασιλεύει αὐτῶν, *He is their king.* (§ 187.)

Πάντων διαπρέπεις, *Thou surpassest all.* (§ 188.)

This rule applies chiefly to verbs signifying *to rule, to surpass, to excel, to inherit.*

NOTE. *Ανάσσω, ἄρχω*, and *ἡγέομαι*, may take the dative instead of the genitive. *Κληρονομέω*, in later Greek, may be followed by the accusative of the thing inherited, and even of the person whose property is inherited.

Such examples as *Κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἐρωτος*, *To be ruled by Love*, show that *κρατέω* may take the accusative instead of the genitive.

§ 190. The genitive after *verbs* signifying *to be, to belong*, denotes most of the relations expressed by the adnominal and partitive genitive; as,

*Ὁ παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστίν, *The boy is the gift of the Lacedaemonians.* (§ 187.)

Ανοίας ἐστὶ τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to pursue vain things.*

Εἶναι ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years' old.*

*Ὅντα τὸ εὖρος πλέρου, *Being a plethora in breadth.*

Τούτων γενοῦ μοι, *Do become one of them for my sake.* (§ 188.)

§ 191. 1. In general the genitive may be put after any *verb* when its action does not refer to the whole object, but to a *part* only; as,

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians.*

Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets.*

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain*; as,

Μετείχον τῆς ἐορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

Ἀπολαύμεν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *We enjoy all the good things.*

Οὕτως ὀνείμην τέκνων, *So may I enjoy my children.*

NOTE. Sometimes ἀπολαύω, λαγχάνω, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαγχάνω, τυχεῖν, *to hit*, μετέχω, are followed by the accusative.

§ 192. 1. The genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, to perceive, to consider, to understand, to remember, to forget*.

Causatives of this class are followed by the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing.
E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, *Take hold of this man.*

*Ἀπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, *To touch them.*

Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, *Taste of the door; Knock at the door.*

Μέμνησό μου, *Remember me.*

*Υπέμνησέν τέ ἐ πατρός, *And he reminded him of his father.*

Εκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, *And makes me forget all things.*

Τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *One must make the children taste blood; give them a taste of blood.*

2. *Verbs* signifying *to take hold of* are often followed by the accusative of the object taken hold of, and the genitive of the part by which it is taken; as,

Ελάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην, *They took Orontes by the girdle.*

NOTE 1. Some verbs of this class may be followed by the accusative

live; as *Ἀισθίσθαι τι*, *To perceive something*. Those signifying *to see* are generally followed by the accusative of the immediate object.

NOTE 2. *Μιμνήσκω* and *γεύω* may be followed by two accusatives; as *Οἱ Εγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνήσκοντες Ἀθηναίους*, *The inhabitants of Egesta reminding the Athenians of their alliance*. *Γεύσω σε μέθυ*, *I will give thee wine to taste*.

NOTE 3. *Ἀκούω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, and their synonymes, may take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive; as *Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Κύρου*, *He heard from the messenger the words of Cyrus*. *Τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὁδοιπόρων*, *Inquire of the travellers about the man*.

§ 193. *Verbs signifying to admire, to contemn, to desire, to care for, to neglect*, are followed by the genitive; as,

**Ἀγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς*, *To admire virtue*.

Μεγάλων ἐπιθύμεις, *Thou desirest great things*.

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative of the object; as *Φροντίζοντα τὰ τοιαῦτα*, *Caring about such things*. (*Eurip. Bac. 503*) *Καταφρονεῖ με*, *He despises me; treats me with contempt*.

So in the *passive*; *Εἰπὼν οὖν ταῦτα κατεφρονήθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*, *Saying therefore these things I was despised by him*.

NOTE 2. **Ἀγαμαι* and its synonymes may be followed by the genitive of a person and the accusative of a neuter pronoun; as *Τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαμαι*, *I admire him for these things*. **Ὁ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἐταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου*, *For which I admire your friend Protagoras*.

§ 194. 1. The genitive after certain *verbs* and expressions denotes that *on account of* which any thing takes place; as,

Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εἰβουλίας, *I admire you for your wisdom*.

Τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὀρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians*.

2. The genitive, with or without an *interjection*, is used in *exclamations*; as,

**ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ μακροῦς!* *Posidon, what a length!*

Καὶ τίς εἶδε πώποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων! *And who ever saw oxen roasted whole in the oven! what tough stories!*

3. In Poetry, the genitive is sometimes used after *verbs* signifying *to entreat* to denote the per-

son or thing *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request ; as,

Μή με γούνων γονάξω μηδὲ τοκήων, *Entreat me not by my knees, nor by my parents.*

Ταύτης ἱκνούμαι σε, *I beseech thee for her sake.*

Λίσσομαι Ζητὸς Ὀλυμπίου, *I pray you let me alone, for the sake of Zeus Olympius. (Od. 2, 68.)*

4. Verbs signifying *to accuse, to prosecute, to convict*, are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime ; as,

Διώξομαι σε δειλίας, *I will prosecute you for cowardice.*

Κλέωνα δῶρων ἐλόντες, *Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

NOTE 1. Φεύγω, *to be accused*, and ἀλῶναι, *to be convicted*, are followed by the genitive alone because they have a passive signification.

NOTE 2. Αἰτιάομαι τινά τι, *to accuse one of any thing*. Ἐπεξί-
έναι οὐ Επισκῆπτεσθαι τινί τινος, *to prosecute one for any thing*.

NOTE 3. The genitive of a person after verbs compounded with κατά, as καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, κατατρέχω, καταχειροτονέω, καταγεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω, commonly referred to this head, really depends on κατά in composition ; as,

Σεωυτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, *Thou condemnest thyself to death.*

(a) The passive construction of these verbs implies that they can take the accusative of a person ; as Εκείνος κατεψηφίσθη, *He was condemned.*

(b) The accusative is often wanting after these verbs ; as Κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ, *To accuse him.*

(c) Κατηγορέω is sometimes followed by two genitives ; as Παπαρρεσβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, *To indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

NOTE 4. Ἐνοχος and ὑπεύθυνος, *accused of, charged with, guilty of*, are followed by the genitive because they have the force of passive participles. — Ἐνοχος may be followed by the genitive of punishment. Ἐνοχος, *devoted to*, takes the dative.

§ 195. 1. The genitive is sometimes put after some *adjectives, verbs, and adverbs* of manner for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning ; as,

"Ἀπαις ἀρρέων παίδων, "Ἀτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων, or "Ἀπαις ἔρσενος γόνου, *Childless in respect to male offspring; Having no sons.*
 Ἀνδρὸς ὥραια, *Of the ripe age to be married.*
 Εὖ ἔχειν βίου, *to be well off as to property.*
 Καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, *To be well off as to drunkenness; pretty tipsy.*
 Ὡς εἶχε τάχους, *As fast as he could.*
 Οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *This is your character.*

2. The genitive is sometimes found after verbs of *saying, judging, inquiring, and examining*; as,

Τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φής; *What sayest thou concerning our brother?*
 Εὐδαιμονίας δὲ καὶ ἀθλιότητος ὡσαύτως ἢ ἄλλως κρίνεις; *But about happiness and misery dost thou judge likewise or otherwise?*

3. After *σπένδω* and *ἐγχείω* the genitive is used in libations and toasts; as,

Σπείσον ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, *Pour out the wine in the name of (or to the honor of) good fortune; May good fortune attend us.*
 Ἐγχει Ἡλιοδώρας, *Pour out to the health of Heliodora.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Genitive.

§ 196. The genitive often denotes the place *where?* and the time *when? how long since? or how soon?* The genitive of place is chiefly Poetic. E. g.

Οὐκ Ἀργεὸς ἦεν; *Was he not in Argos?*
 Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed in the night.*
 Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, *Within thirty days from this day.*

Ablative functions of the Genitive.

§ 197. 1. In Poetry, the genitive sometimes denotes the place *whence?* as,

Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβας Θήβας, *From Pytho thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

2. The genitive is put after verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, implying *proceeding from, separation, departure, cessation.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by

the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγονται παῖδες δύο, *Of Darius and Parysatis were born two children.*

Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, *To let him go.*

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

Ἄνευ τινός, *Without any thing.*

NOTE. Διὰφορος, *different*, takes the genitive; διάφορος, *opposed to, hostile*, takes the dative. — Κατάρχω is found also with the accusative.

§ 198. 1. The genitive is put after *adjectives* and *adverbs* of the *comparative* degree to denote that with which the comparison is made; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Better than this man.*

Τῶν ἵππων θάπτον ἔτρεχον, *They ran faster than the horses.*

2. The genitive is put after *adjectives, adverbs, and verbs* implying a comparison; as,

Ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων, *Other than those who now are.*

Ὅρνις τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου, *A bird three times as large as Cleonymus.*

Ἰππονεκτίσω τοῦ Ἰπποκενταύρου, *I shall have the advantage of the Hippocentaur.*

So Ἐλασσοῦν τινά τινος, *to make one less than any thing.* — Προέχω, *to surpass*, is found also with the accusative.

3. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted when it is limited by the adnominal genitive; as,

Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἥττον ἡμῶν ἐντίμον, *You have a position not less honorable than ours; sc. τῆς χώρας.*

Terminal functions of the Genitive.

§ 199. The genitive sometimes denotes that *towards* which an action is directed; as,

Ἐστοχάζετο τοῦ μαιρακίου, *He was taking aim at the young man.*

Οἰστεύσον Μενελάου, *Shoot an arrow at Menelaus.*

Ρίψω πέτραν τάχα σου, *I will soon throw a stone at you.*

Εὐθύ Πελλήνης, *Straight to Pellene.*

Instrumental functions of the Genitive.

§ 200. 1. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument*, or the *agent* after a passive form; as,

Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηϊοῖο θυρετρα, *To burn the gates with consuming fire.*

Πληγὴς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, *Being struck by my daughter.*

2. The genitive is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote the *material* of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιέονται, *They are made of brass.*

Βινού ποιητήν, *Made of ox-hide.*

3. The genitive is used after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *fulness* or *want*.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πενίας ἔγεμεν, *It was full of poverty.*

Κενὼν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, *Full of vain notions.*

Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλεις, *Enough of the dead.*

4. The genitive is used to denote the *price* of a thing; as,

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί, *The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.*

*Ὡνέονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *They buy their wives of their parents for much money.*

Χρημάτων ὀνητή, *That can be bought for money.*

NOTE 1. The noun denoting the *punishment*, that is, the price of crime, is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, this applies chiefly to *θανάτου*, *of death*; as,

Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλτιάδεα ἐδίωκε, *He accused Miltiades capitally.*
Καταδικασθεὶς θανάτου ἢ φνυγῆς, *Being condemned to death or banishment.*

*Ενοχος δεσμοῦ, *Deserving chains.*

NOTE 2. *Ἀξίος, *worthy*, and ἀξίως, *worthily*, are followed by the genitive of price or value; as *Ἀξίος θανάτου, *Worthy of death*. — Its verb ἀξιόω, *to think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as *Ἀξιόωσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, *They think him worthy of great things.*

When *ἄξιος* means *fit, proper, becoming*, it is followed by the *dative*.

DATIVE.

§ 201. 1. The dative is used after many *verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and substantives*, to denote the object *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, *Wealth in no way benefits the dead.*

Λυμαινομένη τῷ νεκρῷ, *Abusing the dead body.*

Δοκῶ μοι, *I seem to myself; It seems to me.* Δοκεῖς μοι, *You seem to me.* Δοκεῖ μοι, *It seems to me.*

Ὑποσχνομῶ σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise to you ten talents.*

Ποθεινός τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

Εγώ τινι ἐμποδῶν εἰμι; *Am I in any body's way?*

So Τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δόσιν ὑμῖν, *The gift of the god to you.* Βασιλεῖ δασμός, *Tribute to the king.*

2. Some *verbs, adjectives, and substantives* may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person; as,

Τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπευταῖς, *To give some of the meat to the attendants.* (§ 191.)

Ὑπεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦ θρόνου, *He yielded the throne to him.* (§ 197, 2.)

Αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ξενικοῦ, *He was the commander of his mercenary troops.* (§ 189.)

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἄξια τῇ πόλει, *Of the utmost consideration to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.* (§ 200, n. 2.)

Δεῖγμ' ἐστὶ πᾶσι μικροψυχίας, *It is a sign of pusillanimity to all*
All consider it a sign of pusillanimity. (§ 187.)

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be* (*εἰμί, γίγνομαι*), to denote that to which any thing belongs; as,

Τέλλω παῖδες ἦσαν καλοὶ τε καγαθοί, *Tellus had good and noble children.*

Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθιά φασιν εἶναι, *They say that the rich have many consolations.*

Πάντα σοι γενήσεται, *All things will be done to thee.*

4. The dative is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed ; as,

Σφῶν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος δῆ, *As to you two, the command of Zeus is now done.*

Τί σοι παράσχω δῆτα τῷ τεθνηκότι, *What shall I now offer thee for the deceased ?*

Ἀπὸ Ελεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω λόντι ἅπαντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, *To a person going up from the city Elephantine the country appears steep.*

In certain parenthetical phrases *ὥς* precedes this dative ; as *Ἐπεὶ περ εἰ γενναῖος ὥς ἰδόντι*, *Since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee ; as thy appearance indicates.* Ὡς ἐμοί or Ὡς γ' ἐμοί, *In my opinion.* Ὡς γέροντι, *For an old man.* Κρέων ἦν ζηλωτὸς, ὥς ἐμοί, ποτε, *Creon was once, in my opinion, enviable.*

5. The dative is often used after verbs, and sometimes after nouns, where the adnominal genitive would naturally be expected ; as,

Ἦρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις, *They commanded the navy of the Syracusans.*

Οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδενται, *Their horses are tied.*

Διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *Because his army has dispersed.*

6. The dative is put after the *interjections* οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, οὐαί ; as *Οἶ μοι*, *Woe is me !*

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* of the immediate object ; as *ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους*, *To benefit one's friends.*

So in the passive : *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων*, *The Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians ; implying Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπιστοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίους.*

NOTE 2. *Ἀφαιρῶ τί τι*, *To take away any thing from any one.* *Δέχομαι τί τι*, *To receive or accept any thing from any one.* *Ὀνεισθαι or Πρίσθαι τι τι*, *To buy any thing of any one.*

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect the dative is sometimes followed by a participle in the genitive ; and on the other hand a participle in the dative is sometimes appended to a noun in the genitive (5) ; as (*Od.* 9, 257) *Ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων.* (*Il.* 14, 139) *Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ δερκομένῳ.*

NOTE 4. The impersonals *δεῖ*, *χρὴ*, *μέλει*, *μέτεστι*, *προσῆκει* may be followed by the genitive of a thing and the dative of a person ;

as Δεινῶν δέ σοι βουλευμάτων ἔοικε δεῖν, *And it is clear that you need strong arguments.* Μέλει σοι τούτου, *Thou carest for this.*

Most commonly, however, δεῖ and χρή are followed by the genitive of a person, and the accusative of a thing; as Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, *Thou thyself needest a Prometheus.*

The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on μέρος expressed or understood; as Ὦν μηδὲν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, *Of which the wicked have no part.* Προσήκει οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, *Government belongs to nobody.*

NOTE 5. Frequently the dative of the *personal pronoun* is apparently *superfluous*; Εἰπόμεναι μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοῖμεναι, *O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail*, where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense.

It may be observed here that the pronoun τοῖ (σοί) most commonly has the force of a particle, and may be rendered *You know, You see, certainly, or Sir.*

§ 202. 1. The dative is used after *adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and substantives*, implying *resemblance, equality, union, approach*:

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *Like the blind.*

Ἐγγὺς ὁδῷ, *Near a road.*

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, *To fight against the Lacedaemonians.*

Ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, *Steel renders the weak equal to the strong.*

Ὅμιλητὰ Σωκράτει, *Companions (pupils) of Socrates.*

2. When the substantive, which depends on ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, agrees, the former is omitted, and the limiting noun is put in the dative; as,

Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοίαι, *Hair resembling that of the Graces; for ὁμοίαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων.*

Οὐ γὰρ μετείχες τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, *For thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.*

NOTE 1. Ὁ αὐτός, *idem, the same*, and εἷς, *one, the same*, may be followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative to which they directly refer is omitted, and the limiting noun takes its place. E. g.

οὐδὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράττομεν, *We do nothing like the things which they did*, αὐτῶν refers to the deeds, and ἐκείνοις to the doers.

Ὡσαύτως, *likewise*, in the same manner, the adverb of ὁ αὐτός, takes the dative.

NOTE 2. Κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, μετέχω, συμμετέχω may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person. (§§ 187; 189; 191.)

§ 203. The dative is used after *verbs* to denote the *cause* of an event, or that *on account* of which any thing takes place; as,

Αποθνήσκει νόσῳ, *He died of disease.*

Ταύτῃ γαυριᾷς, *You feel proud on account of this.*

Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυρόμενοι, *Being ashamed of their past deeds.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Dative.

§ 204. The dative often denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*; as,

Μαραθῶνι ὅτ' ἦμεν, *When we were at Marathon.*

Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμάχεσατο βασιλεὺς, *The king did not fight on that day.*

Terminal functions of the Dative.

§ 205. The dative is used after certain *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *to* or *towards* which their action is directed; as,

Αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο, *They came to him.*

Πίπτειν πέδῳ, *To fall on (to) the ground.*

Instrumental and Modal functions of the Dative.

§ 206. 1. The dative is used to denote the *instrument*, *manner*, and *means*; as,

Θύρσον λαβὼν δεξιᾷ χειρὶ, *Taking the thyrsus with the right hand.*

Δρόμῳ ἵεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *They went running against the barbarians.*

2. The dative is often put after *adjectives*, *substantives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner, for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

Δυνατοὶ τοῖς σώμασι, *Strong in body.* Ἰσχύειν τοῖς σώμασι, *To be strong in body.*

Θάψακος ὀνόματι, *Thapsacus by name.*

Εγχείρῃ ἐκέκαστο, *He was eminent with the spear.*

3. The dative is put after *comparatives* to denote the *excess* of one thing over another; as,

Πόλιν λογίμω ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρα, *Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.*

Πολλῷ ὕστερον, *Long after.*

Ἐνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἱππεῖς ἡμᾶς, *The horsemen surpass us in one thing only.*

4. The dative after *passive* verbs and verbal adjectives in -τος and -τεος denotes the *agent* of the action; as,

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, *He is taken care of by the servants.*

Εἰρητο ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydemus.*

Τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐκρά, *Desirable to others.*

Ἀφελήτεια σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, *The state must be benefited by thee.*

5. The dative denotes that by which any thing is *accompanied*; as,

Τοῖς λειπομένοις εἰς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες, *Having come into Plataea with those that were left.*

Εβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν μυρίοις, *They assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

This rule applies also to the dative of *αὐτός* accompanied by a substantive; as Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν, *A number of galleys was destroyed with every thing on board.*

NOTE 1. Δωρέομαι τί τινι, *To present any thing to any one,* (§ 201, 1;) or Δωρέομαι τινά τινι, *To present one with any thing.*

NOTE 2. The dative after *χράομαι*, *utor*, *to avail one's self, to supply one's need with, to use*, denotes the *instrument*. This dative may have another dative in apposition with it; or it may be accompanied by the synecdochical τί, τι, ὃ τι. — Νομίζω, *to use*, takes the dative after the analogy of its synonyme *χράομαι*.

NOTE 3. The dative after such verbs as *ῖνμι*, *σφενδονάω*, denotes the *instrument*; as Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα ἔησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ, *As he saw Clearchus riding by, he threw the axe at him; intending to hit him with the axe.*

NOTE 4. The dative of *instrument* may be put after a *substantive*; as Ἡ τοῖς βέλεισι ἔφεισι, *The throwing of missiles*.

NOTE 5. When the verbal in -τέον or -τέα is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive, the *accusative* may be used instead of the dative; as Οὔτε μισθοφορτέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, *Nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages*; equivalent to Οὔτε δεῖ ἄλλους μισθοφορεῖν ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους.

VOICES.

§ 207. 1. The *active voice* comprises the greater number of *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*, verbs; as κόπτω, τρέχω, εἰμι.

2. *Causative* verbs, that is, verbs signifying *to cause one to do any thing*, have the *active form*; as γεύω, *to cause to taste*.

NOTE 1. The *accusative* of the reflexive pronoun is often omitted, in which case the verb becomes *intransitive*; as ἐλαύνω, *to impel one's self*, *to proceed*, *march*; μίγνυμι, *to join one's self*.

NOTE 2. The *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, and *second aorist active*, of some verbs have the signification of the *passive* or *middle*; as ἄγνυμι ἕαγα, ἵστημι ἕστην. Also the *perfect* of ἀλίσκομαι, γίγνομαι, ἵστημι, σβέννυμι, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, and φύω.

NOTE 3. Some *active verbs* are often constructed like *passives*; that is, they are followed by ὑπό or πρὸς with the *genitive* of the *agent*; as ἀκούω, κλύω, *to be called*, ἀποθνήσκω, τελευτάω, *to die by the hand of*.

NOTE 4. The *grammatical subject* of an *active verb* is not always the *agent* of the *action*. Thus, κατακαίω τι, *I burn something*, may mean also *I cause or order somebody to burn something*.

§ 208. The *passive* takes for its *subject* that which was the *immediate object* of the *active*. That which was the *subject-nominative* in the *active* becomes *genitive* in the *passive*, and depends on ὑπό, πρὸς, παρὰ, or ἐξ. E. g.

Κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ, *The dog loves his master*, in the *passive* becomes Ὁ δεσπότης φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνός, *The master is loved by his dog*.

NOTE 1. (a) The *aorist passive* often has the force of the *middle*; in which case, the *aorist middle* is either *rare* or *obsolete*; as ἀπαλλάσσω, *to deliver*, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, *to deliver one's self*; μμνήσκω, *to remind*, μνησθῆναι, *to remind one's self*, *to remember*.

(b) The *future passive* sometimes has the force of the *middle*; as μμνήσκω, μνησθήσομαι, *to remember*.

NOTE 2. Some *neuter* verbs are used also in the *passive*, especially when they are followed by the *dative* of the agent; as *Ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται*, for *Κεκλαύσομαι*.

§ 209. 1. Frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun; as,

Νίπτομαι, *I am washed*, sc. *by myself*, the same as *νίπτω ἑμαυτόν*, *I wash myself*.

Λοιδορούμεθα, *We revile one another*.

2. Very frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun. In this case the *middle* is used *transitively*. E. g.

Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, *To make peace for one's self*; but *Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for others*.

Τὴν χώραν κατανεμένηται, *They have divided the place among themselves*.

3. The *middle* is not unfrequently equivalent to the active followed by the *genitive* of the *reflexive* pronoun. Here also it is used *transitively*. E. g.

Παῖδα μ' ὠνομάζετο, *He called me his son*.

Δυσόμενος θυγάτρα, *To ransom his own daughter*.

Αποφήνασθαι γνώμην, *To express one's own opinion*.

Στέφου κάρα, *Crown thy head*.

NOTE 1. When the active is *causative*, the *middle* is commonly *intransitive*; as *ἔλπω* *ἔλπομαι*, *γέυω* *γεύομαι*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, annexed to a *middle* verb; as *Ἐπεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετάς*, *They shewed their virtues*. *Ἰσχύειν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς προσθησόμεθα*, *We shall add power to ourselves*.

NOTE 3. The *middle*, like the active, may be used to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the verb; as *Τράπεζαν παρατίθεσθαι*, *To place a table*, or *To have a table placed, before one's self*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the *middle* is apparently equivalent to the active; as *ὀρᾷσθαι*, *ιδέσθαι*, *χορεύσασθαι*.

NOTE 5. (a) The *future middle* of many verbs is equivalent to the *future active*, in which case the *future active* is either rare or obsolete; as *θανυμάζω* *θανυμάσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 51.)

(b) Not unfrequently the *future middle* has a *passive* signification; as *ἀδικέω* *ἀδικήσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 52.)

NOTE 6. In the *Epic dialect*, the *second aorist middle* has sometimes the force of the *passive*; as *βλήσθαι*, *κτάσθαι*, *οὐτάμενος*.

§ 210. In respect to signification, a *deponent* verb is either transitive or intransitive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπεμελήθην, *to take care of*; βρῦχάομαι, ἐβρυχησάμην, *to roar*.

NOTE 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle; as δύναμαι, ἠδυνήθην, ἔδυσθάμην. Most commonly, however, when both aorists are used, the passive has a passive signification; as δέχομαι, δεχθήναι, δέξασθαι.

NOTE 2. It has already been remarked that the future of a deponent verb is taken from the middle. It is added here that a few deponents have also a future passive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι. (§ 82, 2.)

NOTE 3. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification; as ἐργάζομαι, ἐργασμαι, μιμέομαι, μιμημένος.

TENSES.

§ 211. 1. The *present* in the indicative expresses action or being which is going on *now*; as γράφω, *I write, I am writing*; εἰμί, *I am*.

In the other moods and in the participle, the present expresses *continued* action, but without regard to time.

2. The *perfect*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses action which is *completed*, and whose effects are, or are regarded as, still continuing; as γέγραφα, *I have written*.

3. The *future*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses an action or event which will take place; as γράψω, *I shall or will write*.

4. The *future perfect* is equivalent to the perfect participle with the future of εἰμί, *to be*; that is, it denotes an action which will be completed in future time; as γεγράψεται, the same as γεγραμμένον ἔσται, *it will have been written*.

Most commonly, however, the future perfect does not differ from the future; as δέω, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound*; πικράσκω, πεπράσομαι, *shall be sold*.

5. The *imperfect* expresses *continued* or *repeated* action going on in *past* time; as ἔγραφον, *I was writing*.

6. The *aorist* in the indicative and participle expresses *finished past* action, without reference to the time required for its completion; it simply narrates that which took place; as ἔγραφα, *I wrote*.

In the other moods, the aorist expresses *finished* action without regard to time.

7. The *pluperfect* expresses action which was completed at some past time ; as *ἔγγραφειν*, *I had written*.

NOTE 1. In animated narration, the *present* and even the *perfect* may be used for the *aorist* ; as Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, *He struck him in the breast, and wounded him through the cuirass*. Ἐλήλυθε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, *An Athenian came*. (Her. 8, 50.)

NOTE 2. The *perfect* and *aorist* are often used for the *present* to express a *customary* action ; as Ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπακε, *He who conquers takes possession of every thing*.

So Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλου οὐ μάθους ἂν τοῦθ', ὃ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθὺς ἐξηγάκασεν, *Now from a friend you might not learn this ; but the enemy (as a common thing) immediately compels you to learn it*.

NOTE 3. The *perfect*, *aorist* *indicative*, and *future perfect* are sometimes used for the *future* to denote the *rapidity* or *certainly* of an action ; as Ὡλολας εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν, *Thou shalt certainly perish, if I ask thee again this question*. Ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ' εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῷ, *Then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one*.

So Πράσσω, *to do* ; πεπράξεται, *It shall immediately be done*. Θάπτω, *to bury* ; τεθάψεται, *He shall be buried in spite of thee*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the *present* is used for the *future* ; as προσκτᾶσθε, ἐλευθεροῦτε, for προσκτῆσεσθε, ἐλευθερώσετε, (Thuc. 4, 95.) — Εἴμι most commonly has the force of the *future*, *I shall go*.

On the other hand, the *future* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the *present* ; as ὑπάξεται, ἐπάξεται, δυσόμενος, καταβήσεται, in Sophocles, Homer, and Hesiod.

NOTE 5. Ἦκω, *to have come*, and οἶχομαι, *to be gone*, have the force of the *perfect*. The imperfect ἦκὼν has the force of the *pluperfect*, *I had come* ; ᾤχόμην is used as *aorist* or *pluperfect* ; *I was gone* ; *I had gone*.

Τίκτω, *to be the parent of*, and ἀκούω, *to hear*, in certain connections, stand for the *aorist* ἔτεκον, ἤκουσα.

NOTE 6. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the *present* ; in which case, the *pluperfect* has the signification of the *imperfect* ; as εἶκω εἶκα, *to seem* ; ἐώκειν, *I seemed*.

NOTE 7. The *perfect imperative* is used when the *perfect* has the force of the *present* (n. 6) ; as ἀνώγω ἀναγέτω ἀνώγετε, γίγνομαι γιγνόνε, κράζω κέκραχθι κεκράγετε, ΕἶδΩ ἴσθι, μνησκω μέμνησο, χάσκω κεχῆνετε, πείθω πέπεισθι πέποιθε, κλύω κέκλυκε, παραπίπτω παραπεπτώκετω.

In the *passive* and *middle*, however, the *third person* of the *perfect imperative* of any verb is equivalent to the *perfect participle* with the *imperative* of εἰμι ; as ἤχθω, *let it be drawn* and *remain so* ; δέδόςθω, *be it given* ; λελείφθω, *let it remain* ; λελέχθω, *ειρήσθω*, *be it said*.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, the *perfect* is sometimes confounded with the *orist*; as (*N. T. Matth. 13, 46*) Ἀπελθὼν πέπρακε πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἡγόρασεν αὐτόν. (*Heb. 11, 17*) Πίστει προσενηνόχεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν Ἰσαάκ.

NOTE 9. The *future perfect* is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the force of the present (n. 6); as κτάσμαι κέκτημαι, κεκτῆσομαι, *I shall possess*; μνησκω μένημαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remain mindful*.

NOTE 10. The *imperfect* may denote a *customary* past action; as Τοὺς πολίτας μεθ' ὧπων ἐξέπεμπον, *They usually sent out the citizens armed*.

NOTE 11. The *imperfect* is often used for the *orist*, especially in the *Ionic* writers; as ἔφην, *I said*, not *I was saying*; ἐκαθεζόμην, *I sat*, sometimes, *I was sitting*.

When the regular signification of the imperfect is *oristic*, the present of the dependent moods and participle also becomes *oristic*; that is, these moods are, so far as signification is concerned, subjoined to the imperfect; as ἔφην, φῶ φαῖν φάθι φάναι φάς; ἔσχεθον, σχέθω σχίδουμι σχέθε σχέθειν σχέθων. So in verbs in -άθω, of which the present indicative is not used; as ἀλέξω, ἀλκάθειν *oristic*.

NOTE 12. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an attempt; as Εμυσθούτο τὴν αὐλήν, *He endeavoured to hire the court-yard*. Οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξea, *He could not convince Xerxes*.

NOTE 13. The *imperfect* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present; as (*Xen. A. 1, 4, 9*) ἐνόμιζον, εἶων, for νομίζουσιν, εἴωσιν.

Ἦν, *was*, often stands for εἰσίν, *is*; as Ἀγαθὸν γὰρ ἦν οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται, *For that is good which all men desire*.

Ἔπλεον, πέλεον, *thou art*; ἔπλετο, *he is*; from πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*. So ἐγίγνετο, ἀπόλλυτο, for γίγνεται, ἀπόλλυται. The *orist* ἔφυν, from φύω, regularly has the force of the present, *to be, to be born*.

NOTE 14. The *orist* indicative and participle is often used where the perfect or pluperfect would be more logical; as Κατάβηθ' ὡς ἐμέ, ἵνα μ' ἐκδιδάξης ὥνπερ οὐνec' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἦλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come*. Soc. *But you have come for what?*

NOTE 15. The *orist* indicative of some verbs is, in colloquial style, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, pity, contempt, or pleasure; as Ἦσθην ἀπειλαῖς, *It amuses me to hear your threats*.

So ἐγέλασα, *I can't help laughing*; ἤνεσα, ἐπήνεσα, *I admire*, or *I thank you*; ἀπέπτυσα, *I do despise*; ὤμωξα, *I groan from the bottom of my heart*; ἀπενυδάρισα, περιεκόκκυσα, *I sneeze at it*.

NOTE 16. In the old writers, the *pluperfect* sometimes has the force of the *orist*; as βεβλήκει for ἔβαλε. (*Il. 5, 66.*)

MOODS.

§ 212. 1. The *indicative* is the mood of *certainty*; it affirms or denies, and is used in independent or dependent sentences.

2. The *subjunctive* is the mood of *probability*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the primary tenses of the indicative, the imperative, or with any verbal form implying time present or future.

3. The *optative* is the mood of *possibility*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the secondary tenses of the indicative, the aorist participle, or with any verbal form implying time past.

4. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, entreaty, or a prohibition.

NOTE. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* is used for the subjunctive or indicative.

In later Greek, however, the indicative and subjunctive are very often used where the early writers would have used the optative.

QUOTATIONS (ὅτι, ὥς).

§ 213. 1. Words said by a person may be quoted without any change. Further, *ὅτι* may stand before the words thus quoted. E. g.

Ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι “Ὁ δέσποτα, οὐ ἔζη,” *He answered, “O master, he is not living.”*

2. When that which is quoted is not in the words of the speaker, the *indicative* with *ὅτι* or *ὥς* (negatively *ὅτι οὐ*, *ὥς οὐ*) is used after the primary tenses and after the imperative; the *optative* with the same particles is used after the secondary tenses. In this case, the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted is used. E. g.

Λέγουσι Πέρσαι ὥς Δαρείος ἦν κήπηλος, *The Persians say that Darius was a huckster*; they say, “Δαρείος ἦν κήπηλος.”

Εἰσαγγέλλει Τειρεσίας ὅτι ζητεῖ νιν, *Announce that Tiresias inquires for him*; say to him “Τειρεσίας ζητεῖ σε.”

Ἦδη γάρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύνφοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, *For I knew that something good would come out of these questions*; I said to myself, “Ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύνφεται τῶν ἐρωτημάτων.”

(a) As the *optative* has no imperfect, the imperfect indicative, in in-

direct quotations, remains unaltered; as *Εἶχε λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεῖ συνεμάχοντο*, *He could confidently say that they fought with the king*, where *συνεμάχοντο* would mean that he said "*Βασιλεῖ συμμάχονται*."

(h) Before an interrogative word, *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, are omitted; as *Ἡρώτων τί θέλοι*, *They asked what he wanted*.

NOTE 1. (a) In animated narration, the *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as *Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἐλεύθερός ἐστι*, *He said that he was a free-man*.

(b) On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the indicative; as *Ἀπομνημονεύεται ὥς λέγει*; for *ἔλεγε*.

NOTE 2. When the present has the force of the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* with *ὅτι*, *ὥς*; as *Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλείᾳ ὅτι ἦξοι*, *He wrote a letter to the king, saying that he should come*.

NOTE 3. The imperfect or pluperfect *indicative* is sometimes used for the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 3, 1, 2) *ὅτι ἦσαν, ἐμελλεν, προὔδεδωκεισαν, καταλειμμένοι ἦσαν*.

END, MOTIVE, (*ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*.)

§ 214. 1. The *subjunctive* and *optative*, preceded by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ἵνα μή*, *ὥς μή*, *ὅπως μή*, *ὅφρα μή*,) regularly denote an *end* or *motive*; as,

Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς ἵνα εἰδῆτε, *I will remind you, that you may know*.

Ἐκβίβασον αὐτήν ἵνα καὶ νῦν θεᾷσώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα, *Bring her out, that we too may see the nightingale*.

Ἑπτακοσίους λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν ὅπως εἴησαν φύλακες, *They selected seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers, in order that they might serve as guards*.

(a) The expression *ὅπως μή*, after words denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, expressed or understood, generally omits *ὅπως*; in which case *μή* is usually translated *lest*; as,

- *Δέδοικα σ', ὦ πρεσβύτε, μὴ πληγῶν δέη*, *I am afraid, O old man, that you will need stripes*.

Ἐδεδοίκεν μὴ φάρμακα μεμιγμένα εἶη, *I was afraid lest poisons had been mixed with it*.

(b) The *future indicative*, with *ὅπως* (rarely *ὅπως ἂν*), or *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ὅπως μή*, *ὅφρα μή*, or simply *μή*,) may take the place of the *subjunctive*; as,

Δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ ἀνάγκη γενήσεται, *I fear lest there will be a necessity*.

Φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὐρήσομεν, *I fear lest we shall find*.

(c) The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes put after *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, rendered *so*, *so that*, *so as*, in this way; as,

Τύριον οἶμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν ἵν' ὑπὸ δειράσι Παρνᾶσου κατενάσθην, *Hav- ing left the Tyrian surge I came, so that I might have dwelt under the summits of Parnassus.*

2. All the sentences depending upon ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, or ὅφρα, are put in the subjunctive or optative, as the principal verb may require; as,

Ἔδωκε τὰ γράμματα τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὅπως εἰδείεν τῶν ἐπι- τρώπων οἳ τε σῶα αὐτοῖς ἀποδίδοιεν, οἳ τε μὴ, *He gave the inventory to his friends and to the rulers, that they might know who of the agents delivered the things safe, and who did not.* Επιδουλεύουσιν ὥς, ἣν δύ- νωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν, *They are plotting against us, in order that they may destroy us, if they can.*

NOTE 1. In animated speech, or when the aorist has the force of the perfect, the *subjunctive*, or *future indicative* with ὅπως, ὅφρα, or ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive. E. g. Ἄ τότε Ἀβροκόμας κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κύρος διαβῇ, *Which Abrocomas then burned up, that Cyrus might not pass over.* Τοῦτον δ' ὅχῳ ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο, *And I let this fellow ride that he may not suffer hardship.*

NOTE 2. When the present is used for the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative*; as Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾷται ὅπως μὴ ἀλισθεῖεν Ἀθηναῖοι, *He contrived a plan, which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes ὅπως, or ὅπως μὴ, depends on ὄρα, σκόπει, *see, consider*, understood; as Ὅπως δὲ γρυλλίζετε καὶ κοῖζετε, *And be sure to grunt and squeal.* Καὶ σοὶ φράσω πρᾶγμ' ὃ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνὴρ ἔσσι· ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *And I will tell you something which having learned you will be a man; but see that you communicate it to no-body.*

NOTE 4. Ὅπως may be omitted before the *future indicative*; in which case this tense has the appearance of the imperative; as Διώ- ξεις δὲ μηδαμῇ εἰς ἀφανές, *And thou shalt by no means pursue the enemy into a place out of sight.*

NOTE 5. After βούλει or θέλεις, ἵνα may be omitted; as Εἴτε τι βούλει προσθῆς ἢ ἀφέλῃς, *Whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*

Here τι βούλει corresponds to quodvis, quidvis, quodlibet, quidlibet.

NOTE 6. Sometimes ἄν accompanies ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς, ὅφρα, μὴ, with the optative.

NOTE 7. The *future optative* is rarely found after ὅπως. (*Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 43) Ὅπως εἴοντο. (*Id. ib.* 8, 3, 8) Ὅπως ἔξοι.

NOTE 8: In later Greek, ἵνα is sometimes followed by the *future in- dicative*.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν, ἥν).

§ 215. In a clause containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called *protasis*, and the latter *apodosis*.

The *protasis* usually begins with εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν, or ἥν, si, if, negatively εἰ μὴ, ἐάν μὴ, ἄν μὴ, or ἥν μὴ, nisi, if not, unless.

1. When the condition is assumed as a certainty, the *protasis* is put in the *indicative* with εἰ. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *subjunctive* with ἐάν, ἄν, or ἥν, (rarely εἰ,) or in the *optative* with εἰ (rarely ἐάν).

When the consequence is assumed as a certainty, the *apodosis* is put in the *indicative*, *imperative*, or *subjunctive* in prohibitions. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *indicative* or *optative*, generally with the modifying adverb ἄν (negatively οὐκ ἄν). E. g.

Δεινὰ πεισόμεθα εἰ σιγήσομεν, *We shall suffer terrible disasters if we shall keep silence.*

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα ἂν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.*

Εἰ γὰρ μὴδὲ ταῦτα οἶδα, καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φανλότερος ἂν εἶην, *If I do not know even these things, then I am perhaps more vile than the slaves.*

Εἴ τις ἔροιτό με, τί νομίζω μεγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρα πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἂν κατασταίην, *Should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.*

2. When the condition and consequence refer to time past, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used both in the *protasis* and in the *apodosis*. The *apodosis* is accompanied by the adverb ἄν, except when the consequence admits of no doubt whatever. E. g.

Οὗτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον, *If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.*

Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἡσυχνόμεν μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολέμιον γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην, *Yes, by Zeus, I should be ashamed indeed, if I had been deceived by one who was my avowed enemy.*

3. Not unfrequently the *protasis* is lost sight of; in which case, the *optative* with or without ἄν has the appearance of a weak present or future indicative; or of a mild imperative; the *subjunctive* in this case always has the force of a weak future indicative. The simple *negative* particle is οὐ. But, in

the Attic dialect, the *subjunctive* can have the force of the future only when it comes after οὐ μή. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἤψατ' αὐτῶν, *For he could not have touched them.*

Οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, *I will not give up the throne.*

Ἥδεώς ἂν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθοίμην, *Fain would I ask them.*

Λέγοις ἂν, *You may speak; milder than λέγε, speak thou.*

Οὔτε γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδέ οὖν μὴ γένηται, *It is not, it has not been, it will never be.*

4. When both the protasis and the apodosis are in the optative, the sentences depending upon them are put in the *optative* or *indicative*; as,

Εἰ δὲ πάντῃ σπουδάζοι φαγεῖν, εἴποιμ' ἂν ὅτι παρὰ ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἐστίν, ἕως παρατείναιμι τούτον, *And if he was very eager to eat, I would tell him he was in the women's apartment, until I worried this fellow to death.*

5. Sometimes the *infinitive* or *participle* with ἂν is used where one might expect a finite mood; as,

Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἔλθειν, οἶομαι ἂν σε πιστευθῆναι, *If you would go, I think you would be believed.*

Τὰ δικάως ἂν ῥηθέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *Those things which might justly be said against the state.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the apodosis instead of the indicative, especially in the Epic writers, contrary to the second rule; as Καὶ νῦν κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄζυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη, *And now Aeneas, king of men, had perished, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, quickly perceived.*

NOTE 2. In the Attic dialect the *future indicative* in the apodosis is very seldom accompanied by the adverb ἂν. The *present* and *perfect indicative*, in the apodosis, were most probably never accompanied by ἂν.

NOTE 3. The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes used in the apodosis even when the protasis is in one of the primary tenses of the indicative, or in the optative; as Εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἔχει, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν; *If these things are so, how is it that many desire to be tyrants?* Εγὼ μὲν ἂν, εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὥς τάχιιστα ὄπλα ἐποιούμην, *For my part, if I could, I would, as quickly as possible, make arms for myself.*

NOTE 4. In the Epic dialect, the *subjunctive*, with or without κέ or κέν, is often used in the apodosis instead of the future indicative; as Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *But if they shall not give it, I will take it myself.*

NOTE 5. Ἄν is often repeated in the apodosis; as Οὐδ' οὐκ ἂν ἐπέλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προοῦ, *Whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.*

NOTE 6. (a) After certain words, *εἰ* or *ἐάν* has the force of an interrogative word, *whether, whether....or not*; as *Ἐπυνθάνετο εἰ σωθεῖεν πάντες*, *He asked whether all were safe.*

So *Σκοπεῖν* or *Σκέψασθαι εἰ*, *To see whether.* *Τὸν νοῦν προσέχευε εἰ, To see whether.* *Οὐ δῆλον εἰ, It is not known whether.*

(b) Sometimes *εἰ* has the force of *ὅτι, that, because of*; as *Αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ*, *To be ashamed of.* *Αγαπᾶν εἰ*, *To be contented that.* *Θαυμάζειν εἰ*, *To wonder that.*

(c) Not unfrequently *εἰ* has the force of a relative adverb of time (*ὅτε, ὁπότε*); in which case it is followed by the *optative* when it depends on a secondary tense; as *Οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ θηρῶεν*, *It was not possible to take, unless they hunted.* *ᾠκτεῖρον εἰ ἀλώσοιντο*, *They pitied them, if they should be taken.*

(d) *Εἴ τις* is often equivalent to the relative *ὅστις, whoever, whatever, such as.*

NOTE 7. *Ἄν* is sometimes found without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; as *Φοβούμενος ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς*, *Fearing like a child; as a child would fear.*

Expression of a Wish.

§ 216. 1. When the wish refers to present time, the *present optative* with or without *εἰ*, *εἰ γάρ*, *εἴθε*, *ὥς*, (negatively *εἰ μὴ*, *εἰ γὰρ μὴ*, *εἴθε μὴ*, *ὥς μὴ*, or simply *μὴ*;) *O that, would that, is used*; as,

Εἰ γὰρ ἔγὼν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο εἶην! *O that I were the son of ægis-bearing Zeus!*

2. If the wish refers to past time, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used after the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας! *Would that thou, O mother, hadst a better understanding!*

Εἴθε σ' ὑπ' Ἰλίου ἦναι δαίμων! *O that fate had slain thee under Ilium!*

3. If the wish refers to future time, the *aorist optative* is used with or without the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο! *May it come to pass!*

Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο! *Thus may he perish!*

4. The sentences depending upon the expression of a wish are put in the *optative, subjunctive, or indicative*, as the sense may require; as,

Γενοῦμαι ἀεὶ ὑψιπέτας ὥς ἂν ποταβείην, *May I become a soaring eagle that I may fly.*

Σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῇσι μενουῦς, *And may the gods give thee as many things as thou desirest in thy heart.*

5. The *infinitive* preceded by *ᾠφελον*, *ᾠφειλον*, from *ᾠφείλω*, with or without the above-mentioned particles, is often used in the expression of a wish. The time to which the wish in this case refers is determined by the tense of the infinitive.

E. g.

ᾠφελε μηδεις ἄλλος Ἀριστογείτονι χαίρειν! *Would that no other man delighted in Aristogiton!*

Ολέσθαι δ' ᾠφελον! *And would that I had perished!*

NOTE 1. The *subjunctive* is very seldom used after *εἴθε*; (*Eurip. Sup.* 1029; *Hel.* 270) *Εἴθε φανῶσι. Εἴθε λάβω.*

NOTE 2. The *imperfect indicative* is often used when the wish refers to present time; it is however milder than the present optative; thus, *εἰθ' εἶχες* is weaker than *εἰθ' ἔχοις*.

NOTE 3. In later Greek, *ᾠφελον* or *ᾠφειλον* has the force of the particle *εἴθε*; as (*N. T. Cor.* 2, 11, 1).

NOTE 4. Sometimes the expression of a wish assumes the form of a question beginning with *πῶς ἂν* with the optative; as *Πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην*; *How might I perish? May I perish!*

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 217. 1. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *certainty*, the relative is connected with the *indicative*. (§ 212, 1.) The *negative* particle is *οὐ*, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, *I am the very man you inquire for.*

Ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ἠλίζετο, *They were near the village where Chirisophus was encamped.*

These rules apply to relative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs. Also to *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*, *ἔστε*, *ἐνθα*, *ἐνθεν*, *ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδὴ*. (§§ 75; 76.)

2. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *probability* or *possibility*, the relative is connected with the *subjunctive* (generally with *ἂν*), or *optative* (generally without *ἂν*), as the leading sentence may require (§ 212, 2. 3). The *negative* particle is *μή*, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Ζῶα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἂν ψυχὴν ἔχῃ; *Do you not call animals those things which have life.*

Ὅσπερ ἂν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μείρακιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, *Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.*

Ἔσφαττον ὃν κρατεῖν δύναντο, *They butchered those whom they could get hold of.*

Εδίδosan λαμβάνειν ὃ τι βούλοιο, *They allowed him to take whatever he wished*

Εἰλκον τὰς νευρὰς ὅπότε τοξεύοιεν, *They pulled the strings when they shot.*

Ἠγείσθαι ἐκέλευον ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκὼς εἶη, *They requested him to lead them to the place where he had prepared the race-ground.*

3. Ὡστε, *so that, so as*, denotes a consequence or effect, and is followed by the *indicative, optative, infinitive*, and sometimes by the *imperative*. Ὡστε ἄν is used with the optative, infinitive, or with the secondary tenses of the indicative. E. g.

Τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀηλώκει ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία, *He destroyed the wild beasts in the park, so that Astyages could no longer collect wild beasts for him.*

4. Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of*, is followed by the *infinitive*, and sometimes by the future *indicative*.

NOTE 1. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 4, 7, 20. 24) ὄψονται, σκηθήσουσι, for ὄψοντο, σκηθήσοιεν.

On the other hand, when the present is represented as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive.

NOTE 2. The *indicative* with the relative sometimes denotes *purpose, end, motive*; as Πρεσβείαν δὲ πέμπειν ἥτις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, *And to send ambassadors who shall say these things; in order to say.*

NOTE 3. The relative may take the *indicative* even when its antecedent is logically indefinite; in which case the negative particle is μή; as Ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται, *A just man is not he who does no wrong, but he who being able to do wrong is not willing.*

NOTE 4. Ὡς ἄν, Ὡς περ ἄν, *As if*, are followed by the *optative*.

The Epic Poets may use ὥς, *as*, with the *subjunctive*, and ὥς εἰ, *as if*, with the *subjunctive* or *optative* in comparisons.

EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS.

§ 218. 1. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, or entreaty; as φεῦγε, *begone!* φευγόντων, *let them depart.*

2. The first person of the *subjunctive*, and the second or third of the *optative*, may be used in exhortations. The first person of the subjunctive may be preceded by ἔγε, φέρε, *come, ἴα, let*; and the second person of the optative may be accompanied by ἄν. The negative particle in this case is μή, *not*. E. g.

Φέρ' ἴδω, *Let me see.* Φέρε ἀκούσω, *Let me hear.*

Τὸν Μενέλεων μιμώμεθα, *Let us imitate Menelaus.* Μὴ ἴωμεν, *Let us not go.*

Κλαίετε τὸν ἡμερόεντα Βίωνα, *Weep ye for the lovely Bion.* Λέγεις ἄν, *You may speak; softer than Λέγε, Speak thou.*

*Ἐλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, βοῇ δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο, *And let us go to the city, and let a loud cry be set up very quickly.*

3. In *prohibitions*, the present *imperative*, or the *aorist subjunctive*, is used after μή; as,

Μὴ λέγε, *Say not.* Μὴ λεγέτω. *Let him not say.*

Μὴ λέξης, *Say not.* Μὴ λέξη, *Let him not say.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes μη is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the third person; as Μὴ πρίω, Μηδεὶς ἰδέτω.

NOTE 2. When the speaker is in great haste, the *second person* of the imperative may be used for the third; as Χώρει δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης, τόξευε πᾶς τις, *Come hither, every servant, shoot, every one of you!*

NOTE 3. The *imperative* is sometimes found in dependent sentences, especially in connection with a *relative* pronoun or adverb after οἶσθα; *knowest thou?* where one might expect δεῖ with the infinitive; as,

Οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον; *Knowest thou what thou must do?* Οἶσθ' ὡς ποιήσον; *Dost thou know how thou must act?*

Οἶσθα νῦν ἃ μοι γενέσθω; *Dost thou know what I now desire to be done for me?*

NOTE 4. The imperative φέρε is sometimes found with the *second person* of the subjunctive; as (*Soph. P.* 300) Φέρε μύθης, essentially the same as μάθε.

NOTE 5. In the New Testament, ἄφες is used for ἄγε or φέρε with the subjunctive; as *Ἀφες ἐκβάλω. *Ἀφες ἰδωμεν.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 219. 1. When a definite answer is expected, the *indicative* is used in interrogative sentences. The *negative* particle in this case is οὐ, *not*. E. g.

Τί ποιεῖς; *What art thou doing?*

Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.* *Ἦν πύθησθ' ὅστις εἰμι, *When you have learned who I am.*

Οἶε γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κύρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν; *Dost thou really think, O Cyrus, that thy brother will fight.*

2. When no definite answer is expected, the *subjunctive* (generally without ἄν) or the *optative* (with or without ἄν) is used; as,

Πῶς φῶ ἐπίστασθαι; *How can I say that I know?*

Τίποτ' ἄν οὖν λέγωμεν; *What shall we then say?*

Τίς ἂν φράσειε; *Who could tell?*

Καὶ τί ρέξαιμι; *And what could I do?*

Ποῖ τις φύγοι; or Ποῖ τις ἂν φύγοι; *Whither should one flee?*

3. When a person asks another what he is to do, the first person of the *subjunctive*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις, is used. The negative particle here is μή. E. g.

Βούλει οὖν δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς; *Will thou that we now suppose two kinds of persuasion?*

Εἰπω τι; *Shall I say any thing?*

Εγὼ σιωπῶ; *Am I to keep silence?*

4. In negative interrogations, οὐ is used when *yes* is expected; and μή, when *no* is expected or desired. Further, οὐ with the *future indicative* forms an emphatic imperative. E. g.

Οὐ παραμένεις; *Will you not wait?* I wish you would wait.

Μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; Οὐκ οὖν ἔγωγε, *Do you wish to become an architect? Not I.*

Μή πη δοκοῦμέν σοι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἕκαστα διεληλυθῆναι; *Do you suppose that we have not gone through every thing necessary?* No, I do not suppose any such thing.

5. Interrogative sentences may be preceded by the interrogative particles ἤ, ἄρα or ἄρά γε, οὐκοῦν (οὐκ οὖν), μὲν (μὴ οὖν), ἀν? -ne? ἢ? Also by the phrase ἄλλο τι or ἄλλο τι ἤ. E. g.

Ἦ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν; *Are they enemies?*

Οὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γείτονι βούλει σὺ ἀρέσκειν; *Do you not wish to please your neighbour also?* I know you do.

Τί χρεῖμα μαστεῖνουςα; μὲν ἐλευθέρων αἰῶνα θέσθαι; *Desiring what? to obtain your liberty?*

So Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τυγχάνει ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡμῶν ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἂν εἴη; *If these things were true, would not then our life be in confusion?*

NOTE 1. The second and third persons of the *subjunctive*, and the second of the *optative*, are not much used in interrogations. Further, when the third person of the *subjunctive* is used after interrogatives, it almost always stands for the first; as Ποῖ τις οὖν φύγη; Ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ;

NOTE 2. When οὐ μή stands before the *future indicative* or the *aorist subjunctive*, in an interrogative sentence, οὐ is interrogative, and μή modifies the verb immediately following; as Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί; *Won't you stop your nonsense and follow me?* Prate not, but follow me.

NOTE 3. The sentences depending upon the *optative* in interrogations are put in the *optative* or *indicative*, according to § 215, 4; as Πῶς δ' ἂν νῆες ὅποι δεῖ ἀφίκοντο; *How could ships safely arrive at the place of their destination?*

NOTE 4. When *εἰ* means *whether*, that is, when it is an interrogative particle, it may be followed by the *subjunctive*; as *Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντῳ τούτῳ δῶ, I do not know whether I shall give to this Chrysanthus*

COMPARATIVE SENTENCES (*ἥ, than*).

§ 220. 1. *ἥ, than*, after a comparative adjective or adverb may stand before any tense or mood; as,

Θάρττον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν φέρο, Sooner than one could have thought.

Νεώτεροί εἰσι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, They are younger than to know; too young to know.

Ἥδιον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον ἢ δύνασθαι λοιδορούμενον φέρεω, Nothing is pleasanter or more musical than to be able to bear being ridiculed; to bear ridicule.

After *πρίν*, *prius, before, before that*, *ἥ* is omitted; *πρίν ἥ, priusquam*, however, is sometimes found before the *infinitive*, or the secondary tenses of the *indicative*.

2. *Πρίν, before, before that*, is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*. With the *subjunctive* and *optative* it refers to future time; with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*, to time past. Further, with the *subjunctive*, it is regularly followed by *ἂν*.

Most commonly *πρίν* is preceded by *πρότερον, πρόσθεν*, or by another *πρίν*, in the same sentence. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ παύσομαι πρίν ἂν φράσῃς μοι, I will not cease before you have told me.

Ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς μὴ παύσασθαι πρίν αὐτοὺς κατάγοι, Promising to them not to cease before he brought them back.

Οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρίν ἐποίησαν, They did not cease from waging war, until they made.

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the *future indicative* is sometimes used for the *subjunctive* with *πρίν*; as (*Il.* 18, 283) *Πρίν ἔδονται. (Il.* 1, 29) *Πρίν ἔπεισιν*, with the force of the future.

INFINITIVE.

§ 221. The infinitive with or without the neuter article always has the force of a *neuter verbal noun*.

The *subject* of the infinitive, if expressed, is put in the *accusative*; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, It is necessary that I should speak.

Τὸ ἁμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *That men, as such, should err, is I think nothing strange.*

§ 222. 1. In certain connections, the infinitive, with or without the article, has the force of the *subject-nominative* (§ 153, a); as,

Αεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τᾷ ἀληθῇ λέγειν, *It is always best to speak the truth.*
 Δρᾶν ταῦτα χρή, *One must do these things.*

2. When the infinitive has the force of the *genitive* or *dative*, it is generally preceded by the article. When it has the force of the *accusative*, it takes the article chiefly when it depends on a preposition. E. g.

Κρεῖττόν ἐστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῖν, *To be wise is better than to meddle with other men's affairs.*

*Ὅρα βαδίζειν, *It is time to go*; genitive.

Ἀνάγκη σε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι, *You must of necessity know all things*; genitive.

Πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικούντα λέγειν τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι, *To argue in order that the thing may become evident.* (§ 194. 1.)

Σεμνυνόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than other people.*

Διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας, *Because he had many servants.*

3. After certain *verbs* and expressions, the infinitive has the force of the *accusative* of the immediate or remote object; as,

Εθέλω μαθεῖν, *I wish to learn.*

Μαθάνουσι τοξεύειν, *They learn to shoot with bow and arrows.*

Ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος, *Being able to do wrong.*

Εδεῖτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, *He prayed them to aid me.*

Παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, *I advise thee to be silent.*

Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, *He commanded us to sleep.*

Διδάσκουσιν αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, *They teach them to obey.*

(a) When a verb, in addition to the infinitive, is followed by a noun denoting a person, a *participle* referring to that noun is commonly put in the *accusative*; as,

Εγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι,
And I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that.

Ξενία ἤκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *He requested Xenias to take the men and come.*

This construction arises from the fact that, in connection with the infinitive, any verb may take the accusative. Thus (*Lys. Frag.*) Δέσμαι ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. (*Æsch. Ch.* 16) ὦ Ζεῦ, δός με τίσασθαι μόρον πατρός.

(b) When a verb would be followed by the accusative of the reflexive pronoun and the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun is omitted, except in case of emphasis or antithesis; as,

Οἶμαι εὗρηκέναι, sc. ἐμαυτόν, *I think I have found.* Οἶμαι με ακηκοέναι, *I think I have heard.*

Ἔφη ἔσεσθαι, *He said he should be.*

Κροίσος ἐνόμισε ἑαυτὸν εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Cæsus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men.*

Ἐβούλετο ἑαυτὸν φιλεῖσθαι, *He wished that he alone should be beloved.*

(c) The *nominative* of the personal pronoun, expressed or understood, may, in connection with the infinitive, take the place of the accusative of the reflexive; which nominative, grammatically considered, is in apposition with the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends; as,

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαι σοῦ, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπήσειν; *Dost thou think that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike?* here αὐτὸς stands for σαυτόν.

Ἐύχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι ῥέξειν ἑκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας, *And vow to Apollo to offer him a hecatomb when thou returnest home;* sc. σύ, for σαυτόν.

4. After verbs signifying *to say, promise, think*, and their synonymes, the infinitive is put in the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted; as,

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, *They said they would give back; they said* "Ἀποδώσομεν."

Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμizen, *He believed that there are gods; he said to himself* "Εἰσὶ θεοί."

(a) The *present* infinitive may stand also for the imperfect; as Τὸν Κῦρον ἔφασαν λέγειν, *They said that Cyrus said; they said* "Ὁ Κῦρος ἔλεγεν." Ἴασθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι, *He says that he himself cured the wound; he said* "Ἰώμην ἐγὼ τὸ τραῦμα."

(b) Sometimes the *aorist* or *present* infinitive takes the place of the future; as Ὑποσχόμενος μὴ παύσασθαι, *Promising that he would not cease; he said* "Ὁὐ παύσομαι."

(c) When the active takes the accusative and infinitive, the passive retains the infinitive; as Λέγουσι or Ὁμολογοῦσι τὸν Κῦρον γενέσθαι; in the passive Ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται or Ὁμολογεῖται γενέσθαι.

5. The infinitive is often put after a sentence to denote a *cause* or *motive*; as,

Παρέχουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἄρχουσι χρῆσθαι, *They offer themselves to the magistrates to employ.*

6. The infinitive is put after certain *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *pronouns*, *substantives*, and expressions, for the sake of limiting or more fully defining their meaning; as,

Πολεμεῖν ἱκανός, *Capable of fighting.*

Πίνεσθαι ἡδιστος, *Very pleasant to drink.*

Πάσχειν ἀλγυνός, *Painful to endure.*

Θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *A wonder to behold.*

Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἶμ' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλῳ, *I am not able to drive away my laughter.*

Pronouns of this class are τοῖος, τοῖσδε, τοιοῦτος, τηλικός, οἷος, οἷός τε, capable; ποῖος, how capable? what sort of? ὅσον, ὅσα, enough, sufficient.

7. Two or even three infinitives may stand together; as,

*Ἐφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι, *He said he was willing to go.*

Ἀθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζει δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πείθεσθαι σοι; *Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice?*

*Ἦν ὁδὶ μὲν οὐ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους ἀσκεῖν, *Which, this man says, young men ought not to exercise.*

When two infinitives are in connection with an *impersonal* verb, one of them has the force of the subject-accusative; as Δοκεῖ μοι πρέπει ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, *It seems to me proper to begin here*; where ποιήσασθαι is the subject of πρέπει.

NOTE 1. (a) The infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied from the context; as (*Arist. Pl.* 1100-2) Εἶπ' ἐμοί, σὺ τὴν θύραν ἔκοπτες οὕτως σφόδρα; EPM. Μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ἔμελλον, *Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously?* HERM. No, by Zeus, but I was going to knock.

In certain connections, ἵεναι, *to go*, is omitted; as (*Id. Ran.* 1279) Εγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, *Now for my part, I wish to go to the bath.*

(b) On the other hand, the verb upon which the infinitive depends is, in certain connections, omitted; as Ἄ δειλοί! πόσ' ἔμην; *Ah! wretches! whither do ye intend to go?*

NOTE 2. After verbs denoting *volition* (as ἐθέλω), the *future* and *perfect* infinitive were perhaps never used by classical writers.

§ 223. 1. The infinitive is often put after *ὥς, ὥστε* (sometimes *ὥστ' ἄν*), so that, so as, that, *ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε*, on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of; as,

Κύπρις ἤθελ' ὥστε γίγνεσθαι τάδε, *Cypris wished that these things should happen.*

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ καίειν τὰς χώρας, *They said they would deliver on condition that they should not burn the villages.*

2. The infinitive with the relatives *ὥς, ὅσον, ὅ τι*, is often used in parenthetical phrases; *ὥς* however may be omitted; as,

Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *So to speak.* *Οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν*, *Not to use many words.*

Ὡς ἐν πλείονι λόγῳ δηλῶσαι, *To explain more fully.*

Ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *At least as far as my knowledge extends.*

Ὅ τι καὶ εἰδέναι, *For aught I know.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *As it appears to me.*

Ολίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* In phrases like this, *δεῖν* is sometimes omitted.

3. The infinitive is often put after *πρὶν* (Epic *πάρῳ*), *πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ, ἢ, πρόσθεν ἢ*, *prius, priusquam, before, before that*, and sometimes after *ὑστερον ἢ, postquam, after, after that*; as,

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι, *They passed over before the others answered.*

Ὑστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι, *After they settled.*

4. In narration, the infinitive often takes the place of the indicative; as,

“Σάκκα δέ,” φάναι τὸν Ἀστυάγην, “οὐδὲν δίδως;” *“But,” said As-tyages, “will you not give Sacas something?”*

5. The infinitive often takes the place of the imperative; as *Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἡπιος εἶναι*, *Thou must never be indulgent to thy wife.*

6. The infinitive is used also in exhortations, commands, proclamations; as,

Ἀκούετε λεῷ! τοὺς ὁπλιτᾶς νῦν μὲν ἀνελομένους θώπλια ἀπείναι πά-λιν οἴκαδε, *Hear ye people! the hoplitæ must for the present take up their shields and go back home.*

7. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a wish; as *Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδείος υἱόν*, *Father Zeus, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax or upon the son of Tydeus.*

8. The infinitive with or without *τό* is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation; as *Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυνέην*

οἶκοθεν εἰλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα, *But that I, a wretch, should have come from home without a helmet* — it is too bad.

9. The infinitive εἶναι, *to be*, is sometimes apparently superfluous, particularly in connection with ἐκὼν, *willing*, and generally in negative sentences; as Ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουννομαχίῳμι, *And if I had my choice, I should not fight even against a single man.*

§ 224. When the *copula* of a sentence is an infinitive, the noun in the predicate agrees in case with the noun to which it refers; as,

Εἰκέιν εἶναι φησι Διόνυσος θεός, *He says he is the god Dionysus.*

Κύρου ἐδέοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *They besought Cyrus to be very eager.*

Πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, *Many of those who pretended to be sophists.*

Εφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, *It will depend upon ourselves to be respectable or worthless.*

Βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; *Do you wish him to become wise?*

NOTE. Sometimes the noun in the predicate is put in the *accusative*, although the noun it refers to is in the *genitive* or *dative*; as Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησάν σφισι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, *They prayed the Athenians to become their helpers.*

So Ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην γενέσθαι, *By those who desired me to become their protector.* Ενόμιζον αὐτοῖς προσήκειν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι, *They thought that it became them to be good.*

PARTICIPLE.

§ 225. 1. The participle preceded by the *article* is equivalent to ἐκεῖνος *ὃς*, *he who*, and the finite verb; as Ὁ λέγων, *He who says.* Ἡ λέξουσα, *She who will say.* Τὸ λεχθέν, *That which was said.*

But when the article stands before the substantive with which the participle agrees, the participle retains its participial signification; as Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον, *And Clearchus, having heard this, asked the messenger.*

2. The participle is very often equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with a *relative* pronoun or a *relative* adverb of time; as,

Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη, *There is a city on the Euxine Sea, called Tricarenia.*

Γέροντα δὲ αὐτὸν γεγονότα ἢ ὄψις ἀπέλιπεν, *And when he became an old man, his eyesight failed him.*

3. The participle often denotes the *manner* or *means*; as,

Πυθομένη ἢ Ἀλκιστις ὅτι μέλλει Ἀδμητος ἀναρῆσθαι δι' αὐτήν, ἐξελθοῦσα εαυτὴν παρέδωκεν, *Alcestis, hearing that Admetus was about to be put to death on her account, came out and surrendered herself.*

Λαβὼν δὲ τὴν Γοργόνα κατέκοψεν, *And taking Gorgon he cut her up*

4. The participle often denotes a *cause*. When it denotes an assumed cause, it is preceded by ὥς, *as, as if, supposing that*; as,

Αγανακτισόμενος Ἡρακλῆς ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, *Hercules being indignant fell upon Acastus.*

Μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, *They regretted that they had restored.*
Τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν, *They delight in being honored.*

So in the phrases τί μαθὼν; *For what reason?* Ὅ τι μαθὼν, *because.* τί παθὼν; *From what motive? What induced or possessed you?*

5. The *future* participle (and sometimes the *present*) is regularly put after verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs; as,

Ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησιλάῳ ἀσπασόμενος, *He came to Agesilaus to bid him farewell.*

6. The participle may form the *protasis* of a conditional clause.

It is used also where the English employs *although, notwithstanding*; in which case it is commonly preceded by καί, καὶ περ, καίτοι, καὶ ταῦτα, or followed by ὅμως. E. g.

Γενόμενος δὲ καὶ σὺ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἡδέα ταῦτά ἐστιν, *If you taste, you also will see that these things are sweet.*

Οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδέ περ πρᾶσσων κακῶς, *I will not betray, though I am unfortunate.*

7. In connection with certain verbs, adjectives, and phrases, the participle is apparently equivalent to the object of these words. And when it refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put in the nominative. E. g.

Μέμνημαι σφῶ ἐπαγγελλομένῳ, *I remember your professing.* Μέμνημαι ἀκούσας, *I remember having heard.*

Γνοὺς βαπτιζόμενον τὸ μεράκιον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.* Ἐπειδὴν γνόσιν ἀπιστούμενοι, *When they perceive that they are distrusted.*

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, *To be able to endure thirst.*

Παῦσαι φλυᾶρῶν, *Stop talking nonsense.*

Ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες, *We see that we are unable.*

Δῆλος ἦν ἀνῶμενος, *It was evident that he was grieved.*

8. The participle after the following auxiliary verbs contains the leading idea of the expression :

Βῆ, *he went*, in Homer ; Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, *He fled to the sea.*
Διάγω, *to pass time* ; Διάγουσι μανθάνοντες, *They pass their time in learning.*

Διατελέω, Διατρίβω, *to continue* ; Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, *They are continually deciding cases.*

Λαμβάνω, *to escape notice* ; Λεληθα ἐμάντην σοφὸς ὦν, *I did not know that I was wise.*

Οἶχομαι, *to be gone* ; Ὀιχετο φεύγων, *He departed precipitately.*

Τυγχάνω, *to happen* ; Τυγχάνομεν ἐπιθυμοῦντες, *We happen to be desirous.*

Φαίνομαι, *to appear* ; Διαφέρων ἐφαίνετο, *He appeared differing, He differed.*

Φθάνω, *to anticipate* ; Φθάει ἀναβάς, *He went up first.* The phrase Οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, with a participle, may be rendered *You cannot be too soon ; quickly.*

Add to these the Ionic expressions πολλὸς εἰμι, πολλὸς ἔγκειμαι, παντοῖος γίγνομαι ; also, the periphrastic tenses.

9. The *dative* of the participles βουλόμενος, θέλων, ἡδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἐλπόμενος, and of the adjective ἄκων, after εἶναι and after verbs signifying *to come*, has the force of the corresponding verbal noun, *willingness, wish, expectation, hope, unwillingness* ; as,

Οἱ Κροτωνιάται εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφισι βουλομένοις εἶναι, *The Crotonians said that it would not be in accordance with their wishes.*

NOTE 1. The participle is sometimes preceded by αὐτίκα, ἐξαίφνης, εὐθύς, μεταξύ, or ἅμα ; as Εὐθύς μὲν μεράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ, *As soon as he was a boy, he wished to become a man.* ἅμα καταλαβόντες προσεκέατό σφι, *As soon as they had overtaken them, they pressed hard upon them.*

So Μεταξὺ παίζων εἰσέρχεται, *He came in while he played.* Τὸ μεταξὺ πορευομένουσ μήτε ἐσθίειν μήτε πίνειν, *Neither to eat nor drink while marching.*

NOTE 2. (a) The participle after σύννοια and συγγιγνώσκω, followed by the *dative* of the reflexive pronoun, is put either in the *dative*, or in the *nominative*, the case of the subject of the verb ; as Εμμαντῷ ξυηδεῖν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing.* Πῶς οὖν ἐμμαντῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνείσομαι φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἄνδρα ; *Now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape ?*

(b) In a few instances the participle, in connection with these verbs, is put in the *accusative* ; as (Xen. Ec. 3, 7) Εγὼ σοι σύννοια....ἀνιστάμενον....βαδίζοντα....ἀναπεύθοντα.

(c) When the participle after οἶδα refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put either in the *nominative*, or in the *accusative* agreeing

with the reflexive pronoun; as *Κρείττων ἦδει ὧν*, *He knew he was superior*. *Σὼς ἴσθι*, sc. *ὧν*, *Know that thou art safe*. *Ἦιδει ἑαυτὸν ἥττονα ὄντα*, *He knew himself to be inferior; He knew that he was inferior*.

NOTE 3. *Ἐχων*, *having*, in certain expressions denoting contempt, is apparently superfluous; as *Ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων*; *What shoes art thou talking nonsense about?*

NOTE 4. *Ἐχων*, *ἄγων*, *φέρων*, *λαβών*, *having*, *bringing*, *taking*, are in certain connections rendered *with*.

§ 226. A substantive with a participle is often put in the *genitive*, called *absolute*, to denote *time*, *manner*, *means*, *cause*, *condition*; as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγούontos, *These things were done when Conon was general*.

Τελευτήσαντος Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξατο τὴν βασιληὴν Κροῖσος, *After the death of Alyattes, Croesus received the kingdom*.

(a) Frequently *ὥς*, *ὥσπερ*, *ὥστε*, *ἄτε*, *οἷα*, *that*, *as if*, *inasmuch as*, *on the supposition that*, stand before the *genitive absolute*, when it denotes an assumed *cause*. Often however the *accusative* is put after these particles instead of the *genitive*.

Ὡς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χρή, *Thou must know that these things are so*.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως ἠγανάκτησαν, ὥσπερ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος πεπορθμένης, *The Greeks felt very indignant, as if the whole of Greece had been devastated*.

Εὐχέτο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τὰγαθὰ διδόναι, ὥς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότες, *He prayed to the gods to give him the good things without specifying them, because he believed that the gods knew best what was good for him*.

Οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τὰδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὥς παρόντα νῶν, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us*.

So Ἦν γὰρ ἀδύνατος, ὥστε σηπομένου τοῦ μηροῦ, *For he was feeble, inasmuch as his thigh was ulcerating*.

(b) When the subject of a sentence is not expressed, or when it begins with *ὅτι*, the participle alone is put in the *genitive absolute*. But when the subject of a sentence is an infinitive, the participle is put in the *accusative absolute*. E. g.

Ύοντος πολλῶ, *It raining heavily*; from *Ἦει πολλῶ*, *It rains heavily*.

Σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *It being quite apparent that in the ships of the Greeks*.

Παρέον αὐτῷ βασιλεῖα γενέσθαι, ἄλλω περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος, *It being in his power to become a king, he conferred this dignity upon another person*.

Ὡς ἐξὸν ἦδη ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς ὃ τι ἂν βούλοιντο, *Inasmuch as it now was permitted to them to do whatever they pleased*.

NOTE 1. When the subject of a sentence begins with *ὅτι*, the participle absolute may be put in the *genitive plural*, if the subject of the sentence beginning with *ὅτι* is in the plural; as *Εἰσαγγεθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον*, *It having been announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them.*

NOTE 2. The genitive absolute refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. Sometimes however it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει*, *Saying these things, he seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the *dative* seems to take the place of the genitive absolute; as (*Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 25*) *Περιμῶντι δὲ τῷ ἐναντῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν*.

ADVERB.

§ 227. Adverbs modify *verbs, participles, adjectives*, and other *adverbs*; as,

Οὕτω ποιῶ, *I do so.*

Καλῶς ποιῶν, *Doing well.*

Ἐπιτήδειος πάνν, *Very convenient.*

Πάνν καλῶς, *Very well.*

NOTE. The following adverbs modify all parts of speech: *δῆ, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δῆπουθεν, δαί: γέ, πέρ, τοί: μὴν* (Doric *μάν*), *ἦ, ἦπου, ἦτοι, ἦ μὴν, μὲν τοι, μενούν or μὲν οὖν, μὲν δῆ.*

§ 228. 1. An adverb preceded by the article has the force of an adjective; as *Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, *The men of that time.* *Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι*, *Of ancient Cadmus.*

2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive; as *Ἡ αὔριον*, sc. *ἡμέρα*, *The morrow.* *Πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι*, *To those at home.*

So *τὸ πάλαι*, or *τοπάλαι*, *in olden time*; *τὰ νῦν*, or *τανῦν*, *at the present time*; *τὸ αὐτίκα*, *immediately.*

3. Not unfrequently, an adverb has the force of a noun even when no article is prefixed to it; in which case it always depends on a preposition or another adverb; as, *ἀπὸ τότε*, or *ἐκτοτε*, *from that time*; *εἰσαεῖ*, *for ever*; *ἔμπροσθεν*, *before*, *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα*, *as far as here.*

§ 229. The Greek has two simple negative adverbs, *οὐ*, *non*, *no*, *not*, and *μή*, *ne*, *not*. Both *οὐ* and *μή* precede the word to which they belong.

1. Οὐ expresses a direct and absolute negation ; consequently it is used with the *indicative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὔτις, οὐκέτι, &c.

2. Μή is used with the *subjunctive, optative, or imperative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδεῖς, μήτις, μηκέτι, &c.

3. When the action of the *infinitive* or *participle* is assumed as a certainty, οὐ is used ; in all other cases, μή ; as,

Εἶναι δίκαιος, καὶ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει, *He means to be just, and not merely to appear to be such.*

Τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν, *Not to love ; The not loving.*

Κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος μηδένα ἄπτεσθαι τῆς ληΐης, *Proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

Ὁ οὐ πειθόμενος, *He who does not obey.* Ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος, *He who may not obey.*

Οὐκ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing.* Μὴ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing, as a supposition.*

4. *Adjectives, adverbs, and abstract nouns* may take οὐ or μή ; as,

Οὐχ ἱκανός, *Who is not capable.* Μὴ ἱκανός, *Who may not be capable.*

Οὐ σοφῶς, *Certainly not wisely.* Μὴ σοφῶς, *Perhaps not wisely.*

Ἡ οὐ διάλυσις, *The not destroying.* Ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία, *The not having experience.*

NOTE 1. The formulas οὐ τε, οὔτε τε, (sometimes τε οὐ..... τε, οὔτε καί, οὔτε δέ), are equivalent to οὔτε οὔτε, when both refer to the *same* verb ; as (*Il.* 1, 603) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ' αἱ ἄειδον, *Neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second sentence is *different* from that of the first, the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning : as Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤρξαμεν πόλεμον πρὸς ὑμᾶς· νῦν τ' ἐθέλομεν σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι, *We never began the war against you ; and now we are willing to make a treaty.*

NOTE 2. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted ; as Τρῶας οὐθ' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρῶας οὐθ' Ἑλληνίς, *Neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.*

NOTE 3. Not unfrequently μή is used where οὐ might be expected ; on the other hand οὐ is sometimes used where μή would be more logical.

§ 230. 1. Two or more negatives, belonging to the *same* verb, strengthen the negation ; as,

Οὐποτέ ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς, *No one will ever say.*

*Ὅταν μὴ φῇτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, *When you say that there is nothing beautiful; when you deny.*

2. But when they refer to *different* verbs, they retain their distinct force; as,

*὘νθ οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα, οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι, *Here you could not have seen Agamemnon sleeping, nor unwilling to fight.*

Οὐτε μὴ μεμνησθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, *Neither can I forget him.*

Οὐδέν ὃ τι οὐκ ἠρώτα, *Nothing which he did not ask; He asked every thing.*

Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ᾔετο, *There was no one who did not think; Every body thought.*

3. Verbs, nouns, and adverbs which contain a negation are regularly followed by μὴ or μὴ οὐ, with the *infinitive*; and sometimes by ὅτι οὐ, or ὥς οὐ, with the *indicative* or *optative*; as,

Τοῖς νέοις ἀπέπειθην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, *They forbade him to converse with young men.*

Οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν, *I will not object to speaking.*

NOTE 1. The double negative μὴ οὐ is used with the *infinitive* or *participle*, and is almost always preceded by a negation, expressed or implied.

NOTE 2. When οὐ is preceded by ὅπως μὴ, or μὴ, after verbs denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, it belongs to the verb following; as Μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη, *Fear lest it be of no avail to thee.* (§ 214, 1, a.)

NOTE 3. When οὐ or μὴ is equivalent to α-privative, it should be regarded as a part of the word to which it belongs; (see οὐκ ἐθέλοντα for ἀθελέοντα, μὴ μεμνησθαι for ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, under the second paragraph.)

NOTE 4. Μὴ and μὴ οὐ, after negative words, and words implying *fear*, *anxiety*, are, so far as sense is concerned, superfluous. (§§ 230, 3; 214, 1, a.)

§ 231. PREPOSITION.

Ἀμφί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀμφὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τόν, *around, about, round about, along.*

Ἀνά, ON, UP, UPON, with Genitive (rarely), Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀνὰ τοῦ, *only in the Homeric expression Ἀνὰ νηὸς βαίνειν, To go on shipboard.* — Ἀνὰ τῷ, *on, upon, Epic and Lyric.* — Ἀνὰ τόν, *on, up, upon, up to, in, to, through, during; with numerals it means at the rate of, apiece.*

Ἀντί, with Genitive, BEFORE, AGAINST, rare in this sense; commonly *instead of, in the place of, equal to, for, for the sake of.*

Από, with Genitive, *FROM, away from, far from; after, with reference to place or time; by means of.* After passive verbs, *by, on the part of.*

Διά, *THROUGH*, with Genitive or Accusative. — *Διά τοῦ, through, during.* Before numeral adjectives it denotes repetition; as *Διά τρίτου ἔτους, Every third year.* — *Διά τόν, through, during, on account of, for.*

Εἰς or **Ες**, with Accusative, *TO, INTO, till, until.* It is also found before the Genitive, the noun to which it properly belongs being omitted; as *Εἰς παιδορπίβον, sc. οἶκον, To the teacher's house.*

Εκ or **Εξ**, with Genitive, *OUT OF, FROM.* After passive forms it means *by.*

Επὶ, *UPON, ON*, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — *Επὶ τοῦ, upon, on, at, near, towards, to, during, in, concerning.* — *Επὶ τῷ, upon, on, at, by, near, against, in addition to, on account of, for, on condition that.* — *Επὶ τόν, upon, on, until, during, for, against (terminal).*

Κατά, *DOWN*, with Genitive or Accusative. — *Κατά τοῦ, down, down from, down upon, against, down to, under, on.* — *Κατά τόν, down, down to, in, on, near, throughout, during, according to, in relation to, as to.*

Μερά, *AFTER, WITH*, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — *Μερά τοῦ, with, together with, among.* — *Μερά τῷ, with, among, in, Poetic.* — *Μερά τόν, after, among, to, into the midst of.*

Παρά, *ALONG, NEAR*, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — *Παρά τοῦ, from near, from, of, by.* — *Παρά τῷ, near, at, with, among, by the side of.* — *Παρά τόν, along, near, to, besides, contrary to, against, during, in comparison with, than, on account of.*

Περί, *AROUND, ABOUT*, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — *Περί τοῦ, around, about, concerning, in respect to, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — *Περί τῷ, around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — *Περί τόν, around, about, along, during.*

Πρό, with Genitive, *BEFORE, in behalf of, for the sake of, in preference to, in comparison with, than.*

Πρός, *BEFORE, TOWARDS*, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — *Πρός τοῦ, before, towards, on the side of, in behalf of, for, for the sake of, in the name of, by.* — *Πρός τῷ, before, with, in addition to.* — *Πρός τόν, towards, to, with, in respect to, in, against.*

Σύν or **Ἔν**, with Dative, *WITH, together with, by means of, with the help of.*

Ὑπέρ, *OVER*, with Genitive or Accusative. — *Ὑπέρ τοῦ, over, above, beyond, in behalf of, for, for the sake of.* — *Ὑπέρ τόν, over, beyond, above.*

Ὑπὸ, UNDER, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ὑπὸ τοῦ, under, by. — Ὑπὸ τῷ, under, at the foot of, by. — Ὑπὸ τόν, under, during.

NOTE 1. A preposition is often used even where the relation would be denoted by the case alone; as Μείζον' ὅστις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρίδος φίλον νομίζει, *Whoever loves another more than his own country.*

So Σφείας αὐτοὺς ἐς ἑξ μοίρας διείλον, *They divided themselves into six parts.* Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτῃσι θεῆς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν, *She surprisingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks; in the face.*

NOTE 2. (a) Sometimes a preposition is, by *anastrophe*, placed after the noun to which it belongs; as Παιδὸς περὶ. Νεῶν ἀπο. Εὐχθρῶν ὑπερ. Κακῶν ἕξ. Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν.

(b) Sometimes it stands between its substantive and an adjective agreeing with that substantive; as Πῶς ἐμὰς ἤλθ' εἰς χεῖρας; *How did he come into my hands?*

NOTE 3. In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, two prepositions sometimes stand together; thus, Διὰ πρό. Ἀμφὶ περὶ. Παρέκ or Παρά. Ὑπέκ. Ἀποπρό. Περί πρό.

NOTE 4. Sometimes a preposition (ἀπό, περὶ) is found in connection with ἔνεκα, χάριν.

§ 232. 1. When several substantives depend on a preposition, that preposition is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as *one whole*, only the first one takes the preposition. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, *To be able to take care of what is going on here and in Egypt and in Sicily.*

Ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τε ψύχῃ καὶ θάλπῃ, *Not to be inured to cold and heat.*

2. A preposition before a *relative* pronoun is commonly omitted when it would be the same as that upon which its antecedent depends; as,

Παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροις ξυμβῶσιν, *At the cities where both parties would agree to meet.*

This peculiarity gives rise to the following words and expressions:

Διότι or simply Ὅτι (that is Δι' ὅ τι, Ὅ τι), *because; for* Διὰ τοῦτο ὅ τι, or Διὰ ταῦτα ὅ τι.

Οὐνεκα or Ὅθουνεκα (that is Οὐ ἔνεκα, Ὅτου ἔνεκα), *because; for* Τοῦτου ἔνεκα οὐ or ὅτου.

Εφ' ᾧ, or Εφ' ᾧ τε, *upon this condition that; on condition that; for the purpose of; for* Επὶ τούτῳ ᾧ, or Επὶ τούτῳ ἐφ' ᾧ, (*Her. 3, 83.*)

Ἐν ᾧ, *while; for* Ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ.

§ 223. A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Ἵπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

Ἐσῆλθέ με, *It came into my mind.*

Παρακομίζοντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *They were carried along the coast of Italy; sailed along.*

§ 234. A preposition retains its *adverbial* force in the following cases:

(a) When it is not followed by a noun; as Καὶ κατακτενῶ γε πρὸς, *And in addition I will slay thee.* Μετὰ δέ, *moreover, after.*

(b) In composition; as ἀποκόπτω, *to cut off*; σύνεμ, *to be with*; προσπταίω, *to stumble against.*

(c) When it is, by *imesis*, apparently separated from the verb with which it is compounded; in which case it may come after the verb; as Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός, *On the one hand, the general was killed.* Ὡσε δ' ἀπὸ ῥινὸν λίθος, *And the stone knocked off the shield.*

(d) When it apparently stands for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with itself; as Πάρα τοὶ δίφρος καὶ ἵπποι, *sc. ἐστί, There are near thee a chariot and horses; thou hast.* Οὐδ' ἐπὶ φειδῶ, *And there is no sparing.*

NOTE. In case of *imesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used; as Κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα, *for Κατέλευσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατέλευσαν δὲ τὰ τέκνα, On the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.*

§ 235. Sometimes, by a kind of attraction, εἰς, ἀπὸ, ἐκ are used for ἐν, ἐπὶ; ἐν for εἰς; παρα τοῦ for παρὰ τῷ; ἀπὸ, ἐκ, after verbs signifying *to hang*, for ἐπὶ. E. g.

Ἐς τοῦ Πρωτεσίλω τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐς Ἐλαιούντα ἀγινόμενος γυναῖκας, *Carrying women to the temple of Protesilaus which was at Eleus.* Διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκίων ξύλα, *The very timber of the houses had been taken away by the royal army.*

Adverbs of place also are subject to this kind of attraction; thus, ποῖ, ὅποι, ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν, οἵκαδε are sometimes used for ποῦ, ὅπου, ἐκεῖ, οἴκοι; ἐνδοθεν for ἔνδον; ὅπου for ὅποι.

Yen tsu, with Genitive.
 Yen tsu, under, at

Yen tsu, A proposition is often
 is located by the time alone, as
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, 2. Sometimes a propo-
 sition is which it belongs, as
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, Sometimes it stands between
 a noun and a substantive, as
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, In French, especially in
 sentences stand together: thus, Yen
 tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, Sometimes a proposition
 and Yen tsu, Yen tsu

2. 2. When several sub-
 jects, the proposition is repeated
 under Yen tsu, or contrasted with
 Yen tsu, as Yen tsu, Yen tsu

Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

2. 3. proposition before
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

The parallel

Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu
 Yen tsu, Yen tsu, Yen tsu

IRREGULAR CONS

GULAR CONS

Frequently a nomi

6) Ὡςπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ
ἀνδράσις εὐφραίνει, ἀλλ
ἀνδρῶν, *As the athlet*
experienced men, — this c
might expect inferior to their op
οἱ ἀθλητ

ἀνδρῶν δ' ἐξομένω, γεραρότε
sitting, *Ulysses looked*
expect ἀμφοῖν δ' ἐξομένω

of the participle is somet
disjunctive; as,

Ὡς δὲ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστεύου
ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοῦ
Aristeus *on the one hand*
of the Athenians w
where the author had in

is often found where on
tion; as,

Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θυμὸς ἐφορμαῖ
As to thy mother, if she ve
her go back to her father's ho
in his mind; (see Od. 2

1268-9) Δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα
εἴ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, *It is a*
was despatched to the mort
infinitive would be more regul

Ὡς ἐν Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἐστὶ λεγόμε
ἐκινώθησεν ἀετῶ ποτε, *That in*
said about the fox, that she u
her partner the eagle; the indicati

179) Ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἀδυνάων κ
courage, *having just heard swee*

NOTE. It is natural to suppose that when the Poets lengthened a short vowel, they substituted its corresponding long vowel. When however the vowel to be lengthened was followed by λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, it is more than probable that the consonant following it was *doubled* in pronunciation, and not unfrequently even in writing; as,

Ζηνος ἐ-νι μεγαροισιν Ολυμπίου αθροοι ἦσαν
 Τῷ δε κορυσσεσθην ἄμα δε νεφος εἶπετο πεζων
 Ἐκ δε και αυτοι βημεν ἐ-πι ρηγμῖνι θαλασσης
 Ἀλλ' οὐχ ἦρει φώτας ὅ-τε σεναίτο διώκειν

In an ancient inscription we find the following dactylic pentameter; Τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν Γραμματικος τελω, where υπολλυκαβαν stands for ἱπὸ λυκάβαν.

TROCHAIC.

§ 245. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the *trochee*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The *spondee* or the *anapest* can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the *dactyle* can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

1. The trochaic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; the *trimeter* (a rare verse), of six feet; as,

Την δε νῦν monometer acatalectic
 Ξυμφε-ρει monometer catalectic
 Τοντο μεν γε ηρος αiei dimeter acatalectic
 Του δε χειμωνος πα-λιν dimeter catalectic
 Τιν' εκ τωνδ' | εικα-σαι λο-γος παρα
 Δωρι-φ φω-νῶν εν-αρμο-ξαι πε-διλφ trimeter

With an anacrusis, the trochaic dimeter acatalectic forms the third verse of the *Alcaic strophe*; as,

Οὐ γαρ ποτ' ἀμνᾶ-σται γ' ὁ φύσας

2. The *Ithyphallic* verse is a trochaic tripod (three feet); as Βαρβα-ρους πε-ρωντες.

(a) Sometimes the Ithyphallic is subjoined to a trochaic or iambic dimeter acatalectic; as Εμφερη εχοισα μορφᾶν Κληῖς ᾗ γαπαῖα. Τον πηλον, ω πατερ πατερ, τουτονι φυλαξαι.

(b) Sometimes two Ithyphallics are united into one verse; as Δευρο δευτε, Μοισαι, χρῦσιον λιποισαι.

3. The trochaic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two trochaic dimeters acatalectic; as Κλύθι μεν γεροντος ευε-θειρα χρῦσσηπλε κουρη.

4. The trochaic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining

the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich; but it is sometimes neglected. E. g.

Οισθα νῦν ἄ μοι γενεσθω; || Σον το σημαίνει τοδε
Εἰ δοκεῖ στειχωμεν, ω γεν-ναιον ειρηκως επος

5. The *πεντησκαπια ισοπαλις* tetrameter is the same as the preceding, except that its seventh foot is always a *spondee*; as
Εἰτα δ' εστιν εκ θαλασσης θυνηος ου κακον βρωμα.

6. Sometimes the trochaic *tetrameter* is formed by subjoining a pæon first, and a cretic or dactyle, to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic; in which case the verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the fourth foot; as,

Ουδεν εστι θηριον γυναικος αμαχωτερον
Ουδε πῦρ, ουδ' ὠδ' αναιδης ουδεμια παρδαλις

7. The trochaic *pentameter catalectic* (a rare verse) consists of nine feet and a syllable; as *Ερχεται πολυς μὲν Αἰγαιον διατμη-
ξας απ' οινηρης Χιον.*

IAMBIC.

§ 246. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the *iambus*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the iambus. The *spondee* or the *dactyle* can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The *anapest* can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an anapest in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

1. The iambic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; as,

Και τοις κολοις monometer acatalectic
Αἱαι δακρυ-εις monometer
Ἀνηρ ανευ-ρηκεν τι ταις dimeter acatalectic
Σπονδαι-σιν η-δν κοῦκ εοι- dimeter acatalectic
κεν ου-δενι με-ταδω-σεν dimeter catalectic

2. The IAMBIC TRIMETER ACATALECTIC consists of six feet. It never has a tribrach in the last place.

The tragedians admit a *dactyle* only in the first and third places. They admit an *anapest* chiefly in the first place; but in proper names they admit the anapest in any place (except the last), in which case the anapest is contained in the proper name.

The *verse-cæsura* occurs after the thesis of the third foot ; and sometimes after the thesis of the fourth foot. E. g.

Το σον γαρ αν-θος || παν-τεχνου πυρος σελας
 'Ας σοι πατηρ εφει-το, || τον-δε προς πετραις
 Ω παν-τα νο-μων, Τει-ρεσιᾷ διδα-κτα γε
 Εμοι μεν συ-δου-μεν, || ~~αυ-του-δε~~ ~~αυ-του-δε~~ ~~αυ-του-δε~~
 Αδαμαν-τινων δεσμων εν αρ-ρηκτοις πεδαις
 Κιμμερι-κον η-ξεις, ον θρασυ-σπλαγχνως σε χρη
 Της ορ-θοβου-λου Θεμ-δος αι-πυμη-τα παι

3. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is a *spondee* or *trochee* ; as,

Εγω Φιλαινις, η̃ πιβωτος ανθρωποις

4. The *iambic tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two iambic dimeters *acatalectic* ; as Βοΐσκος ὁ ἀπο Κυ-
 ζικου παντος γραφευς ποιηματος.

5. The *iambic tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining the iambic dimeter *catalectic* to the iambic dimeter *acatalectic*. Its *verse-cæsura* occurs at the end of the first hemistich ; but it may be neglected. E. g.

Ουκουν παλαι δηπου λεγω ; || συ δ' αυτος ουκ ακουεις
 'Ο δεσποτης γαρ φησιν υ̃μας η̃δεως απαντας

DACTYLIC.

§ 247. The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the *dactyle*. The *spondee* may stand for the dactyle.

1. The dactylic *dimeter* consists of two feet ; the *trimeter*, of three ; the *tetrameter*, of four ; the *pentameter*, of five ; as,

Μυστοδο-κος δομος dimeter
 Παντα δε πυργων Adonic
 Πα-ρων απο-δημει Adonic with anacrusis
 'Αδυμε-λη κελα-δησω trimeter
 Τη-λεσκοπη ομματι γαιαν trimeter
 Οιω-νων βασι-λευς trimeter
 Ω μεγα χρϋσειον αστερο-πης φαος tetrameter
 Θούριος ορνις Τευκριδ' επ' αιαν tetrameter
 Πολλα βρο-των δια-μειβομε-νᾶ tetrameter
 Ω χθονι-αι βαρυ-ᾠχες ομβροφο-ροι θ̃ ᾠα pentameter
 Ατρει-δᾶς μαχι-μους εδα-η λαγο-δαιτᾶς pentameter
 Των μεγα-λων Δανα-ων υπο-κληζομε-νᾶν pentameter

2. The *Elegiac pentameter* consists of two dactylic trimeters

catalectic on one syllable. The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable; the second hemistich always consists of two dactyles and a syllable. The verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich.

This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βουλεο δ' ευσεβειων ολιγοις συν χρημασιν οικειν,
Η πλου-τειν, αδι-κως || χρηματα πασαμε-νος

3. The dactylic *hexameter* acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

ΑΛΛ' ω παντοιας φιλοτητος αμειβομεναι χαριν

4. The dactylic *HEXAMETER* catalectic on two syllables (or *HEROIC HEXAMETER*) consists of six feet, the last of which is a trochee or spondee; the fifth foot is commonly a dactyle.

(a) The predominant *verse-cæsure* is that in the middle of the third foot, either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle; as,

Μηνιν α-ειδε, θε-α, || Πη-ληϊα-δεω Αχι-λhos
Ανδρα μοι εννεπε, μουσα, || πο-λυτροπον, os μαλα πολλα
Μηησομαι ουδε λα-θωμαι Α-πολλω-νος Έκα-τοιο

(b) Not unfrequently the *verse-cæsure* occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot; as,

Αρνυμε-νος ην τε ψυ-χην || και νοστον ξ-ταιρων

(c) The pause at the end of the fourth foot is called the *bucolic cæsure*; as,

Νυν ροδα φοινισ-σεσθε τα πενθιμα, | νυν ανε-μωνα
Αρχετε Σικελι-και τω πενθεος, | αρχετε, Μοισαι

5. The *hexameter miurus* (μείουρος) is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is an iambus; as,

ΑΛΛ' εθανε ψολοεντα δαμεισα θεου φρενα βελει

§ 248. A dactylic verse is called *logæædic* (λογαῖδικός) when its beginning is dactylic, but its end trochaic; as,

Μαρμαρε-αις εν αυγαις Και κνισ-ση τινα θυμι-ησας
Παρθενη των κεφα-λων τα δ' ε-νερθε νυμφα Prazillean

1. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a trochee or a spondee, and two dactyles; the last foot may be a cretic. The *verse-cæsure* regularly comes at the end of the second foot. E. g.

Ὁν χρη κα-κοισι || θυμον ε-πιτρεπει
 Νῦν χρη με-θυσθην, και τινα προς βιάν

2. The *lesser Alcaic* consists of two dactyles and two trochees; the last foot may be a spondee; as,

Οἶνον ε-νεικαμε-νοῖς με-θυσθην

3. The *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet; a trochee, a trochee or spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees; the last foot may be a spondee. The *verse-cæsure* is after the second foot, or after the arsis of the dactyle; sometimes it comes in the middle of the thesis of the dactyle. E. g.

Ποικι-λοθρον' || ἄθανατ' Αφρο-δίτῃ
 Φαινε-ται τοι || κηνος ι-σος θε-οῖσιν
 Τᾶς ε-μᾶς αυ-δᾶς || αἰ-οῖσα πηλυ

4. The *Phalæcean* verse consists of five feet, the first of which is a dissyllabic basis; the second a dactyle; the rest are trochees; the last foot may be a spondee; as,

Φρουρειν ομμ' επι σφ μα-λιστα καιρω
 Εχει μεν Ανδρομε-δᾶ κα-λᾶν α-μοιβᾶν with anacrusis

5. The *Glyconic* verse consists of a basis, a dactyle, a trochee or tribrach, and a long syllable. When the last syllable is short by nature, the consonant or consonants at the beginning of the next verse make it long by position. — Sometimes the last syllable is resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Αλλα και τοδ' ε-γωγε θαν- μα(ω της υο-μονσι-ᾶς Οθεν περ και Ο-μηρι-δαι Επιμε-νει με κο-μᾶς ε-μᾶς	Περιβαλλ', ω τεκνον, ωλε-νᾶς Ἴν' ἵπο δειρασι νιφοβο-λοῖς Ιονι-ον κατα κολπον ελᾶ- τη πλεν-σᾶσα πε-ριρρυ-των
---	--

(a) Sometimes the Glyconic verse wants the first syllable; as
 Κε-χηνας ὁ νους δε σου.

(b) Sometimes it has a redundant syllable at the end; and sometimes it takes an anacrusis; as Παλιμ-ποινα θε-λων α-μει-ψει.

(c) The *Glyconic polyschematist* (πολυσηματιστος), so called, consists of a double basis, a dactyle, and a long syllable.

Φιλοκρα-της λε-ξει πολυ του- του κα-κηγο-ριστοτε-ρον Ξηρων τροπων και βιο-της	Ετερα δε νυν αντιμα-θων Βοτρυος ἑλικα πανσιπο-νον Ομ-βρον λι-πουσσαι χειμερι-ον
---	---

6. The *Pherecratean* verse is the Adonic with a basis; or the Glyconic deprived of its last syllable; as,

Ελδε-αι φιλον ητορ
 Αἰ μου-σαι τον Ε-ρωτα

7. The *Priapean* verse is formed by subjoining the Pherecratean to the Glyconic; as,

Ευμενης δ' ὁ Λυκείος ε-στω πᾶσα νεολαία
 Ἥριστῆσα μὲν ἱτριον || λεπτον μικρον αποκλᾶς

8. The *Eupolidean* verse is formed by subjoining the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the Glyconic polyschematist; the first foot of the second hemistich however is a *basis*; as,

Ω θεωμενοι κατερω || προς ὑ-μᾶς ελευθερως
 Οὐτω νικησαιμι τ' ἐγώ || και νο-μιζοιμην σοφος
 Ὅ σωφρων τε χα' καταπύ-γων α-ριστ' ηκουσατην
 Κάτα μυροπωλειν τι μαθοντ' || ανδρ' ε-χρην καθημενον

9. An *Æolian* verse, so called, is a series of dactyles with a dissyllabic basis, or a double anacrusis; as,

Ατθι, σοι εμε-θεν μὲν α-πηχθετο
 Οινος, ω φιλε παι, λεγε-ται και α-λᾶθεα
 Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾶχανον ορπετον

ANAPÆSTIC.

§ 249. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the *anapest*. The *spondee*, the *dactyle*, or the *proceleusmatic*, may stand for the anapest.

A *dactyle* very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

1. The anapestic *monometer* consists of two feet; as Γοον ο-ξυβοᾶν acatalectic.

2. The anapestic *dimeter acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee. The verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the second foot, and sometimes after the first short syllable of the third foot. Sometimes it is omitted. E. g.

Τι συ προς μελαθροισ; || τι συ τη-δε πολεις
 Ἥπερ δοριλη-πτος || ετ' ην λοιπη
 Δειλαι-ᾶ δει-λαιον γηρως

3. The anapestic *dimeter catalectic* (*paræmiacus*) consists of three feet and a syllable: it has no verse-cæsure. E. g.

Πολεμου στίφος παρεχον-τες
 Δουλει-ᾶς τας ου τλᾶ-τᾶς

4. The ANAPÆSTIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC (ARISTOPHANEAN) is formed by subjoining the anapestic dimeter catalectic to the anapestic dimeter acatalectic. The principal *verse-cæsure* comes after the first hemistich; the secondary verse-cæsure is

the same as that of the first hemistich. The principal cæsura is very seldom neglected. E. g.

Οὐκ ἔπαρεβη πρὸς τὸ θεᾶτρον || λεξὼν ὡς δεξιὸς ἐστὶ
Διαβαλλόμενος δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν || ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ταχυβουλοῖς
Ἀλλὰ τὸν αὐτοῦ γε νεῶν βαλλεῖ || καὶ Σουνίον ἀκρὸν Ἀθηνεῶν

§ 250. An anapestic verse is called *logædæic* when its beginning is anapestic, but its end iambic; as,

Τὸν ἀπαι-δα δ' ἀπο-στυγῶ
Ὀργὰς ἐδιδα-ξάτο καὶ δυσάυ-λων

CRETIC OR PÆONIC.

§ 251. The fundamental foot of the cretic verse is the *cretic*. The *pæon* first or fourth may stand for the cretic. Further, it may resolve the long syllables.

1. The cretic *monometer* consists of one foot; the *trimeter*, of three; the *pentameter*, of five; the *hexameter*, of six; as,

Σου θρασυς	Ἐν πολει	monometers
Τῶν ἀναι-δῶν ἀναι-		dimeter
δεστέροι καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμ'		dimeter
Μῆδεν ὀλι-γὼν ποιεῖ		dimeter
Κρα-νους ἀπη-λαγμένος		dimeter
Αὐτος ἐτι παῖς ὢν		dimeter catalectic
Μη τι τλῆς τᾶν ἱκετιν εἰσιδεῖν		trimeter
Νόμον ἀνομον οἷα τις ξουθᾶ		trimeter catalectic
Σοι, φοίβε, Μου-σαι τε ζυμ-βωμεν	with anacrusis.	
Παντ' ἀγαθὰ δὴ γέγονεν ἀνδράσιν	ε-μῆς ἀπο συν-ουσίας	

2. The cretic *tetrameter* consists of four feet; the verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the second foot; but it may be neglected; as,

Μᾶτερ ὦ ποτνια, κλῦθι νυμφᾶν ἄβρᾶν
Χαῖρε δὴ, Μουσα · χρόνι-ᾶ μὲν ἤ-κεις, ὅμως δ'
ὦ μακαρί' Ἀντομένης, ὡς σε μακα-ρίζομεν
Κούκετι κα-τήλθε παλιν οἰκαδ' ὑπὸ μῦσους

§ 252. 1. The *dochmius* is formed by prefixing an iambus, a tribrach, spondee, or dactyle, to a cretic or its equivalent (§ 242, 10), or to a molossus, a greater ionic, a smaller ionic, or to an anapest followed by a pyrrhic. Accordingly the dochmius has thirty-two different forms, all of which however may not be in use. E. g.

Δουλοσυν-νᾶς ὑπὲρ	Ποντομε-δῶν ἀναξ
Θεὸς τὸτ' ἀρὰ τότε	Τὸν κατα-ράτοτατον

2. The dochmius may be preceded by cretic, iambic, trochaic, choriambic, anapestic, and dactylic measures. E. g.

Θρενμαι φοβερα μεγαλ' αχη
Τι μελ-λομεν αγα-στονοι

Τι ρε-ξεις προδω-σεις
'Αν ποτ' ευ-φιλη-ταν εθου

CHORIAMBIC.

§ 253. The fundamental foot of the *choriambic* verse is the *choriambus*. The tribrach may stand for the trochee of the *choriambus*. Sometimes two tribrachs supply the place of the *choriambus*.

Further, an iambic monometer may supply the place of the *choriambus*.

Most commonly, a *choriambic* verse, besides the fundamental foot, contains iambic monometers, trochaic monometers, single iammbuses and trochees, spondees, and other feet.

The *choriambic monometer* consists of one foot; the *choriambic dimeter*, of two; the *choriambic trimeter*, of three; the *choriambic tetrameter*, of four; as,

Μου μυνθει monometer
Μισθοφοροι τριηρεις monometer
Αλλα παλαι-αγαρ monometer
Νυν δε τον εκ θημετερου dimeter
Οιμοι φοβου-μαι το προσερ-πον περιφαν-τος άνηρ
Ει δε κυρει τις πελας οι-ωνοπολων trimeter
Δευτε νυν α-βραι Χαριτες, καλλικομοι τε Μοισαι
Ου φορ-βαν ιέρās γās σπορον ουκ αλλων
Δειμα μεν ουν δειμα ταρασ-σει σοφος οι-ωνοθετās

IONIC.

§ 254. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a majore* is the *greater ionic*. The trochaic monometer, the molossus, or the epitritus third may stand for the ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Τις την υδρι-ην υμων dimeter
Κρησσαι νυ ποθ' ωδ' εμμελε-ως ποδεσσιw trimeter

The *ionic tetrameter catalectic* (*Sotadic*) consists of three feet and a spondee or trochee; as,

Αν χρϋσοφο-ρής, τουτο τυ-χης εστιw ε-παρμα
Εις ουχ όσι-ην τρϋμαλι-ην το κεντροw ωθεις

§ 255. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a minore* is the

smaller ionic. The trochaic monometer, the pæon third, or the molossus may stand for the smaller ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones.

1. The ionic *dimeter* or *Anacreontic* consists of two feet. Most commonly its first foot is a pæon third. E. g.

Εβελησεις τι μοι ουν, ω Πολιοι μεν ἡμιν ἤδη
Πατερ, ἦν σου τι δεηθῶ Κρσταφοι κάρη δε λευκον
Σικελος κομ-ψος ἀνηρ catalectic

2. The ionic *trimeter* consists of three feet; the *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Απο μοι θα-νειν γενοιτ'. Ου γαρ αν αλλη
Λυσις εκ πο-νων γενοιτ', ου-δαμα τῶνδε
Πεπεράκεν μεν ὁ περσε-πολις ἤδη βασιλειος
Στρατος εις αν- τιπορον γει-τονα χωράν, λινοδεσμοφ
Προφανως του-το διδασκων αποδύση βιοτην Galhamdic

APPENDIX.

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

§ 256. In the following table, the names of the Hebrew letters are taken from the Septuagint :

Hebrew.	Old Greek.		Roman.
*Αλεφ	A	*Αλφα	A
Βήθ	B	Βῆτα	B
Γίμελ	Γ	Γάμμα	G
Δάλεθ	Δ	Δέλτα	D
*Η	E	Εἰ	E
Ουαυ	F (Υ)	Βαυ	F (V, U, Y)
Ζαῖν	Z	Ζῆτα	(Z)
*Ηθ	H	*Ητα	H
Τήθ	Θ	Θῆτα	
Ιώδ	I	Ιῶτα	I (J)
Χάφ	K (X)	Κάππα	C (K)
Λάμεδ	Λ	Λάμβδα	L
Μήμ	M	Μῦ	M
Νουν	N	Νῦ	N
Σάμεχ	S	Σίγμα	S
*Αῖν	O	Οῦ	O
Φή	Π (Φ)	Πῖ	P
Τσαδή			
Κώφ	Q	Κόππα	Q
Ρήχς	P	Ρῶ	R
Χσέν	Σ	Σάν	
Θαυ	T	Ταυ	T

Old Attic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Σ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Ionic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The old Greek alphabet was the same as the Phœnician. This is evident from the names, forms, arrangement of the letters, and from tradition. This alphabet is found in inscriptions cut about the sixth or seventh century before the commencement of the Christian era.

The old Attic alphabet is found in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The Ionic alphabet is found in all the Ionic inscriptions ; also in Attic inscriptions cut after the archonship of Euclides. This alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called *the Greek alphabet*.

§ 257. E, H. In the old Greek alphabet, the character Ε represents the vowels ε, η, or the diphthong ει; in the Ionic alphabet it stands for ε or ει; as ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ Ἀθηναῖοι, ΕΠΙΘΕΝΑΙ ἐπιθεῖναι.

It is observed further that when the I in the diphthong ει was not a radical letter, this diphthong was generally represented by Ε; but when I was a radical or essential letter, this diphthong was always represented in the usual way, ΕΙ; as ΠΙΟΛΕΙ πάλει, ΕΥΠΕΙΘΕΣ εὐπίεθης, ΛΕΙΟΣ λείος, ΟΦΕΛΛΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ Οφέλλοκλείδας, ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ κείμενον, ΕΔΕΙ ἔδει, ΕΙΠΕΝ εἶπεν. During the Alexandrian period, this diphthong was generally represented by ΕΙ.

The character Η, in the old Greek and old Attic alphabets, has the power of the Latin H, or of the rough breathing of the later Greeks; as ΗΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΙ ἱεροποιοί, ΗΟΥΤΟΙ οὔτοι, ΗΕΚΤΕΙ ἔκτη, ΤΡΙΗΜΙ-ΠΟΔΙΟΣ τριήμιποδιος, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ ἐνόδια.

In the Ionic alphabet, Η represents long Ε; as ΜΗΝΟΣ μῆνός, ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ Ἀθήνησι. The change of Η into a long vowel must have been gradual, for in the Therean inscriptions this character is both a breathing and a vowel; thus, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ Προκλῆς, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ Ἀρχαγέτας.

Ο, Ω. In the old Greek alphabet, the character Ο represents the vowels ο, ω, and the diphthong ου. In the Ionic alphabet, it represents ο or ου. During the Alexandrian period the diphthong ου was generally represented in the usual way, ΟΥ. E. g. ΑΠΟΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΝ, ἀποφαινόντων, ΗΙΕΡΟΝ ἱερῶν, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἐκάστωι, ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ τῶι δήμῳ.

In the pronoun οὗτος and the adverb οὐ, the diphthong ου is commonly represented by ΟΥ even in the old Attic alphabet; as ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΟΥΚ or ΟΚ, ΟΥΔΕ.

ΕΕ for Η and ΟΟ for Ω are found only in spurious inscriptions, chiefly in those of Fourmont.

Υ is merely an attenuation of the consonant F; consequently it is to F, what the Latin i is to j.

In his Cratylus, Plato says expressly that Ε, Υ, Ο, and Ω had no names; in pronunciation the first three were merely lengthened into Εῖ, ὕ, Οὐ, respectively. It is evident therefore that the epithets φιλόν, μικρόν; and μέγα, appended to these letters, were introduced in later times.

§ 258. Θ, Φ, Χ. The prototype of Θ is the Phœnician Ṭḥṭh, which had the same relation to Θαῦ (T) that Κῶφ (Q) had to K.

Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks used ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ; as ΕΚΠΗΑΝΤΟΙ Εκπάνται, ΑΜΕΝΠΗΕΣ ἀμεμφές, ΓΡΟΠΗΟΝ γρόφων, ΔΕΛΠΗΙΣ Δελφίς, ΕΠΕΥΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ ἐπευχόμενος, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ, found in the Melian and Therean inscriptions. (Compare the Latin TH, PH, CH.) TH for Θ has not yet been found in any inscription.

§ 259. Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. It has already been remarked that Ζ is not a double consonant. It is added here that ΔΖ for Ζ is found only in Fourmont's spurious inscriptions.

Before the introduction of Ξ and Ψ, the Æolians and Dorians used ΚΞ for Ξ, and ΠΞ for Ψ; the Athenians used ΧΞ for Ξ, and ΦΞ for Ψ.

as ΔΕΚΣΑΙ *δέξαι*, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ *πρόξενος*; ΠΣΗΝ *ψήν*, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ *ψυχάς*, found in inscriptions.

§ 260. Q, S, Σ. The Greek Q is found only in Doric inscriptions, and is usually followed by O; as ΑΥQΘΑΟΡΚΑΣ *Αυκοδόρκας*. After it ceased to be a letter of the alphabet, Q was employed as a numeral, denoting 90.

Originally Σίγμα and Σάν were two different letters, the former corresponding to Σάμεχ, and the latter to Shin. The original form of Σίγμα, the prototype of the Roman S, was not unlike the three upper lines of Σ; that of Σάν was Σ or M. The Ionians, after the rejection of Σάν, put Σίγμα in its place.

The characters Κόππα and Σάν were used also as brands on horses, which, thus marked, were respectively called Κοππαριαί, Κοππα-branded, and Σαμφόραι (written also Σανφόραι), Σαν-branded.

§ 261. After H was converted into a vowel, the character Ι, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character however does not occur in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper; it is found only in the Heracleian Tables, and on Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

In process of time, this character became Λ, which being further modified, produced our rough breathing (').

It is proper to remark here, that in inscriptions in which H has the power of long E, there is no mark for the rough breathing; always excepting the Heracleian Tables and Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

The character Ι, resembling the second half of H, was employed to denote the smooth breathing. This being modified became Ι, and finally ('). The smooth breathing is not found in any ancient inscription.

§ 262. The digamma, the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet, is, in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper, almost always represented by F; hence its later name Δίγαμμα, *double gamma*. Its true name is Βαῦ, *Vau*, the same as the Oriental Οὐαῦ. In the Heracleian Tables it is represented by C, which is the prototype of the numeral ς, often mistaken for the abbreviation ς for στ.

The digamma was most probably sounded like the English W.

Digammated words are found in inscriptions, on coins, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Trypho, Apollonius, Priscian, and Hesychius. In the glossary of Hesychius, however, Γ is put for F, either because, in some of the dialects, the digamma was changed into Γ, or because Hesychius or his transcribers mistook F for Γ.

§ 263. 1. The digamma was often changed into its kindred labial B; as Βεῖκαρι, Βιδεῖν, for *φείκαρι*, *φιδεῖν*.

2. Sometimes it was changed into Γ; as ἀγγέω, ἀγγυπνος, for *αἴρω*, *αἴυπνος*.

3. Not unfrequently it was changed into Φ; as Φέσπερος, for *Φέσπερος*.

4. It was very often changed into its corresponding vowel γ. This is generally the origin of the diphthongs αυ, ευ. E. g. βοῶν, βούεσαι, for βοῶν, βόφεισαι, from βοῦς; ναῦς, κανάξαις, εὔαδε, for νας, καφαξαις, εἴαδε.

Ἑάρ ἐάρ ἡρ, ver, ἡρᾶνθηναι. — ἑρκλος εὐρκλος. — ἑῶθ ἐῶθ, sue-
co, ἡῶθος ἡῶθ, βεσόν ἑῶθ, εὐῶθεν. — ἑιδον εἶδον, video, wit,
wise, βιδεῖν ἰδεῖν, εὐιδε εἶδε, ἑῖσᾶμι ἵσᾶμι, ἑῖσῶρ ἵσῶρ, ἑῖδημι
οἶδα, ἑῖδρια ἰδρία, ἀνῖδρος. — ἑκαῖκα ἑκαῖκα βεκαῖκα, ἐκαῖκα,
viginti, ἑκαῖκαδεῖον ἑκαῖκαδεῖον. ἑκαῖκαῖες ἐκασα-

- τείς, *φικατιπεδον*. — *φείκω* *εἴκω*, *βεικηλά*, weak, schwach, weich. — *φείλω* *εἴλω*, *φΕΛΥΩ* *ΕΛΥΩ*, volvo, wallow, welter, walzen, *φίλη* *ίλη*, *φειλέω* *ειλέω*, *εγφῆλη* *θιωνντι* *ἐξφειληθῶσι*, *φέλονται* *ἐλυτρον*, *φολαμός* *οὐλαμός*, *βειλάρχας* *ιλάρχης*, *βειλαρμόστας* *ιλαρμόστας*, *βέλημα* *εἶλημα*. — *φειπεῖν* *εἰπεῖν*, *φεπος* *ἔπος*, vox, voice. — *φείρω* *εἶρω*, sero, *φειρήνα* *εἰρήνη*. — *φεκάς* *φείκας* *ἐκάς*, *βεκῶς*. — (*φεκυρος*) *ἐκυρός*, socer, Schwäher. — *φεκῶν* *ἐκῶν*, *φεκαθά* *ἐκούσα*. — *φέλα* *βέλα* *ἔλα* *εἶλη*, *ἀβέλιος* *ἀέλιος*, sol, *φελοδυτία* *ἡλιοδυσία*, *σέλας*, *σελήνη*. — *φΕλατια* *Ελάτεια*, *φΕλατινος* *Ελατειαιός*. — *φΕλίνα* *Ἑλίνα*. — *φελίσσω* *ἐλίσσω*, *φελίκη* *ἐλιξ*. — *φΕΛΛΩ*, *φέλλαι* *εἵλαι*, vello, *φέλκω*, vellico, sulcus. — *φέλπις* *ἐλπίς* *ἐλπίς*. — *φΕλχανος* *Ελχάνος*. — *φελεῖν* *ελεῖν*, *φέντο* *ἔλετο*, *φέννου* *ἐλοῦ*. — *φέννος* *φέννος* *έννος*, annus. — *φέννυμι* *έννυμι*, vestio, *φέμμα* *φῆμμα* *εἶμα*, *φестία*, vestis, vest, *φέστρα*, *φείθρον*, *βέστον*, *βέττον*. — *φΕΝΝΩ* *φΕΩ* *ἔΩ*, *φέννου*, *ἔζομαι*, *ἔζω*, *σατίνη* *σέλημα* *σφέλας*, *sedeo* *sedo* *sido*, seat set sit, Schwelle. — *φέντερ* *γαστήρ*, venter, waist, Wanst. — *φΕξ* *ἐξ*, sex, six, *φΕξηκοντα* *ἐξήκοντα*, *φεκτος* *ἐκτος*, *φΕξακατιοι* *ἐξακόσιοι*. — (*φεπομαι*) *ἐπομαι* *ΣΕΠΩ*, sequor, seek.
- φΕΡΓΩ* *ΕΡΓΩ*, work, *φέργανον* *όργανον*, *φάργον* *έργον*, Werk. — (*φερπω*) *έρπω*, serpo. — *φερρω* *έρρω*, *νεγγο*, *εγγο*, *φερπητήρια*, *βαρρεί*, *βέρρης* *βέρρης*, *βερρεῖν*, *βερρθεῖν*. — (*φεσπερα*) *ἐσπερα*, *νεσπερα*, *φεσπερος*. — (*φестία*) *ἔστιά*, *φестία*, *φестος* *ἐτος*, *vetus* *vetustus*, *φetas* *ἐτης*, *φικατιφетιες* *εἰκοσαετής*. — (*φexω*) *ἐxω* *ἐxω*, veho!
- φί* *ῖ*, *φού* *οῦ*, *φοῖ* *οῖ*, *φέ* *ῖ*, *φέθεν* *ἐθεν*, *φίν* *ῖν*, *φός* *ῖς*, *σφός*, *σφέ*, *sui* *sibi* *se* *suus*. — *φιδιος* *ιδιος* *ιδιος*, *viduus*. — (*φιεραξ*) *ιέραξ*, *βείρακες* *ιέρακες*, *βειρακή*. — (*φίλευς*) *Οὔλεύς*. — (*φίξος*) *ιξός*, viscua. — *φίον* *ιον*, viola, violet. — (*φis*) *ῖς*, vis. — *φίσος* *φισφός* *ῖσος*, *φισοτελία* *ισοτέλεια*; *βίωρ* *ῖσως*. — *φιστία* *ιστουργοί*. — *φιστιῶ*, future. — (*φισxω*) *ῖσxω*, *φισxύν* *βισxύν* *ῖσxύν*. — *φιτέα* *ιτέα*, *βίτς* *ῖτς*, *οισύα*, *vitex*, with withy, *Οιτυλος* *Βευτυλος*.
- φοῖλος* *οῖκος*, vicus, *φoικια* *φυκια* *οἰκία*, *πεδαφoικος* *μέτοικος*. — *φoῖνος*, vinum, wine. — *φoῖτος* *οῖτος*. — *φόρτυξ* *όρνυξ*.
- (φραιδιος)* *βραιῖδιος* *ράδιος*. — (*φρακαλον*) *βράκαλον* *ρόπαλον*. — *φРЕΩ* *РЕΩ*, *φρατρα* *ρήτρα*, *βρήτωρ* *ρήτωρ*. — *φρήγγνυμι* *ρήγγνυμι*, frango, break, wreck, brehen, *φρήξίς* *ρήξίς*, *βρακος* *ράκος*, *εὐράγη* *ἐρράγη*. *αὐρηκτος* *ἄρρηκτος*. — (*φριγεω*) *ρίγέω* *φρίσσω*, frigeo frigus. — (*φριζα*) *βρίσδα* *βρίζα* *ρίζα*. — *φρίνος* *ρίνός*. — (*φροδον*) *βρόδον* *ρόδον*, rosa, rose. — (*φPYΩ*) *PYΩ*, *βρυτήρες*, *ρύτῆρες*, *βρυτίδες* *ρύτιδες*.
- (φυπνος)* *ὑπνος*, *ἄ-γρ-υπνος*, somnus. — (*φus*) *сῖς* *ῖς*, sus, swine sow.
- (φωνεομαι)* *ὠνόεμαι*, veneo, venum, vendo.
- Ηρφασιοις* *Ἡραιοις*.
- (κλεφis)* *κλείς* *κλήis*, *clavis*. — *κλεφos* *κλέος*, celeberr, celeberr.
- λαφός* *λανός* *λαός*, *Λαφoκóφων* *Λαοκóων*. — (*лоφω*) *λόω* *λούω*, lavo. — (*лаифos*) *λαίος*, *laevus*, left. — (*лефpos* *лефios*) *леурός* *λείος*, *laevis*, levis.
- (ναфos)* *ναυός* *ναός*. — (*нафs*) *ναῦς*, *navis*, navy. — (*нефos*) *νέος*, *novus*, *new*. — (*нефрон*) *νεῦρον*, *nervus*, nerve.
- όφis* *όis*, *ovis*. — (*орсуфω*) *όρούβω* *όρούω*.

(προσελῶ) προσελέω προσελείν, προσελλείν.

(σαφω) σάω, salvus, salveo, save safe. — (σκαίφος) σκαίος, scavo.

(ύλη) ὕλη, sylvā.

φάφος φάβος φάος, Δημοφάφων Δημοφών, φανοφόρος.

ᾠφόν ᾠβειον ᾠόν, ovum, egg.

§ 265. In the Epic poets and in Pindar, a number of words, beginning with a vowel, have the following peculiarities:

(a) A short vowel standing immediately before them is commonly not elided; as οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος.

(b) The final syllable of the preceding word, if short, is commonly made long, as if by position, even when it stands in the thesis; as ἀρ-
νύμε-νος ἦν.

(c) A final long vowel or diphthong, in the thesis, often remains unaltered before these words; as αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω ἦσαν.

As most of these words are found or implied in the preceding list, nothing is more natural than to suppose that these poets commonly pronounced them with *F*. It is to be observed, however, that in our copies of these authors *N* movable is introduced before these words when the preceding word admits of it; also οὐχ or οὐκ for οὐ.

The words to which these remarks apply are chiefly ἄγνυμι, ἄλις, ἄλις, ἀναξ, ἀνδάνω, Ἄρη, τοῦ ἀρνός, ἀστυ, δεινός, δῆν, ἔαρ, ἔθω, εἶδον, εἴκοσι, εἴω, εἰπείν, ἐκάς, ἕκαστος, ἐκυρός, ἐκών, Ἐλατος, ἐλίσσω, ἔλπω, ἔλωρ, ἐννυμι, ἔργω or ἔργω, ΕΡΓΩ, ἔσπερος, ἔτος, ἦροψ, Ἰλιον, ἴον, ἴρις, ἴρος, ἴς, ἴσος, ἰτέα, ἴτυς, οἶκος, οἶνος, οὐ οἶ ἔ, ὅς possessive, with their compounds and derivatives.

When the digammated word is preceded by a short vowel in the arsis, *F* is to be mentally changed into *Y*, after the analogy of εὐδαε, εὐϊδε, εὐάλωκεν, εὐέθωκεν, κανάξαις; as φίλε ἐκυρέ, φιλεΥεκυρε; ἀρα ἔρξαν, ἀραΥερξαν.

NUMERALS.

§ 266. In the most ancient numeral system, Ι, ΙΙ, Δ, Π, Η, Ϟ, Χ, Ϟ, Μ, Ϟ, respectively denote ΙΟΣ, one, Πέντε, five, Δέκα, ten, Πεντάκις Δέκα, fifty, Ηεκατον (ἐκατόν), hundred, Πεντάκις Ηεκατον, five hundred, Χίλιοι, thousand, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, five thousand, Μύριοι, ten thousand, Πεντάκις Μύριοι, fifty thousand.

This system is analogous to the Latin, except that 4 is always ΙΙΙΙ; 9, ΙΙΙΙΙ; 19, ΔΙΙΙΙΙ; 90 is expressed by the character for 50 followed by ΔΔΔΔ; 900, by the character for 500 followed by ΗΗΗΗ.


§ 267. The system which employs the letters of the Alphabet in their numerical order is limited in its application, inasmuch as it does not extend beyond twenty-four; as Διαδὸς Παψφθία Α, The first book of the Iliad; Οδυσεείας Παψφθία Ω, The twenty-fourth book of the Odyssey.

§ 268. In the latest numerical system, the first nine letters, including the obsolete ϛ (F), denote units; the next nine, including the obsolete ϟ, tens; the last nine, including the character Σάντι, hundreds. Thousands commence the alphabet again with a stroke before.

The letters denoting units, tens, and hundreds have an accent above, which however is not found in ancient inscriptions.

α'	1	ια'	11	λ'	30	ϛ'	400
β'	2	ιβ'	12	μ'	40	φ'	500
γ'	3	ιγ'	13	ν'	50	χ'	600
δ'	4	ιδ'	14	ξ'	60	ψ'	700
ε'	5	ιε'	15	ο'	70	ω'	800
ς'	6	ισ'	16	π'	80	η or Λ	900
ζ'	7	ιζ'	17	ρ'	90	α	1000
η'	8	ιη'	18	σ'	100	β	2000
θ'	9	ιθ'	19	τ'	200	γ	3000
ι'	10	κ'	20		300		&c.

Examples, αωμς, 1846 ; αψμε, 1745 ; γχη, 3608 ; εθ, 5009 ; βρη 2099.

§ 269. The character Σάντι is found neither in inscriptions nor on coins ; it is not mentioned by any ancient author, with the exception perhaps of a corrupt Scholium on the twenty-third line of the Clouds of Aristophanes ; of course it was never used as a letter of the Greek alphabet. The first form of this mark is evidently the same as the Phœnician , *Shin*, with an additional *tooth* ; the second is precisely the same as one of the forms of the Phœnician *Shin*.

As to the name Σάντι, evidently compounded of Σάν and Πι, it, properly speaking, applies to the first of these figures, which has the appearance of C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π united into one form. This name therefore is analogous to Διγάμμα (*dis, γάμμα*), that is, it owes its existence to fancy. Joseph Scaliger and others supposed that Σάντι was the same as the Hebrew טסדף ; consequently, in their alphabetical tables, they make it occupy the place of טסדף, which arrangement is the origin of the hypothesis that Σάντι was so called because it stood next to Πι.

REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION.

§ 270. Roman mode of writing Greek Words.

A, I, Y are represented by A, I, Y.

E by *E short*, H by *E long* ; as ἐπιθήκη *ēpithēka*.

O by *O short*, Ω by *O long* ; as ὀβελίσκος *obeliscus*, ὠμολάται *omoplatae*.

AI by AE, rarely AI ; as αἰγέρας *aegoceros*, Μαία *Maia* ; the diphthong α, by ā ; as Ἑρᾱκες *Thracēs*.

AY by AU ; as αὐτόπυρος *autopyrus*.

EI by *I long*, sometimes by *E long* ; as Σειρήν *Siren*, Μηδεία *Medea*.

EY by EU ; as εὐγε *euge*.

OI by OE, rarely by OI ; as οἶστρος *oestrus* ; Τροία *Troia*.

OY by *U long* ; as ἀρκτοῦρος *arcturus*.

YI by YI ; as Ἄρπυια *Harpyia*.

ΩI by OE, or O long ; as κωμωιδός *comoedus*, ᾠδή *ode*.

B, Γ, Δ, by B, G, D, respectively. Before γ, κ, χ, ξ, Γ is represented by Ñ; as *συγγραφή* *syngrapha*, *ἐγκαυστος* *encaustus*, *Ἀγχίσης* *Anchises*, *Σφίγξ* *Sphinx*.

Z, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Π, by Z, TH, C, L, M, N, X, P, respectively.

P by R; 'P by RH; as *ρήτωρ* *rheto*r, *σκίρρος* *scirrhus*.

Σ, Τ, Φ, Χ, by S, T, PH, CH, respectively.

Ψ by PS, sometimes by BS; as *ἀψις* *apsis* or *absis*.

§ 271. Greek mode of writing Latin Words.

A is represented by Α.

E short by Ε, E long by Η; as *κατέρε μάρηε*.

J, I, by Ι; as Scipio *Σκιπίων*, Julius *Ιούλιος*.

O short by Ο, O long by Ω; as Commodus *Κόμμοδος*, Clodius *Κλόδιος*.

U by ΟΥ or Υ; as Fuscus *Φούσκος*, Lucius *Λύκιος*. After q, by Ο, ΟΥ, or Υ; as Quintus *Κύντρος*, Κούντρος, Κύντρος.

AE by ΑΙ, rarely by Η; as Caesar *Καίσαρ*, Maevianus *Μηουβιανός*.

AU, OE, by ΑΥ, ΟΙ, respectively; as Augustus *Αύγουστος*, Cloelia *Κλολία*.

B, C, D, F, G, L, M, N, P, by Β, Κ, Δ, Φ, Γ, Α, Μ, Ν, Π, respectively.

CH by Χ; as Chorus *Χώρος*.

H by the rough breathing; as Honorius *Ὁνόριος*.

Q, R, S, T, by Κ, Ρ, Σ, Τ, respectively.

V by Β or ΟΥ; as Verus *Ούήρος*, Flavia *Φλαβία*, Flavius *Φλαούτιος*.

After e, a, or o, it is represented by β, υ, or υ, as Severus *Σεβήρος*, *Σεουήρος* or *Σευήρος*, Avidius *Αβίδιος* *Αυίδιος*, *novembris* *νοβεμβρίων*.

X by Ξ; as Sextus *Σέξτρος*.

§ 272. Romaic Pronunciation.

A, like a in *father*. After the sound ε (ε, ετ, η, ητ, οτ, υ, υτ), like a in *peculiarity*, nearly.

E is a little longer than the first e in *veneration*.

H, like ε.

I, like i in *machine*, or ee in *feel*.

O is a little longer than o in *confuse*.

Υ, Ω, like ι, ο, respectively.

B, like v, but not so strong; or like Spanish *b* between two vowels.

Γ, before the sounds ε and ι, like y in *yet*, *yes*, *yoke*, but stronger; in all other cases, like the German *g* in *Tag*, very nearly. Before κ, χ, ξ, or another γ, like *ng* in *hang*.

Δ, like th in *that*, *rather*; or like Spanish *d* between two vowels.

Ζ, like z. Θ, like th in *thin*, *mouth*.

Κ, like k. After γ, like *g* hard; as *ἀγκάλη*, *ang-gáh-lee*.

Λ, like l. Before the sound ι, like *ll* in *William*; or like Italian *gl*, but not so strong.

Μ, like m.

N, like *n*. Before the sound *ι*, like Italian *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not so strong. The final *ν* of the proclitics *ἀν*, *δέν*, *έν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*, and of some other words, before *κ* or *ξ*, is pronounced like *γ* under the same circumstances, that is, like *ng*; before *π*, or *ψ*, like *μ*.

Ξ, like *x* in *axe*.

Π, like *p*. After *μ*, like *b*; as *εμπρός*, *embrodss*.

Ρ, like *r*.

Σ, like *s* in *soft*. Before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *ν*, and *ρ*, in the same or in the next word, like *ζ*; as *Σμύρνη*, pronounced *Ζμύρνη*.

Τ, like *t* in *tell*. After *ν*, like *d*; as *έντιμος*, *éndimos*. So also after *ἀν*, *δέν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*.

ΤΣ (formerly TZ), like *ts*.

Φ, like *f* or *ph*. Χ, like German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, like *ps* in *perhaps*. After *μ*, like *bs*; as *έμψυχος* *émbpsychos*.

αι, like *τ*, as *γυναίκα*, pronounced *γινέκα*.

α, like *a*; as *αἰτία*, pronounced *ετία*.

αν, ευ, ην, ων, before a vowel, or before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, like *αβ*, *εβ*, *ηβ*, *ωβ*; as *αὔριον*, *νεῦμα*, *ἡῦρα*, *ωῦριπύδη*, pronounced *άβριον*, *νέβμα*, *ίβρα*, *ώβριπύδι*; in all other cases like *αφ*, *εφ*, *ηφ*, *ωφ*, respectively. ει, η, οι, υ, υι, like *ε*; as *εἶπα* *ίπα*, *έκεινή* *εκίνη*, *λοιπόν* *λιπόν*, *κύριος* *κίριος*, *νιός* *ιός*.

ου, like *oo* in *moon*, *πόδι*. φ, like *o*; as *κυρίφ* *κίριφ*.

The rough breathing is silent; thus, *άγιος*, *όσος*, *όποιος*, *ός*, are pronounced *άγιος*, *όσος*, *όποιος*, *ος*.

When a consonant is doubled, only the first one is pronounced; as *σφάλλω*, *φυλάττω*, *γράμμα*, pronounced *σφάλο*, *φυλάτο*, *γράμα*.

The circumflex does not differ from the acute; as *έκεῖνος*, *καλώς*, pronounced *εκίνος*, *καλός*. The grave, or rather the acute at the end of a word, is somewhat weaker than the acute.

A *proclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the next word; as *ός άνθρωπος*, *οσάνθρωπος*. An *enclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the attracting word; as *άνθρωπόττις*, *άνθρωποι τιτες*, pronounced *άνθρωπόστις*, *άνθρωπίτιτες*, with a secondary accent on the *-πος*, *-ποι*; *έδικός μου*, *εδικόζμου*; *γυναικων τινων*, *γινεκότωνων*. When the attracting word has the circumflex on the penult, the second accent is disregarded; as *δείξόν μοι*, *δίξονμι*.

Probable ancient Pronunciation.

§ 273. It is hardly necessary to remark in this place that the Greeks, during the most flourishing period of their language, wrote as they pronounced.

Α, like *a* in *father*, *far*. (Dionys. de Comp. § 14.)

Β, Γ, Δ, like *b*, *g* hard, *d*; in later times like Romaic *β*, *γ*, *δ*. (Aristot. Poet. § 20; Sext. ad Gram. 1, 5.) Before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*, Γ had the sound of *ng* in *hang*.

Ε, like Romaic *e*, or Italian *e*.

Ζ, like *z*, but stronger. (Dionys. ibid.; Bekker. Anecd. 2, p. 815; Quintil. 12, 10, 27; Victorin. Gram. 18; Isidor. Hispal. 1, 4, 15.)

Η, like French *ê* as in *fête*. (Plat. Crat. 418 C; Dionys. ub. supr.; Sext. ub. supr.)

Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *ether*, *saith*.

Ι, like *i* in *machine*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Κ, like *k*. (*Priscian. p. 543.*)

Λ, Μ, like *l*, *m*, respectively.

Ν, like *n*. At the end of a word it was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the next word. (§ 34, n. 2.)

Ξ, in the Attic dialect, like ΧΞ; in the other dialects, like ΚΞ. In later times the sound ΚΞ prevailed.

Ο, like Romaic *o*, or Italian *o*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Π, like *p*.

Ρ, like *r*. At the beginning of a word it was *rolled*; when it was doubled, only the second one was rolled. It was rolled also after θ, φ, χ. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

Σ, like *s* in *soft*, *past*. Before μ, it was, in later times, sounded like ζ, and even changed into ζ in writing; as Ζμύρνα for Σμύρνα, in an inscription. (*Lucian. Jud. Voc. § 9; Sext. ub. supr.*)

Τ, like *t* in *tell*, *strong*.

Υ, like French *u*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Quintil. 12, 10, 27.*)

Φ, like *f*, but stronger. (*Quintil. 1, 4, 14; Priscian. p. 543.*)

Χ, like Romaic χ, German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, in the Attic dialect, like ΦΞ; in the other dialects, like ΠΞ. In later times, the sound ΠΞ prevailed.

Ω, like *o* in *note*, nearly. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

When a consonant was *doubled* in writing, it was doubled also in pronunciation. (*Lucian. Pseudosoph. p. 563.*)

During the most flourishing period of the language, both the vowels of a diphthong were distinctly heard. During the brazen age, and probably during the latter part of the silver age, the diphthongs ΑΙ, ΕΙ, ΟΥ, had each the power of a single vowel. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

ΑΙ, like *ai* in *aisle*; in later times, like η, or French *ê*; during the latter part of the brazen age, like ε.

ΑΥ, like *ou* in *our*, *house*; in later times, like *av*, *af*.

ΕΙ, like *ei* in *freight*, nearly; in later times, like ι. (*Callimach. Epigr. 29.*) During the silver and brazen ages, Ε was often prefixed to Ι long merely to mark its quantity; as κρείνω, τείσαι, τειμήσαι. And when quantity began to be disregarded, even short Ι was represented by ΕΙ; as Εἰσίδωρος, Εἰσοκράτης, γυμνασειαρχήσας. (*Sext. 1, 9; Priscian. 1, 9.*)

ΕΥ, like *eh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times, like *ev*, *ef*.

ΟΙ, like *oi* in *oil*, nearly.

ΟΥ, like *oh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times like *oo* in *moon*, or like French *ou*, Italian *u*. When the Bœotians used ΟΥ for Υ, they pronounced it long or short according as the original Υ was long or short; thus, in οὐδωρ, σοῦν, it was short, like *oo* in *book*; in οὐλη, δουλία, long, like *oo* in *moon*. (*Eustath. ad Il. 1, 10.*)

ΥΙ, like *ui* in *twist*; ΨΙ, like *whi* in *whip*; in later times, like Υ.

As to the diphthongs α, η, φ, αυ, ηυ, ων, they differed from αι, ει, ου, αυ, ευ, ου only in the prolongation of the first vowel. In later times, α, η, φ were pronounced like ᾱ, ῆ, ω, respectively. (*Sirab. 14, p. 648; Sext. 1, 9.*)

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
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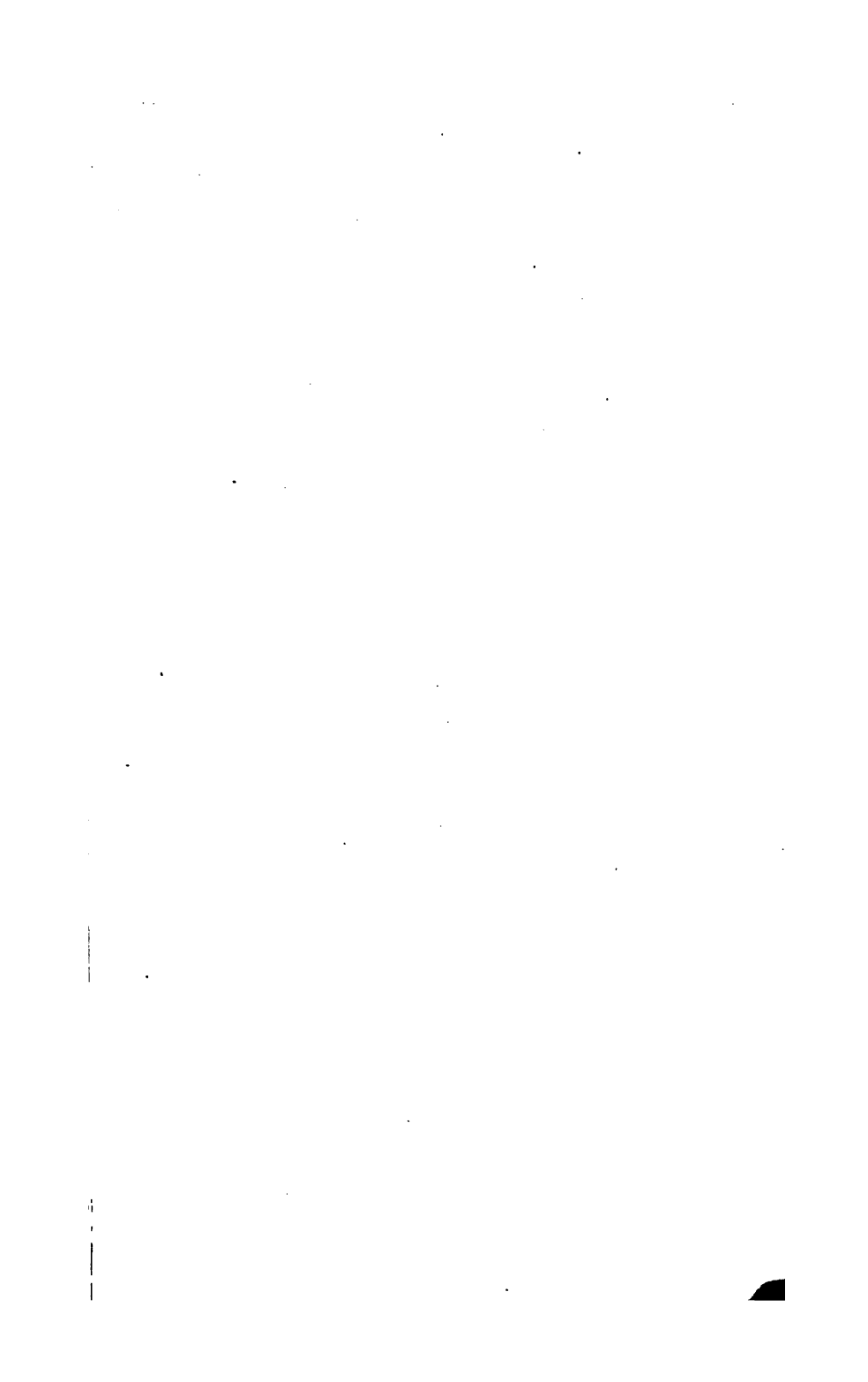
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